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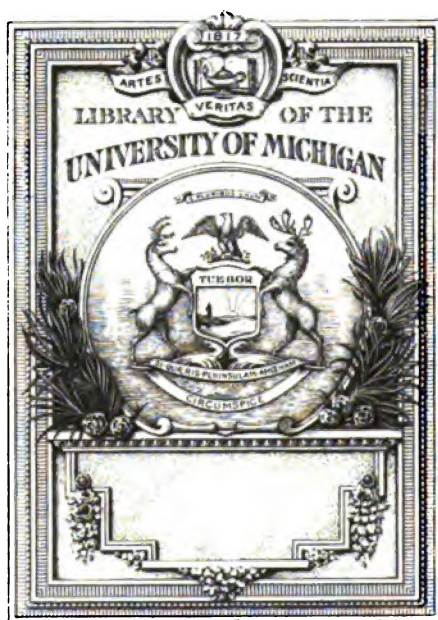
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DOCUMENTS

OF THE

ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

SEVENTY-FOURTH SESSION.

1851.

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VOLUME 1.

No. 1 TO 21, INCLUSIVE.  
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ALBANY.

CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN, PRINTER TO THE LEGISLATURE,

407 Broadway.

1851.



State of New-York.

No. 1.

IN ASSEMBLY, JAN. 7, 1851.

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

Elected in November, 1850, with the counties and Assembly districts in which elected.

Counties.	Districts.	Names.
Albany,	1	Robert Babcock,
	2	Adam I. Shultes,
	3	Hamilton Harris,
	4	Eli Perry,
Allegany,	1	Emery E. Norton,
	2	Anson Congdon,
Broome,		Roger W. Hinds,
Cattaraugus,	1	Alonzo A. Gregory,
Chautauque,	2	William J. Nelson,
Cayuga,	1	Levi Colvin,
	2	George Underwood,
	3	Delos Bradley,
Chautauque,	1	Austin Smith,
	2	Daniel W. Douglass,
Chemung,		Samuel Minier,
Chenango,	1	Levi Harris,
	2	Laman J. Ingersoll,

[Assembly, No. 1.]

Counties.	Districts.	Names.
Clinton,		Henry G. Hewit,
Columbia,	1	John D. Langdon,
	2	Philetus W. Bishop,
Cortland,		Alvan Kellogg,
Delaware,	1	Samuel Doyle,
	2	William Gleason, Jr.,
Dutchess,	1	Charles Robinson,
	2	Howland R. Sherman,
	3	William H. Teller,
Erie,	1	Orlando Allen,
	2	William A. Bird,
	3	Henry Atwood,
	4	Charles C. Severance,
Essex,		Abraham Welden,
Franklin,		William A. Wheeler,
Fulton and Hamilton,		John Stewart,
Genesee,	1	Albert Rowe,
	2	Levi Fisk,
Greene,	1	J. Atwater Cooke,
	2	Henry Kinsley,
Herkimer,	1	John H. Wooster,
	2	Daniel Shall,
Jefferson,	1	William A. Gilbert,
	2	John Pool, Jr.,
	3	Lorin Bushnell,
Kings,	1	George E. Baker,
	2	Howard C. Cady,
	3	Edward T. Backhouse,
Lewis,		Caleb Lyon,
Livingston,	1	Alvin Chamberlin,
	2	Orrin D. Lake,
Madison,	1	Jairus French,
	2	Franklin B. Hoppin,
Monroe,	1	Nathaniel H. Fordyce,
	2	William A. Fitzhugh,
	3	Caleb B. Corser,
Montgomery,	1	Solomon P. Heath,
	2	Conrad P. Snell,

Counties.	Districts.	Names.
New-York,	1	Albert A. Thompson,
	2	Charles R. Swords,
	3	Henry J. Allen,
	4	Abram Wakeman,
	5	Michael Dougherty,
	6	Wyllis Blackstone,
	7	Henry J. Raymond,
	8	Sanford L. Macomber,
	9	John Ryan,
	10	Lebbeus B. Ward,
	11	James Dewey,
	12	William S. Gregory,
	13	Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,
	14	George Clark,
	15	John J. Townsend,
	16	William D. Greene,
Niagara,	1	Abijah H. Moss,
	2	Jeptha W. Babcock,
Oneida,	1	Joseph Benedict,
	2	Lorenzo Rouse,
	3	Lewis Rider,
	4	George Brayton,
Onondaga,	1	Demosthenes C. Le Roy,
	2	John F. Clark,
	3	George Stevens,
	4	Daniel Denison,
Ontario,	1	Thomas J. McLouth,
	2	Henry Pardee,
Orange,	1	Oliver Belknap,
	2	Phineas Rumsey,
	3	Milton Barnes,
Orleans,		Silas M. Burroughs,
Oswego,	1	Moses P. Hatch,
	2	Benjamin F. Lewis,
Otsego,	1	Henry J. Campbell,
	2	Edwin S. Coffin,
	3	Worthington Wright,

Counties.	Districts.	Names.
Putnam,		William Bowne,
Queens,		James Maurice,
Rensselaer,	1	George Lesley,
	2	William Russell,
	3	Oliver C. Thompson,
Richmond,		William H. Anthon,
Rockland,		Jacob Sickles,
St. Lawrence,	1	Smith Stilwell,
	2	John Horton,
	3	Noble S. Elderkin,
Saratoga,	1	Abraham Leggett,
	2	John L. Perry,
Schenectady,		Reuben Ellwood,
Schoharie,	1	Lewis Rockwell,
	2	Abraham L. Lawyer,
Seneca,		Orin Southwick,
Steuben,	1	Charles G. Higby,
	2	James H. Miles,
	3	Joel Carrington,
Suffolk,	1	Franklin Tuthill,
	2	Egbert T. Smith,
Sullivan,		Jonathan Stratton,
Tioga,		James Ely,
Tompkins,	1	Alexander Graham,
	2	Benjamin G. Ferris,
Ulster,	1	William F. Russell,
	2	John P. Davis,
Warren,		David Noble, 2d,
Washington,	1	Thomas C. Whiteside,
	2	James Farr,
Wayne,	1	Edward W. Bottum,
	2	Theron G. Yeomans,
Westchester,	1	Daniel Clark Briggs,
	2	Theodore H. Benedict,
Wyoming,		Wolcott J. Humphrey,
Yates.		Samuel Jayné, Jr.,

STATE OF NEW-YORK, {
Secretary's Office. }

I certify the preceding to be a correct list of the names of the Members of Assembly elected in this State at the general election held in the month of November, 1850, and of the counties and Assembly Districts in which they were elected, according to the official returns received from the county clerks respectively.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city of
Albany, the twelfth day of December, in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,

Secretary of State.

State of New-York.

No. 2.

IN ASSEMBLY, JAN. 7, 1851.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and the Assembly:

In taking a general survey of the condition of the Commonwealth, whose interests have been entrusted to your charge by a confiding people, we witness the most gratifying evidences of public prosperity. It is impossible to contemplate the varied blessings which have fallen to our lot, as a people, without emotions of fervent gratitude to the Supreme Being, whose benignant favor has protected and sustained us through all past vicissitudes.

The State continues to advance with august strides on its upward mission of freedom and civilization. The republican institutions reared by our ancestors, and preserved in full vigor by the enlightened vigilance of the people, have been vindicated by experience, as the system of government most favorable to the dignity and happiness of the human race. Some of those institutions were reformed and liberalized by our new Constitution. Political power was brought nearer the people, by investing them with the direct choice of their judicial and administrative agents, and it is a source of high felicitation that the successful result of this organic change has furnished fresh proof of the capacity of our citizens for an intelligent discharge of the responsibilities of self-government.

[Assembly, No. 2.]

1

At no former period in our history have the affairs of the State presented a more encouraging aspect. The year which has recently closed was peculiarly prosperous and auspicious. The pestilence which visited our cities the previous year, and which continues its desolating ravages on some portions of the continent disappeared beyond our borders, and was followed by a season of unexampled public health. The earth yielded an unusual abundance to remunerate the toil of its cultivators, and industry in other forms, including many branches of trade and manufactures, found active and profitable employment. With our rapid progress in wealth and population, it is gratifying to observe the constant advancement of our people in moral and intellectual improvement. The wider dissemination of knowledge among the masses, the influences shed abroad by our seminaries of learning, the constant increase of religious and benevolent institutions for the alleviation of human sorrows, the peaceful conquests of invention and the arts, all tend to elevate the condition of society and to strengthen the foundations of popular government. These genial influences, combining to augment the happiness and exalt the character of the State, have been cherished by the liberal spirit of past legislation; and I cannot too earnestly commend the enlightened action of your predecessors, in this regard, and especially in seconding the efforts of humane individuals to improve the moral and physical condition of the unfortunate and the humble, as an example worthy of your emulation.

It affords me much satisfaction to congratulate you on the sound and healthful condition of our State finances. It became my duty before retiring from the office of Comptroller, to prepare an annual report exhibiting the condition of the Treasury, and of the several funds at the close of the last fiscal year, to which, with the suggestions therein contained, I would respectfully invite your attention.

It appears that after meeting all the appropriations payable during the last fiscal year, from the ordinary revenues, there remained a balance in the General Fund at the close of the year, of \$54,521.28.

It is estimated that the receipts of the current year, from ordinary sources, will be sufficient to defray all the usual expenses of the State, and that the resources of the General Fund, as now established, will be found sufficient at all times for the support of the government without an increase of debt or taxation. There is an evident necessity, however, for economy in the expenditures; and I trust you will feel the importance of keeping the appropriations within the reliable means of the treasury. In addition to the ordinary current revenues, the Comptroller's report exhibits certain balances due to the General Fund from arrears of taxes and other sources, from which it is believed the treasury will realize over \$350,000 within the ensuing two years. It is with special reference to this resource that I deem it expedient in the present communication to recommend some appropriations for new institutions and improvements, which are conceived to be essential to the public welfare.

The aggregate amount of the State debt, on the 30th day of September last, was as follows:—

Canal debt,	\$16,171,109 16
General Fund debt,	6,359,693 32
	<hr/>
	\$22,530,802 48
	<hr/>

exclusive of the stock loaned by the State to certain railroad corporations. It will appear from the report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, that the operations of the Sinking Fund are steadily reducing the canal debt. The application of the canal revenues in the manner prescribed by the State constitution, will discharge the entire State debt now existing, in the year 1868.

Our canals continue to yield a rich return. The amount received for canal tolls, including interest, rents, &c., during the last fiscal year, was \$3,486,172.30, being a small increase upon the receipts of the preceding year. After paying all the

expenses of superintendence, collection and repairs, and \$1,850,000 into the Sinking Funds and the General Fund, a surplus remained from the revenues of the last fiscal year of \$800,206.49, applicable to the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley canals, and the enlargement of the Erie canal.

Previous to the last season of navigation, a considerable reduction was made by the Canal Board in the rates of toll on certain leading articles of transportation. Opinions will probably differ as to the precise effect of this reduction upon the trade and income of the canals; but it is generally believed that it attracted additional tonnage sufficient to equalize the diminution of revenue.

Serious apprehensions are entertained that the trade of the Erie canal will be impaired by the competition of railroads and other rival avenues in and out of the State, unless early and effectually measures are adopted to cheapen the expense of canal transportation. It is conceded on all hands that no material reduction can be made in the cost of canal freight without reducing the rates of toll, until the enlargement of the Erie canal shall enable our forwarders to increase the capacity of their boats. This important object will be attained in a partial degree by the completion of the new locks, on the enlarged plan. The reconstruction and enlargement of these structures has been nearly perfected, and new locks on the large scale will be brought into use on the entire line of the Erie canal at the opening of navigation the coming season, with the exception of five which are located at points where the route of the canal is to be changed. These cannot be reconstructed and made available without the simultaneous construction of several miles of new channel, estimated to cost over a million of dollars. But it is proposed to lengthen the old locks at these points, by temporary structures in such manner that the entire canal may be navigated by boats having an additional length of 28 feet as compared with those now in use. It is not to be disguised, however, that the enlargement of the locks renders a corresponding enlargement of the sections more necessary than before.

The quantity of water required for passing boats is greatly increased by the enlarged size of the new locks. It is found extremely difficult, and in some cases impossible, to force the necessary supply for this purpose through the narrow channel of the old canal. Much difficulty and embarrassment were experienced from this fact, during the last season of navigation. Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of the Commissioners and their subordinates, it was found impracticable to sustain the necessary height of water on some of the long levels, and it resulted that boats were frequently grounded and the navigators were subjected to injurious delays, vexation and expense. There is no reason to believe that this embarrassment will continue to increase from year to year, until the enlargement of the entire canal shall have been completed.

How far the descending tonnage can be increased, while the canal retains its present limited dimensions, is a question which gives rise to some diversity of opinion. All admit that we have approached very near the maximum capacity of the old canal, during the spring and autumn months. That a large increase in the amount of tonnage, adequate to the rapid growth of our trade is practicable in the present condition of our canal navigation, cannot safely be assumed.

The future policy of the State in reference to the Erie canal and its enlargement, forms one of the most important and difficult subjects which will occupy the attention of the Legislature. I must ask you to enter upon its consideration with an enlightened appreciation of the momentous interests involved in your deliberations, and with an earnest purpose to adopt a line of action worthy of the past triumphs of the State in the consummation of great designs, and in some degree commensurate with its present power and its future destiny. It is difficult to form an adequate estimate of the benefits so vast and varied as our people have derived from the original construction of a water communication connecting the Atlantic with the western lakes. The effects of this great work upon the wealth, prosperity and advancement of the State, surpassed the most ardent anticipations

of its early advocates. It has doubled the trade and population of our great commercial emporium ; and if we but emulate the statesmanship of its authors by adequately increasing its facilities, it is destined to pour into our lap, during all future time, a stream of tribute rich and inexhaustable beyond any example in history, ancient or modern.

If we are not wanting in the wisdom and sagacity required to perpetuate the advantages so happily secured, no rival efforts can deprive us of our constantly growing commerce with the fertile States bordering on the great lakes and the upper Mississippi. Limiting our view to the beneficial results of the Erie canal, within our own borders, we witness the creation of flourishing towns, the growth of cities ; the conversion of vast forests into fruitful fields, the abode of a happy and virtuous yeomanry ; the profitable employment of enterprise and industry in every form of production ; and the consequent addition of hundreds of millions in value to the property of our citizens. It seems impossible that the people should forget the source of blessings like these, or neglect the means necessary for their preservation. In less than ten years after the completion of the canal, its revenues having returned to the treasury the entire cost of its construction, it was seen that an increased capacity must soon be given to it to accommodate the internal commerce, of which it was the outlet.

It is near sixteen years since the Legislature of 1835, after mature deliberation, determined to enter upon the enlargement of the Erie canal. I do not propose to review or discuss the changing policy which has retarded the prosecution of the undertaking. Our responsibilities relate to the present condition and future welfare of the State, rather than to past events which belong to the province of the historian. Since the work of enlargement was commenced we have expended upon it the sum of \$15,990,443.81. Some of the great objects of this expenditure cannot be fully realized until the work is completed. In the meantime the annual loss of interest on the amount invested at six per cent is over one million of dollars, to which must be added an annual loss of at least another million in the needless

cost of transportation, which would have been saved by the completion of the enlargement; and these unnecessary sacrifices must increase, from year to year, with the tardy progress of the expenditure. The amount already lost under these heads cannot be less than ten or fifteen millions. The question then arises, how much longer shall this be borne?

According to the most recent estimates of the Engineer Department, it will require eleven millions of dollars to finish the enlargement of the Erie canal, and \$1,165,000 to complete the Genesee Valley and Black River canals. If we assume that the canal revenues, after paying the yearly contributions to the General Fund and the Sinking Funds required by the Constitution, will continue to yield a net surplus of \$800,000 per annum, it follows that the completion of this great undertaking, so urgently demanded by every consideration of public policy, must be postponed until the year 1866. A net revenue of \$1,000,000 per annum would effect the same object in 1863.

An important question is presented to the consideration of the people and their representatives, whether the consummation of the work shall be deferred for this long series of years, or whether some judicious and practical plan shall be adopted to ensure its completion at the earliest period consistent with economy of expenditure and the due preservation of the public credit.

As an original question, free from the embarrassments which have been thrown around it by the financial provisions of the Constitution, the path of interest and duty would be too plain to admit of hesitation. Under the guidance of Clinton and his compeers, the Erie canal was constructed in a period of less than eight years, in the face of formidable obstacles, in defiance of a powerful opposition, and amid the doubts and embarrassments always attendant upon a bold and untried experiment. Genius and energy triumphed over every difficulty. This grand result was achieved at a time when the State was comparatively feeble in resources. Since that day our population has advanced to upwards of three millions, and the wealth of the community has been multiplied more than four-fold.

It is indeed remarkable, after an experience like ours, that any portion of our people should deem it wise or necessary to occupy a quarter of a century in enlarging and perfecting a work, which was constructed originally under circumstances far more difficult, in less than one-third of that period. It becomes necessary in our deliberations on this subject, to consider the effect and operation of the financial provisions embodied in the Constitution of 1846.

Not only are a large portion of the canal revenues specifically set apart for the payment of the existing debt, but the power of the Legislature to create new liabilities (beyond \$1,000,000) is virtually annulled. These constitutional provisions are the supreme law, and must be observed with scrupulous fidelity. Although their operation may thwart or defeat objects of the highest public concern, so long as they remain in force, they are not to be evaded or disregarded.

It is important therefore to enquire whether by any and what safe means, consistent with the constitutional restrictions referred to, the early completion of the enlargement may be ensured? Three distinct modes have been suggested for the attainment of this object, each of which will doubtless receive your careful consideration. By the first it is proposed to obtain the necessary funds by an issue of certificates transferring in advance, for a sufficient series of years, that portion of the canal revenues which is devoted by the Constitution to the enlargement of the Erie canal. That it is within the competency of the Legislature to dispose of this part of the tolls, in the manner indicated, is confidently asserted by some of our ablest jurists. It is obvious, however, that an absolute sale of the revenues, at the risk of the purchaser, without recourse to the State, is the only mode by which they can be realized in anticipation, without a violation of the provision restraining the creation of a new debt. A mere pledge of revenues, as a security for moneys advanced on them, would constitute a debt against the State, in a new and unusual form. An unconditional transfer of the future tolls involves practical difficulties which cannot be disregarded.

It may be doubted whether the necessary advances could be obtained on this basis, on terms satisfactory to the State. Capitalists would naturally require either the ultimate guarantee of the State that the revenues shall prove adequate, or a stipulation that the rates of toll shall not be reduced below a certain scale. The first of these conditions is incompatible with the Constitution; the second is subject to serious if not conclusive objections. Important considerations of policy would dictate that the unqualified power of regulating the tolls should continue to reside in the Canal Board.

The next plan to be considered is the authorization of a loan under the 12th section of the financial article. Before a law for this purpose could take effect it must be submitted to the people for their ratification; and the Constitution requires that every such law "shall provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay the interest on the debt as it falls due."

No sufficient reason, founded in equity or expediency, can be assigned for the imposition of a direct tax upon the State at large to pay interest on any portion of the cost of the enlargement, when the canal revenues are fully adequate to that object. Whilst all sections of the State are interested in the early consummation of the work, and will derive large benefits from the increased revenues which it will yield, a direct tax would operate unequally and unjustly, and would be unacceptable to the counties remote from the line of the improvement.

The third and last resort, is an amendment of the Constitution in the manner prescribed by the instrument itself.

Whatever diversity of opinion may exist in regard to the wisdom of the policy which governed the convention of 1846 in this respect, I cannot doubt that a large majority of our citizens of all parties, in view of the steadily increasing revenues of the canal would now unite in conferring upon the Legislature the necessary authority to create a loan of seven or eight millions on a pledge of the surplus revenues, for the early completion of the enlargement. The proposition to be submitted for this purpose

should include a provision requiring an additional contribution from the canal revenues to the Sinking Fund, sufficient for the payment of interest on the new loan, and eventual reimbursement of the principal. To give effect to the amendment under consideration, it must be agreed to by two successive Legislatures, and then approved by a majority of the people.

If the amendment should be adopted by the present and succeeding Legislature, and then sanctioned by the people, the Legislature of 1853 would be enabled to create the loan, and the final completion of the enlargement would be accomplished before the opening of navigation in 1856.

I am aware that the sentiment of our people is adverse to the accumulation of a large public debt, and none will deny the propriety of exercising such precautions as are needed to prevent the imposition of heavy taxes on the present or future generations. It is believed, however, that a resort to the public credit for means to expedite the enlargement of the Erie canal, is free from the objections commonly urged against an increase of the State debt. Such a loan would expose the people to no new burthens. The present revenues of the canal are sufficient to ensure the discharge of the new liability, and of our existing debt, at no distant period. It has been shown that the present money value of the canals, adopting the average revenues of the last five years, is equal to a capital of \$41,967,414.50, at six per cent interest. The completion of the work for which the loan is needed will add largely to the financial resources of the treasury. There is a wide distinction to be observed between debts judiciously made in furtherance of trade and intercourse, and the gigantic debts which weigh down the people in most of the European nations. The former serve to develop latent resources and open new fountains of wealth, creating the revenues required for their extinguishment, and infusing fresh vigor into all the elements of public prosperity. Widely different is the influence of a public debt, originating in wars of ambition, in the profligacy of courts, or the vanity of princes. Expenditures of this nature yield no return, and the burthens resulting from them press with crushing force upon the toiling millions, from age to age. I entertain

a firm conviction that the enlargement of the canal will produce a large increase of revenue, furnishing all the means required to pay the cost of the work, and that its income, after paying the debt, will ultimately relieve our citizens from taxation for support of government, and at the same time yield ample fund for the support of education and the prosecution of new improvements. A question like this, so eminently practical, and surely within the comprehension of a sagacious population like ours, may safely be left to their own intelligent decision.

The funds dedicated to the support of education are in a flourishing condition. The capital of the Common School Fund, on the 30th of September last, was \$2,290,673.23—being an increase from the preceding year of \$47,190.87. The revenues for the last fiscal year including \$165,000 from the Deposit Fund, was \$300,792.10. The increase of this fund, and of its income, will justify you in increasing the amount of the distribution among the common schools from \$285,000 to \$300,000 per annum.

It appears from the latest returns to the Superintendent of Common Schools that there are in the State 11,397 school districts; that the whole number of children taught therein, in the year 1849, was 749,500, of all ages; and that the whole amount paid for teachers' wages during that year was \$1,322,696.24, of which \$767,389.20 was contributed from the State Treasury, and raised by county and town taxation.

The operations of the act of 1849, establishing free schools, have not produced all the beneficial effects, nor imparted the general satisfaction anticipated by the friends of the measure. It has been the policy of our State, from an early period, to promote the cause of popular education by liberal and enlightened legislation. A munificent fund created by a series of measures, all aiming at the same great result, has been dedicated by the Constitution to the support of common schools, and the annual dividend from this source will gradually increase. The duty of the State to provide such means and facilities as will extend to all its children the blessings of education, and especially to confer upon the poor and unfortunate a participation

in the benefits of our common schools, is a principle which has been fully recognised and long acted upon by the Legislature and the people.

The vote of 1849, in favor of the free school law, and the more recent vote by a reduced majority against its repeal, ought doubtless to be regarded as a re-affirmation of this important principle, but not of the provisions of the bill, leaving it incumbent upon the Legislature, in the exercise of a sound discretion, to make such enactments as will accomplish the general design, without injustice to any of our citizens. An essential change was made by the law under consideration, in imposing the entire burthen of the schools upon property, in the form of a tax, without reference to the direct benefits derived by the tax payer. The provisions of the act for carrying this plan into effect, have produced oppressive inequalities and loud complaints.

In some districts the discontent and strife attendant upon these evils, have disturbed the harmony of society. An earnest effort should be made to reconcile differences of opinion, to remedy the grievances arising from the imperfect operation of the law, and to equalize the weight of taxation by such principles of justice and equity as will ensure popular sanction. The success of our schools must depend, in a great degree, upon the united counsels and friendly co-operation of the people in each small community composing a district, and nothing can be more injurious to the system of common school education than feuds and contentions among those who are responsible for its healthful action and preservation.

It cannot be doubted that all property, estates, whether large or small, will derive important advantages from the universal education of the people. A well considered system which shall ensure to the children of all, the blessings of moral and intellectual culture, will plant foundations, broad and deep, for public and private virtue; and its effects will be seen in the diminution of vice and crime, the more general practice of industry, sobriety and integrity, conservative and enlightened legislation and universal obedience to the laws. In such a community the rights of property are stable, and the contributions imposed upon

for the support of government are essentially lightened. But I entertain a firm conviction that the present law requires a thorough revision, and that an entire change in the mode of assessment is indispensable.

The capital of the Literature Fund on the 30th of September last was \$272,880.12; the income during the fiscal year was \$39,112.40.

The capital of the United States Deposit Fund being \$4,014,520.71, is in a highly productive state, having yielded an income, the last fiscal year, of \$260,228.04. The revenues of this fund, during the present fiscal year will, doubtless, be sufficient to justify the usual appropriations in support of colleges.

These were omitted by the last Legislature in consequence of appropriations in previous years, exceeding the current incomes on which they were charged. It is worthy of your consideration whether the new collegiate institutions established within the last two years are not entitled to an equitable participation in the public bounty. The higher institutions of learning form an essential part of our system of education, and they present strong claims to patronage and encouragement. The true design and legitimate effect of every endowment conferred upon colleges is to cheapen the charges for tuition, and thus enable many who have not been favored by the advantages of fortune, to attain the honors of scholarship.

The allowance of \$250 to each of the county academies, authorized by the act of 1849, for the education of common school teachers, has produced beneficial results, and I would recommend a renewal of the appropriation.

The Normal School has been administered with ability and success, contributing largely to the progress of popular education. It is of the highest importance that this institution should continue to receive an ample support.

My immediate predecessor, in each of his annual messages, recommended to the Legislature the creation of an institution for the

advancement of agricultural science and of knowledge in the Mechanic Arts. There can be no object more worthy of public favor than the encouragement of agriculture and the intellectual improvement of the husbandman. The cultivation of the soil, the primitive pursuit of man in a state of civilized society, and the foundation of all public prosperity, presents the highest claim to the fostering care of government. As the agricultural is more numerous than all other classes combined, all other interests depend upon its healthful progress and condition.

In connection with the subject under consideration, I would respectfully invite your attention to an able report made to the last Legislature by the commissioners appointed to mature and report a plan for an agricultural college and experimental farm. It cannot be doubted that an institution of the character proposed would promote the dissemination of agricultural knowledge and elevate the condition of the people. In its formation I would recommend an additional department for instruction in the mechanic arts. Identified in interest, each imparting strength and vigor to the other, the agricultural and mechanical classes combined may be said to constitute the substantial power and greatness of the commonwealth. The free spirit of our institutions and the incentives to effort in which this country abounds, are peculiarly favorable to the development of inventive genius and rapid advances in the useful arts. Our unparalleled progress may be attributed in no small degree to the successful skill of our artizans in originating and perfecting the varied improvements which increase the productiveness of labor in most branches of human industry. Yet from the nature of their pursuits and the necessity which subjects them to a life of toil, too many of our youthful mechanics are deprived of those means of intellectual improvement which the State has provided for other professions. The beneficial effects of an agricultural and mechanical school will not be limited to the individuals who may participate directly in its privileges. The students graduating from such an institution, elevated in character by moral and intellectual training, and endued with that knowledge of the natural laws and practical sciences which unites manual labor with the highest exercise of the reasoning faculties, will become

teachers in their turn, imparting to those around them the light of their own intelligence, and conferring dignity upon the common pursuits of industry by an example of honorable usefulness, in their varied occupations. The elevation of the laboring classes is an object worthy of the highest ambition of the statesman and the patriot. Under our republican system of government the political power of the State must always reside among the men of industry and toil, whose virtuous energy is their best patrimony. The intelligence which qualifies them for the duties of self-government, affords the only sure guarantee for the perpetuity of our free institutions.

The condition of the charitable establishments sustained in whole or in part by the bounty of the State, will be exhibited by the annual reports of the several institutions. The Asylum for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Institution for the Blind, continue to be a source of inestimable blessings to the unfortunate beings who, in the dispensations of our common Father, have been deprived of the best faculties of man. The New-York Hospital is in a highly satisfactory condition, and its enlightened management has contributed largely to the relief of human suffering. I consider these institutions worthy of the fostering patronage of the Legislature. The administration of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, is eminently successful. On the 30th of November, the number of inmates was 429; the number admitted during the year was 367; the number discharged was 336, and of deaths 51. Of the patients discharged from the institution, 171 were fully restored to reason, and 49 were improved but not entirely recovered. Dr. Benedict, the present superintendent, has afforded high evidence of his capacity to carry forward the work of benevolence and humanity so nobly begun by the lamented Brigham.

I deem it my duty to renew the recommendation made by my predecessor to the last Legislature, of the establishment of an institution for the instruction and improvement of idiots. This unfortunate class of beings, whose deplorable condition excites the sympathy of every heart, have been too long overlooked in

our legislation for the relief of the helpless. Until within a recent period, it was the general belief that the idiot, apparently bereft of intellect, is not susceptible of moral or mental improvement. But experience has demonstrated that he retains some latent germs of intelligence which may be developed by patient culture, and that he may be subjected to healthful discipline, employed in useful labor, and raised to a condition of comparative comfort. Great success has attended the institutions established for the instruction of this class of sufferers in France, Germany and England. A similar school, recently formed in Massachusetts, has been attended with the most satisfactory results. I commend these facts to your attention, convinced that considerations of policy and humanity should prompt you to rear an institution which will complete our system of public charities, and exalt still higher the character of the State for beneficence and philanthropy.

The condition of the State Prisons will be fully presented in the annual report of the Inspectors. The Sing Sing and Clinton prisons continue to be a heavy charge on the treasury, though it is but just to remark that much of the large expenditure at the former establishment, during the past year, was occasioned by the erection of permanent buildings. It is gratifying to observe that in all our penitentiaries an admirable system of discipline prevails, conducive to the physical comfort and moral welfare of their inmates.

I would respectfully call your attention to the importance of enlarging the House of Refuge for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New-York. The number of delinquents is constantly increasing, while the accommodations of the institution have not been materially extended since its foundation. The managers have found it necessary to notify the Sheriffs of counties that no more delinquents can be received, until further notice; and a large number of youthful convicts are consequently committed to the prisons. The crowded state of the establishment baffles the efforts of the managers to classify of-

lenders; and the erring youth, whose wanderings may be traced to early destitution or abandonment is brought into intimate association with the hardened criminal. Thus the humane design of the institution, the reformation of juvenile offenders, is in a great degree defeated. These evils require a prompt and adequate remedy. The Western House of Refuge has been brought into use under circumstances which give assurance of satisfactory results. The admirable structure and arrangement of the establishment, and its successful administration thus far, reflect credit upon the Trustees who have been prompted to give their time and efforts to this noble undertaking by a spirit of enlightened and disinterested philanthropy. I refer you to the report of the Trustees for the progress and present condition of the institution, and respectfully recommend such further appropriation as may be necessary to complete the new erections commenced last year.

The present condition of our militia establishment, and of the military property belonging to the State, will be exhibited in the annual reports of the Adjutant General and the Commissary General. To preserve the efficiency of the militia system by laws calculated to excite and cherish a military spirit in the ranks of our citizen soldiery, always the main strength and reliance of the country in time of war, is an object eminently deserving the attention of the Legislature.

The law of 1849, in relation to emigrant passengers, providing for the relief of the sick and destitute among them by a tax, intended to protect the community from unjust and oppressive burdens, has been efficiently administered and continues to produce favorable results. It is to be regretted that existing legal provisions have not, in all cases, furnished adequate protection against the practice of frauds on those unfortunate emigrants, destitute of friends and ignorant of our laws, who are constantly landing on our shores, and if practicable, further legal protection ought to be provided.

The last Legislature, acting in pursuance of the humane suggestions of my predecessor, passed a law designed to secure to each family which possesses a freehold estate, a home of limited value, in case of the embarrassment or bankruptcy of its head. It is represented that the clause requiring a special registry of each homestead intended to be held subject to this exemption, renders the law practically inoperative from the aversion felt by most men in good credit to advertising an apprehension of insolvency. I would respectfully submit to your consideration whether the benevolent principles of the law should be made to depend upon a condition with which most men will omit to comply. In other words, ought not the rule and the exception to be reversed?

I would also suggest that the exemption afforded by this law ought not to include debts contracted previous to the purchase of the estate by the debtor. Justice, no less than sound policy, dictates that neither temptation nor opportunity should be given for the practice of fraud upon confiding creditors.

I would respectfully recommend that an adequate appropriation be made for a more complete exploration of the lands belonging to the State, in the northern counties, with a view to plank roads and other facilities of access. It is believed that by improving the means of communication, some large tracts might be brought into market and sold for actual cultivation. The settlement and improvement of these remote forests is a matter of much public importance, and should be encouraged by a liberal policy. The land should be divided into convenient farms, and offered to actual settlers for small prices, intended only to indemnify the treasury for actual expenditures. However desirable it may be deemed, under monarchical governments, to have the national domain held by a few, it is important in a republic, that it should be divided, as far as practicable, among the many. Resolutions were adopted by the last Legislature, with signal unanimity, in favor of opening the public lands of the Union, without price, to landless settlers. Those resolutions, in their general scope and purpose, have my hearty concurrence. Some of the evils resulting from large landed accumulations, and especially from extensive leasehold estates,

have been fully realized in this State. Our new constitution has wisely abolished feudal tenures, and prohibited the future creation of perpetual leases. Contracts of this nature, made at an anterior period, in harmony with laws then existing, have been and must be respected in all our legislation. It can hardly be doubted that the occupation of the large manors in this section of the State, under the system of perpetual leases adopted in the early settlement of the country, has been highly detrimental to the interests of both proprietors and tenants, for some years past. Non-payment of rent, litigation, resistance of law, irregular combinations and popular discontent, in its most repulsive form, have checked our progress and disfigured our public history. I consider it of much importance that these evils should be remedied by just and liberal arrangements, which shall respect the rights and promote the true welfare of both parties. The perpetuation of leasehold estates, embracing a large agricultural population, is repugnant to our national policy and to the liberal spirit of our institutions. It is a kind of tenure which has become odious to tenants, exceedingly inconvenient and expensive to landlords, and every way adverse to the interests of both.

The manly independence which belongs to the character of an American citizen, demands the absolute control and ownership in fee of the soil, improved and cultivated by his labor, and on which he is to spend his life and rear his children. Experience has shown that leasehold estates are peculiarly unfavorable to the development of the country and the progress of the people in improvement and enterprise.

It is to be hoped that such liberal terms of sale will be offered by landlords, and accepted by tenants, as shall soon put an end to a tenure which ought no longer to be desired by either. It is worthy of your consideration whether this desirable result may not be promoted by the friendly mediation of the State, on principles having the free assent and voluntary concurrence of both proprietors and occupants. A purchase of the manorial titles by the State, and a re-sale to the tenants on equitable terms, would be preferable to the present state of things. All remedies inconsistent with those rights of property and the obligation of contracts which are secured by law, and which government is

bound to enforce, must be delusive and impracticable. The sanctity of private rights and the supremacy of the law must be maintained under all circumstances. Consistently with these principles, which I hold to be paramount and inviolable, I believe it is practicable to terminate the evils complained of, provided the parties to be affected will adopt a rational view of their own interests, and co-operate in an equitable and enlightened system of adjustment.

The condition of our statute laws will require your most serious consideration. At present great uncertainty exists and great difficulty frequently arises in ascertaining what is the law upon many questions relating to the rights and interests of our citizens, and to the duties and powers of public officers. This difficulty is most severely felt in the interpretation of the statutes relating to the administration of justice. The Revised Statutes are partially in operation: the judiciary acts of 1847 and 1848, with the subsequent amendments to them, are also in operation to some extent, and the Code of Practice effects changes not only in remedies but in rights, sometimes abrogating previous amendments wholly, sometimes modifying them, and often introducing provisions which limit or qualify their operation. That code was not a complete system in itself, but assumed the existence of extensive legal principles and of a knowledge of the practice and pleadings prevalent when it was adopted. It was a series of amendments to the existing law, operating in form upon remedies, but in reality often upon rights, so far as they were affected by the remedy. It was, therefore, circumscribed and partial in that class of cases. The commissioners doubtless considered it beyond the limits of their authority to make general and comprehensive provisions, in respect to the rights thus affected.

The vast and alarming increase of litigation which seems to overwhelm some of the courts, and threatens to obstruct the administration of justice, particularly in the court of last resort, has doubtless arisen in some degree from this uncertainty. My acquaintance with the practical operations of the new provisions referred to, does not qualify me to pronounce upon their merits, nor do I feel competent to judge how far the complete code of

practice reported by the commissioners, is calculated to remedy the evils under consideration. But it is evident that our system of laws cannot be complete until an entire harmony is produced between the principles introduced by the code of practice and our general statutes. They must in some way be adapted to each other. This was probably intended to be effected by that provision of the Constitution which required the appointment of commissioners to reduce all the Laws of the State to a system. The considerations I have already suggested render this a duty of pressing importance. The prompt organization of such a board would relieve the Legislature from applications for partial and imperfect amendments, and if we should not obtain a complete body of the whole law, such as was contemplated by some at the adoption of the Constitution, we may at least hope for a revision and condensation of our statutes. The last Legislature adjourned without acting on the final report of the Commissioners on Practice and Pleading. It will be your duty to take such action as will ensure a deliberate examination and thorough analysis of this new code of civil procedure, with a view to its adoption, in such form as may receive your sanction, at the earliest practicable period.

I am of opinion that the multiplication of suits in the supreme court, which produces serious delays in the course of justice, would be essentially diminished by restoring to the county courts a more extended civil jurisdiction. As the county judge is required to hold courts of general sessions for criminal business, at which juries are necessarily in attendance, the public convenience would be greatly promoted by conferring jurisdiction in ordinary civil cases. Serious doubts have existed concerning the constitutional power of the Legislature in this respect. It appears to me that the decision of the supreme court, in two districts, after full deliberation, sustaining the constitutionality of the act of 1847, conferring civil jurisdiction on the county courts in special cases, should be deemed sufficient to put the question at rest.

I deem it my duty to call your attention to an important defect in the statutory provision for the punishment of embezzlement

as a crime. The operation of the law is confined to the officers, agents, clerks, or servants of private persons and of incorporated companies. It is manifestly proper, if not necessary, that this provision should be extended to include all public officers who may be charged with the collection or custody of moneys, whether belonging to the public or to individuals.

I concur in the views submitted to the Legislature in the last message of my predecessor, in favor of the erection of a new and convenient building for the State Library. The present accommodations are altogether inadequate, and the difficulty is increasing with the extension of the library from year to year.

The alarming increase of bribery in our popular elections, demands your serious attention. The preservation of our liberties depends on the purity of the elective franchise, and its independent exercise by the citizen; and I trust you will adopt such measures as shall effectually protect the ballot box from all corrupting influences.

Our circulating medium is believed to be in a sound condition. The report from the Bank Department exhibits a large increase of banking capital, under the general law, during the last year. The gradual reduction of our State debt, makes it necessary that some other form of security should be accepted as a basis for circulation. I would respectfully recommend the admission under proper restrictions, of the stocks created by the incorporated cities of this State. In this connection I must invite your attention to the provision of the Constitution making it the duty of the Legislature to restrict the powers of cities in respect to taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit. The performance of this duty ought not to be longer deferred.

The growing importance of the Bank Department, the vast extent of its operations and the peculiar responsibility attending them, render it important in my judgment that this Department should be detached from the office of the Comptroller, already overburthened with duties, and erected into a distinct office, to

be placed under the charge and direction of a competent commissioner.

The oppressive and unequal operation of the laws regulating the assessment of property, is a subject of general and just complaint. A large share of the personal property escapes assessment altogether, while in many portions of the State, real estate is estimated by the assessors at less than half its actual value. To the extent that a portion of the taxable property of the State escapes assessment, the burthen of taxation is unjustly increased on the remainder. These evils demand an effective remedy. A careful revision of the existing laws has become indispensable, and I trust the subject will engage your early and earnest attention.

In compliance with section five of article four of the Constitution, I communicate herewith a statement of reprieves, commutations, and pardons, granted during the past year, by my predecessor.

Your attention is requested to the difficulties which have recently arisen between our citizens residing in Richmond county, and the inhabitants of New-Jersey, in reference to the oyster fisheries in New-York and Newark bays.

Since the adjournment of our last Legislature, the grave questions respecting the organization of the newly acquired territories of the Union, which had for some years involved the country in agitation and strife, have been definitely acted on by Congress. California has been welcomed as the thirty-first of the States composing the Federal Union; the disputed boundary of Texas has been settled; while New-Mexico and Utah have been organized by acts which in effect leave the Mexican law prohibiting slavery in force, and refer the question of its admission or exclusion to the ultimate decision of the people concerned. It is generally believed that the public sentiment in these newly organized communities, co-operating with other causes, will prevent the introduction of slavery, from which the country was exempt when it was conquered by our arms.

Notwithstanding the violent discussions which have agitated the country, and the wide diversity of opinion which existed in respect to the questions involved in the recent action of Congress, a general disposition is evinced to acquiesce in the measures referred to, and to regard them as a final settlement of these territorial controversies. The people of this State continue to indulge a strong desire that harmony and mutual good will may prevail between all portions of our widely extended republic. They are a law-abiding people; they cherish the most friendly sentiments towards their brethren of the South; and have always conceded to the slave States the entire right to maintain and regulate slavery within their own limits, and to exercise all those rights without abridgment or hindrance which the Constitution confers. More than this ought not to be claimed or expected.

It is a source of profound surprise and regret, that any portion of the people of the southern States should find, in the terms of settlement finally agreed upon by Congress, an occasion for the continuance of sectional jealousy, or a supposed necessity for nurturing the spirit of disunion. In the admission of California and the organization of governments for the territories, Congress adopted the principle, originally contended for by many leading statesmen of the South, of leaving the matter to the uncontrolled action of the people themselves. I cannot but persuade myself that the feelings of alienation exhibited by some of our fellow-citizens in the southern States, must proceed from an unhappy misconception of the views and sentiments entertained by the northern people. Great injustice is done in assuming that we have intended or now meditate encroachments upon the just rights of any portion of the confederacy. During the entire period of our national history, the people of New-York have manifested a spirit of kindly deference to the feelings and prejudices of our sister States, and a readiness to sacrifice every thing but principle and honor for the sake of union and concord. Their course has been distinguished by a broad spirit of nationality, elevated far above the indulgence of local views or sectional partialities.

The limits of this communication will not permit me to recall all the evidences in which our history abounds of the generous spirit of concession which New-York has uniformly manifested, as a prominent member of the Federal Union. For more than three-fourths of the period which has elapsed since the adoption of the Constitution, southern statesmen, elevated by the aid of her voice, have filled the Presidential office. Every peaceful extension of our southern territorial limits were made with her concurrence, until by successive steps all the slave territory on the North American Continent was brought within the boundaries of the United States. Although every new acquisition diminished the relative weight of New-York in the National Councils, she waived all views of State power or aggrandizement, and yielded to the considerations urged by other sections in favor of annexing the contiguous countries.

Nor is this all. Far from invading any of the constitutional rights of the southern States, our people and their representatives have always respected those rights, and abided cheerfully by all the conditions of the federal compact. It should not have been regarded as an encroachment upon the rights of any State, that we objected to the extension of slavery over a country acquired by our common efforts, and which had been made free by the action of its own legitimate authorities. No wrong was inflicted upon any State by the effort to give to the people of the conquered territories a government best adapted to their sentiments and their future happiness. By the ordinance of 1787, a large portion of the American people had declared their conviction that slavery ought not to be extended over free territory: but the exclusion of that institution from the States of the northwest was not then deemed sufficient to prevent the formation of the Federal Union. The same sentiment still exists in the northern mind, to be manifested whenever and only when its exercise is provoked by new aggressions; and I cannot concede that it affords any ground of complaint on the part of any of the States, still less that it can justify secession, revolution, or any effort to overthrow the free Constitution established by our fathers.

I have thus adverted to the course of this State in its national relations, from no desire to revive past discussions ; but from a conviction that it is due to our people to vindicate them from imputations of sectional prejudice, indifference to Constitutional obligations, or hostility to the rights of other portions of the republic. If there is danger to the Union from any quarter I rejoice to say that it will not be found within our borders. Men of extreme opinions may be found in every community ; but the great body of the people of New-York are aware that the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted in the spirit of compromise, and that it must be faithfully maintained in the same spirit. They are attached to the Union ; they cherish an ardent devotion to it ; and desire to see it preserved by manifestations of mutual deference and regard between the states composing it.

Although New-York might maintain a respectable attitude before the world, and would not fail to preserve her liberties as an independent State, she would regard a dissolution of the Union from any cause as the greatest calamity which could befall mankind. Whenever the American Union is destroyed the cause of constitutional government will be perilled by the shock, and the friends of liberty every where will mourn over the fall of a mighty fabric which now animates the hopes and commands the admiration of the world. Every patriot must desire that all causes of irritation or disagreement between the different parts of our common country may speedily disappear. It should be the aim of all to allay sectional animosities, and to restore those kindly sentiments which united our ancestors in noble efforts and common trials. The questions resulting from our recent conquests having been disposed of by the action of Congress, there can be no sufficient cause for jealousies and dissensions between the North and the South. The most serious of our past differences were produced by territorial acquisitions, and they strikingly admonish us that it is indispensable to our future peace and happiness that bounds should be set to the spirit of conquest ; and that the energies of the general government should be directed to those great and beneficent objects in which all sections have a common interest and for which the Constitution was intended.

The provision of the federal compact requiring the return of "fugitives from labor," however repugnant to the sentiments of many of our people, is of paramount authority, and like every other constitutional obligation should be observed in good faith. In legislating upon a subject of such difficulty, it was obvious that more than usual care was necessary that in enforcing the claims of one section of the country, we should not trespass upon the rights of the other. While the claim of the southern slaveholder to recapture his slave is fully admitted, the right of the northern freeman to prove and defend his freedom is equally sacred. Both are alike under the protecting care of our common constitution.

It cannot be denied that the recent act of Congress for giving fuller effect to the provision requiring the return of fugitive slaves has excited dissatisfaction in many portions of the country, carrying them almost to the extreme of threatening resistance to the law. But all good citizens will recollect that whatever may be their individual feelings or opinions in regard to the policy or propriety of any legislative enactment, it is their plain duty, so long as it remains in force, to sustain the authorities legitimately charged with its execution. Apprehensions have been entertained that under the hastily considered provisions of the act, passed during a period of unusual agitation, persons of color claiming to be free, and really free, are not allowed those reasonable opportunities and those customary legal safeguards necessary to enable them to establish by adequate proof the fact of their freedom. A recent case has shown this belief to be not merely speculative, and that the danger that a freeman under the summary mode in which that law can be executed, may be hurried into captivity, is not wholly imaginary. We cannot and we do not believe that the south, any more than the north, aims at or desires such a result—or will insist on retaining provisions leading to such exciting consequences.

We shall rely not only on their sense of propriety and reciprocal justice, but their calm conviction that the law itself, to be permanent, must be reasonable, for their uniting, after due reflection, with their brethren of the North in a kind and dispass-

sionate spirit, in reviewing such clauses as may be found defective or objectionable, and in consenting to such judicious modifications as may command general approval. In the meantime, our people must be left free to examine its provisions and practical operation. Their vital and fundamental right to discuss the merits of this or any other law passed by their representatives, constitutes the very basis of our republican system, and can never be surrendered. Any attempt to restrain it would prove far more dangerous than its freest exercise. But in all such discussions we should divest ourselves of sectional or partisan prejudice, and exercise a spirit of comprehensive patriotism, respecting alike the rights of every portion of our common country.

Before dismissing the subject of our federal relations, I deem it my duty to advert to the serious evils which some of our most important interests have suffered from the failure of Congress to extend that protection to domestic industry which experience has shown to be necessary to sustain certain branches of manufactures against foreign competition. We see the effects of the tariff of 1846, in the suspension of many establishments, not only in our own, but our sister States, involving large investments of capital, depressing not only the labors of the manufacturer and mechanic, but impairing the market they had created for the products of our agriculture. It is reasonable to hope that this state of things, so injurious and unnecessary, may be remedied in some degree at least, by judicious and timely action in Congress.

The interests of this State, in common with other sections of the country, have also suffered much detriment from the neglect of the General Government to make appropriations for the improvement of lake harbors and the removal of obstructions in the Hudson river. For more than twelve years, the great power conferred on Congress by the constitution to aid and protect navigation on our national channels of commerce, has virtually been held in abeyance, dormant and unexercised. This dereliction of duty has caused great embarrassment to all the interests connected with our internal trade. It has compelled the State to incur a heavy expenditure which should be borne by the federal treasury. The canal authorities are now engaged in the

construction of an expensive pier at the harbor of Buffalo, for the safety and accommodation of the lake shipping entering at that port. The expense of this work is estimated at over \$200,000. An account of this expenditure will be kept under the directions of the Canal Board, and at a proper juncture, the amount expended ought, and doubtless will be refunded to the State by the general government. Every consideration of interest and duty demands that the powers belonging to Congress for the regulation and protection of commerce, should be steadily and vigorously exercised by such constitutional action as may best advance the national welfare and fulfil one of the leading purposes of the federal compact. It is a subject of sincere congratulation, that under our beneficent system of government which commits to the people the choice of their rulers the federal administration has been entrusted to statesmen of large experience, expansive patriotism and sound national principles, and that we may look to them with confidence to give full effect to all measures which may be adopted by the representatives of the states and the people, calculated to protect the interests and promote the prosperity of the Union.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, the country has been called upon to mourn the loss of a beloved and venerated Chief Magistrate. ZACHARY TAYLOR, the hero without fear, and the patriot without reproach, whose exploits had won the admiration, while his virtues gained the affections of his countrymen, was summoned to his fathers. He went down to the grave crowned with honors, and lamented by a grateful people, to whose glory and welfare his life had been devoted. By this afflictive dispensation of Providence, the duties of the Chief Executive office were devolved upon an eminent citizen of our own State, in whose patriotism the people have long reposed the highest confidence.

It affords me pleasure to state that arrangements are in progress for sending forward numerous specimens of American skill and workmanship to be displayed at the exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, to be holden in London in May next. Many of the manufacturers and artisans of this State, prompted

by a spirit of liberality and national pride, in the highest degree creditable to their patriotism, have determined to furnish a variety of articles intended to present a favorable view of the progress of the useful and ornamental arts in this country. In an enterprise so honorable to the age, and so well calculated to promote the interests of peace and civilization throughout the world, the State should not fail to evince an interest by extending every reasonable facility and encouragement; and I would respectfully recommend that provision be made for the appointment of an agent to attend the exhibition and take charge of the various fabrics and productions which may be forwarded by our citizens.

In entering upon the discharge of the high trust committed to me by the people, it is due to the occasion no less than to my own feelings, to express my grateful sense of the public confidence, and to assure you that, with a sincere distrust of my ability, it will be my constant aim to perform my duty with firmness and independence, and with an earnest desire to co-operate with you in all measures calculated to improve the condition, exalt the fame, or promote the happiness of our favored commonwealth.

WASHINGTON HUNT.

Albany, January 7, 1851.

UNIV.
OF



State of New-York.

No. 3.

IN ASSEMBLY, JAN. 7, 1851.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE LAST ASSEMBLY.

1. Upon the appearance of a quorum, the Speaker having taken the chair, and the members being called to order, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistakes therein may be corrected by the House ; and in all cases of the absence of a quorum, the members present may take such measures as shall be necessary to procure the attendance of absent members ; and the Speaker, with the consent of the majority of the members present, may adjourn from day to day until a quorum shall appear.

2. After the reading and approving of the journal, the order of business, which shall not in any case be departed from, except by the unanimous consent of the House, shall be as follows :

1. The presentation of petitions.
2. Reports of standing committees.
3. Reports of select committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Communications from the State officers.
6. Messages from the Senate.
7. Third reading of bills.
8. Motions, resolutions, notices, and introduction of bills.
9. Unfinished business.
10. Special orders of the day.

11. General orders of the day ; but messages from the Governor, communications from State officers, and messages from the Senate, may be considered at any time.

3. Motions for reference to different committees shall be put in the following order ; and the same shall not be considered in committee of the whole until printed :

1. To the committee of the whole.
2. To a standing committee.
3. To a select committee.

4. No bill shall be ordered to a third reading without having been acted on in committee of the whole.

5. The Speaker shall cause the Clerk to make a list of all bills, resolutions and reports of committees, and other proceedings of the House which are committed to a committee of the whole, and not made a special order of the day for any particular day ; which list shall be called "*The General Orders of the Day*."

6. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

7. The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to the appeal of the House. On every appeal from the decision of the Speaker, he shall have the right in his place to assign his reasons for his decision. He shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such a substitution shall not extend beyond one day, unless by leave of the House.

8. When the House shall be equally divided, including the Speaker's vote, the question shall be lost.

9. When the Speaker is putting the question no member shall walk across or out of the House.

10. When the House adjourns, the members shall keep their seats until the Speaker shall have left the chair.

11. Every member previous to his speaking, shall rise from his seat and address himself to the Speaker.

12. When two or more members rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.

13. No member shall speak more than twice to the same general question without leave of the House ; nor more than once in any case, until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

14. While a member is speaking, no member shall entertain any private discourse, or pass between him and the chair.

15. A member called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. All decisions of the chair on questions of order shall be conclusive, unless reversed on appeal to the House.

16. Every member who shall be within the bar of the House when a question is stated from the chair, shall vote thereon, unless he be excused by the House, or unless he be directly interested in the question, in which case he shall not vote. No member shall be permitted to vote on any question, unless within the bar when his name is called in regular order. The bar of the House shall be deemed to include only the Assembly Chamber within the rails, including the cloak-room.

17. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place.

18. Every member previous to presenting a petition or memorial shall endorse on the same the substance thereof, and add his name ; the clerk shall then read the endorsement ; after which, the Speaker shall put the question on the reference of said petition or memorial.

19. Every motion shall be first stated by the Speaker before debate ; and every such motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

20. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

21. If the question in debate contain several distinct propositions, any member may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert shall be indivisible.

22. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times are proposed, the question shall first be put on the largest sum and longest time.

23. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received unless for a call of the House, for the previous question, to postpone it indefinitely, to adjourn it to a certain day, to lay it on the table, to commit it, to amend it, or to adjourn the House.

24. A motion to lay a question on the table shall be decided without amendment or debate; a motion to commit until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment and debate of the main question; and a motion to postpone a question indefinitely, or to adjourn it to a day certain, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment of the main question.

25. The "previous question" shall be as follows—" *Shall the main question be now put?*" and until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment or debate. When on taking the previous question, the House shall decide that the main question shall not now be put, the main question shall be considered as still remaining under debate. The "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution, or other matter under consideration; and in cases where there shall be pending amendments which have been adopted in committee of the whole, but not acted on in the House, the question shall first be taken upon such amendments in their order, and without further debate or amendment.

26. A motion to adjourn the House shall always be in order, and decided without debate.

27. In all cases where a bill, order, resolution or motion shall be entered on the journal of the House, the name of the member moving the same shall also be entered on the journal.

28. If any ten members require it, the ayes and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journal.

29. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise especially directed by the House.

30. Select committees to whom original references are made, and all committees to whom private claims are referred, shall in all cases report a state of facts with their opinion thereon.

31. Every bill originating in this House, shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by an order of the House and a report of a committee. One day's notice at least shall be given of a motion for leave to bring in a bill unless the House otherwise unanimously allow; such notice shall specify the subject matter of such bill; and all resolutions of reference and instruction to committees shall state the subject to be referred.

32. All bills brought into this House by any member or committee, shall be endorsed with the name of the member or committee bringing in the same; all bills introduced by members on leave shall be referred to one of the standing committees or to a select committee; such committee may report adversely to the entire bill, with or without amendment, and the bill, if any, reported by such a committee, shall then become the bill before the House for consideration.

33. No private bill shall be brought into this House, but upon a memorial or petition presented to the House, and signed by the party or parties praying for such bill, except by the unanimous consent of the House.

34. No bill shall be committed or amended until it has been twice read.

35. Every message from the Senate communicating any bill for the concurrence of this House, shall, with the accompanying documents, if any, be referred to a standing or select committee to consider and report thereon.

36. All amendments by the Senate to bills which have passed this House, shall be referred to a standing or select committee, to examine and report thereon, unless the House shall otherwise expressly order or allow.

37. In forming a committee of the whole House, the Speaker shall leave the chair, and shall appoint a chairman to preside.

38. The rules of the House shall be observed in the committee of the whole so far as may be applicable, except limiting the number of

times of speaking, and except that the ayes and noes shall not be taken. Such committee may strike out the enacting clause of a bill, and report that fact to the House : and if the report be agreed to by the House, it shall be deemed a rejection of the bill.

39. Bills committed to a committee of the whole House, shall, in committee of the whole thereon, be first read through, unless the committee shall otherwise order, and then read and debated by sections, leaving the title to be last considered. All amendments shall be noted on a separate piece of paper, and reported to the House by the chairman of the committee of the whole ; after the report, the bill shall be still subject to debate and amendment before the question to engross is put ; and such amendments only shall be in order, as were offered and decided in committee of the whole House.

40. A similar mode of proceeding shall be observed with bills which have originated in the Senate, as with bills originating in this House.

41. If, at any time when in committee of the whole House, there be not present a quorum to do business, the chairman shall immediately report that fact to the Speaker.

42. On a motion, in committee of the whole House to rise and report progress, the question shall be decided without debate.

43. Every bill shall receive three several readings, previous to its being passed ; and the second and third reading shall be on different days ; and the third reading shall be on a day subsequent to that on which the bill passed in committee of the whole House, unless the House unanimously direct otherwise ; and the question on the final passage of a bill shall be taken immediately after such third reading, and without debate : and no bill shall be read the last time, unless it shall have been once printed without the consent of a majority of the members present.

44. A standing committee of five members shall be appointed to be called "The committee on engrossed bills ;" whose duty it shall be carefully to examine all the bills passed by this House, and see that the same are correctly engrossed, and report the same to the House before they are signed by the Speaker.

45. Reports from the committee on engrossed bills shall at all times be in order, and have the preference to any other business.

46. When a bill passes the House, the Speaker shall certify the same, with the date thereof, at the foot of the bill.

47. No motion for reconsideration shall be in order unless on the same day or day following that on which the decision proposed to be reconsidered took place; nor unless one of the majority shall move such reconsideration. A motion for reconsideration being put and lost, shall not be renewed; nor shall any subject or vote be a second time reconsidered without unanimous consent.

48. A standing committee of five members shall be appointed on bills coming within the ninth Section of the first Article, and 14th Section of Article seven of the Constitution of this State; and when any bill shall have passed in committee of the whole House, on which the Speaker may entertain doubts whether it comes within the provision of either of the said sections, it shall be referred to the said committee to examine and report thereon, before the question on the final passage shall be taken.

49. A motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of any bill, shall be made by a member who voted in favor of the decision of the House on the question on the final passage of the bill; and except in the case of a two-third bill, a majority of all the members elected to the House shall be required to reconsider the same; and on a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of any bill requiring the assent of two-thirds of all the members elected to this House, two-thirds of the members elected to the House shall be required to reconsider the same. But the vote on the final passage of any bill creating, continuing, altering, or renewing any moneyed incorporation shall not be reconsidered whenever such bill shall be lost.

50. No standing rule or order of this House shall be suspended, changed or rescinded, without one day's previous notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall the 49th rule, so far as it applies to two-third bills, be altered, changed, rescinded or suspended, unless two-thirds of all members elected to this House agree to such alteration, change, rescinding or suspension.

51. No person, unless in the exercise of an official duty or by special invitation of a member, shall be admitted on the floor of the House, except members of the Senate, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and other state officers and such reporters as the Speaker shall designate. The privilege of admission under any invitation shall not extend beyond the day on which such invitation shall be given.

52. Standing committees, consisting of five members each, shall be appointed on the following subjects:

Ways and Means,
Commerce and Navigation,
Canals,
Railroads,
Banks and Insurance Companies,
Two-third and three-fifth Bills,
Colleges, Academies and Common Schools,
Grievances,
Privileges and elections,
Petitions of Aliens,
Erection and Division of Towns and Counties,
Claims,
Internal affairs of Towns and Counties,
Medical Societies and Colleges,
Incorporation of Cities and Villages,
Manufacture of Salt,
Trade and Manufactures,
State Prisons,
Engrossed Bills,
Militia and Public Defence,
Roads and Bridges,
Public Lands,
Indian Affairs,
Charitable and Religious Societies,
Agriculture,
Expiring Laws,

Public Printing,

Expenditures in the Executive Department,

Expenditures of the House ; and

A Committee on the Judiciary, consisting of seven members.

And it shall be the duty of each of the several committees to inquire into the matters indicated by its name, and to report thereon to the House any information, and any bill or resolution which it may deem conducive to the public good.

53. There shall be printed of course, and without order, 380 copies of all original bills reported by committees of either House ; and 800 copies of all messages from the Governor, (except messages certifying his approval of bills,) all reports of standing or select committees, and all reports or communications made in pursuance of law, or of a resolution of this House ; which number shall be denominated the usual number. And all motions or resolutions for the printing of an extra number of any document, paper or bill, shall be referred as of course to the printing committee to report thereon.

54. It shall be the duty of the committee on public printing, to examine and report on all questions of printing referred to them, and to state an approximate estimate of the cost in the particular case referred, when practicable: to examine, from time to time, and ascertain whether the prices charged for printing are in conformity to the contract therefor, and whether it is done in conformity to the orders of the House, and without unreasonable delay ; to ascertain and report what number of copies ought usually to be printed, and how distributed ; and to report to the House, from time to time, any measures they may deem useful for the economical and proper management of the public printing.

55. It shall be the duty of the committee on expenditures of the House and in the Executive Department, severally to inquire into the said expenditures, and whether the same have been made in conformity to law, and whether proper vouchers exist for the same, and whether the funds provided for the purpose are economically applied, and to report from time to time such provisions, laws and regulations as may conduce to economy, and secure the faithful disbursement of the moneys appropriated by law.

56. Resolutions giving rise to debate, all concurrent resolutions and those containing calls for information from the Executive Department shall lie over one day for consideration, after which they may be called up, of course, under the order of business.

57. It shall be the duty of the committee on ways and means, to examine into all the departments of the government, whether Executive, Legislative, Judicial or otherwise, where salaries or emoluments are given; to examine ascertain and report to the House what officers can be dispensed with, and what salaries or emoluments can be reduced, and how far consistent with the public good, and to take such action in regard to section eight, of article seven, of the Constitution of this State, as may be requisite.

58. No bill or other matter shall be made a special order of the day for a particular day, without the assent of two-thirds of the members present. It shall not be in order to make any bill or other matter a special order of the day from day to day: nor shall more than two bills or other matters be made special orders for the same day.

State of New-York.

No. 4.

IN ASSEMBLY, JAN. 17, 1851.

REPORT

Of the committee on the internal affairs of towns and counties, on dogs.

The committee on internal affairs, &c., to which was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of the counties of Saratoga and Warren asking for the passage of a general law, taxing the owner of every dog one dollar per annum, and bitches (*to wit, lady dogs,*) a larger sum in proportion, beg leave respectfully to report, that they have *gravely and seriously* considered the subject matter of the petition and without desiring to be thought as either *dogged* or *dogmatical* upon the subject, have come to the unanimous conclusion, that "*every dog must have his day,*" and that it would not be in accordance with the spirit of the age to *curtail* that right in any particular, and therefore would most earnestly request that the memorialists be permitted to withdraw their petition, "*call off their dogs*" and the committee be discharged.

State of New-York.

No. 5.

IN ASSEMBLY, JAN. 11, 1851.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Ways and Means.

Mr. Wheeler,	Mr. Wakeman,
Mr. Elderkin,	Mr. Bird.
Mr. E. Perry,	

Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Wakeman,	Mr. Severance,
Mr. H. J. Allen,	Mr. Cady.
Mr. Hatch,	

Canals.

Mr. O. Allen,	Mr. Townsend,
Mr. Burroughs,	Mr. Graham.
Mr. Lyon,	

Railroads.

Mr. Varnum,	Mr. Lesley,
Mr. Horton,	Mr. Humphrey.
Mr. Norton,	

Banks and Insurance Companies.

Mr. Underwood,	Mr. Douglass,
Mr. Elderkin,	Mr. Hinds.
Mr. Robinson,	

Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills.

Mr. Anthon,	Mr. Rowe,
Mr. Noble,	Mr. Carrington.
Mr. Belknap,	

Colleges, Academies and Common Schools.

Mr. T. H. Benedict,	Mr. Swords,
Mr. Ferris,	Mr. Burroughs.
Mr. Feller,	

Grievances.

Mr. Backhouse,	Mr. Chamberlin,
Mr. Wright,	Mr. Cooke.
Mr. Yeomans,	

Petitions of Aliens.

Mr. J. Benedict,	Mr. Higby,
Mr. Cady,	Mr. Stratton.
Mr. Ferris,	

Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Bishop,	Mr. A. A. Thompson,
Mr. Welden,	Mr. Ely.
Mr. Maurice,	

Erection and Division of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Pardee,	Mr. Bradley,
Mr. Wooster,	Mr. Hoppin.
Mr. O. C. Thompson,	

Claims.

Mr. Severance,	Mr. Blackstone,
Mr. Hatch,	Mr. Sherman.
Mr. Nelson,	

Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Bird,	Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Rockwell,	Mr. Moss.
Mr. Ryan,	

Medical Societies and Colleges.

Mr. J. L. Perry,
Mr. Dennison,
Mr. Farr,

Mr. Tuttle,
Mr. Bottom.

State Prisons.

Mr. Macomber,
Mr. Colvin,
Mr. Hewit,

Mr. Baker,
Mr. J. L. Perry.

Public Lands.

Mr. Lyon,
Mr. W. S. Gregory,
Mr. E. T. Smith,

Mr. J. W. Babcock,
Mr. Stewart.

Incorporation of Cities and Villages.

Mr. Baker,
Mr. Coffin,
Mr. Carrington,

Mr. Rouse,
Mr. H. Harris.

Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Southwick,
Mr. Fordyce,
Mr. Kinsley,

Mr. Lawyer,
Mr. Snell.

Agriculture.

Mr. Brayton,
Mr. Stillwell,
Mr. Leggett,

Mr. Whiteside,
Mr. Lake.

Expiring Laws.

Mr. Gleason,
Mr. Sickles,
Mr. Congdon,

Mr. Langdon,
Mr. Greene.

Judiciary.

Mr. Townsend,
Mr. Le Roy,
Mr. Maurice,
Mr. Briggs,

Mr. J. Benedict,
Mr. Heath,
Mr. A. Smith.

Public Printing.

Mr. Norton,
Mr. Graham,
Mr. Bishop,

Mr. Dennison,
Mr. H. J. Allen.

Joint Library.

Mr. H. Harris,
Mr. Stratton,
Mr. Anthon,

Mr. Varnum,
Mr. Fitzhugh.

Indian Affairs.

Mr. A. A. Gregory,
Mr. Corser,
Mr. Gilbert,

Mr. Dougherty,
Mr. Higby.

Manufacture of Salt.

Mr. Stevens,
Mr. Lewis,
Mr. W. Russell,

Mr. G. Clark,
Mr. McLouth.

Militia and Public Defence.

Mr. L. Harris,
Mr. Elwood,
Mr. R. Babcock,

Mr. French,
Mr. Davis.

Charitable and Religious Societies.

Mr. Ward,
Mr. Miles,
Mr. J. F. Clark,

Mr. Fisk,
Mr. Doyle.

Trade and Manufactures.

Mr. Rumsey,
Mr. W. F. Russell,
Mr. Shall,

Mr. Shultes,
Mr. Kellogg.

Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Lesley,
Mr. Bowne,
Mr. Jayne,

Mr. Ingersoll,
Mr. Hewit.

Expenses of Executive Department.

Mr. Moss,
Mr. Pool,
Mr. Rider,

Mr. Welden,
Mr. Dewey.

Expenses of House.

Mr. Atwood,
Mr. Southwick,
Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Bushnell,
Mr. Yeomans.

State of New-York.

No. 6.

IN ASSEMBLY, JAN. 8, 1851.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Albany, January 8, 1851. }

To the Speaker of the Assembly:

SIR—In conformity with the act entitled “An act in relation to reports of State officers,” passed November 11, 1847, I herewith transmit my Annual Report, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1850, and also to the termination of the calendar year.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ALVAH HUNT,

Treasurer.

REPORT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Albany, Dec. 31, 1850.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK:

The State Treasurer, pursuant to statute, respectfully submits the following annual report for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th day of September, 1850.

Balance in the Treasury on the first day of October, 1849,	\$2,196,862 25
Amount of receipts from the first day of October, 1849, to the thirtieth day of September, 1850, both days inclusive,	6,601,955 48
	<u>\$8,798,817 73</u>
Amount of payments during same period,	<u>7,472,402 09</u>
Balance in the Treasury on the 30th day of September, 1850,	<u><u>\$1,326,415 64</u></u>

Summary of Receipts and Payments of the Treasury during the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1850.

RECEIPTS.

On account of the General Fund:

State tax,	\$272,422 45
County taxes, arrears,	25,048 46
do interest,	4,273 19
do redemption,	34,230 47
do sales of lands,	586 55
Tax on foreign insurance companies,	802 79
Fees, Comptroller's office,	166 42
Fees, Secretary's office,	2,110 71
Fees, office of Clerk of Court of Appeals,	333 33
Fees of clerks and registers collected by county treasurers,	33 69
Fees of Court of Appeals collected by county treasurers,	222 82
Military to aid sheriffs, &c.,	1,434 97
Salt duty,	44,364 03
Auction duty,	85,909 69
Interest on Treasury deposits,	13,224 34
Pedlers' licenses,	1,700 00
Costs of suits,	247 00
Banking department, free, from sundry banks,	24,169 17
Banking department, incorporated, from sundry banks,	4,637 79
Sales of Natural History,	855 00
Sales of General Fund lands,	3,700 83
General Fund debt Sinking Fund, revenue,	7,000 00
General Fund debt Sinking Fund, sales of Bank Fund stock,	49,913 34
General Fund debt Sinking Fund, surplus revenue of Canal Fund, ..	350,000 00
Carried forward,	\$927,387 04

Brought forward,.....	\$927,387 04	
General Fund for support of Govern- ment, surplus revenue of Canal Fund	200,000 00	
Miscellaneous receipts,.....	30,823 96	
	<hr/>	1,158,211 00

Common School Fund.

Bonds for land, principal,.....	\$42,892 95	
do interest,.....	32,237 80	
Loans of capital, principal,.....	117,759 44	
do interest,.....	24,506 28	
Loan of 1792, principal,.....	71,910 64	
do interest,.....	2,958 00	
Loan of 1808, principal,.....	169,830 51	
do interest,.....	6,617 90	
Loan of 1840, interest,.....	496 10	
Sales of lands,.....	5,271 89	
Rent of lands leased,.....	167 37	
Principal on State Stock and Comp- troller's bonds,.....	30,000 00	
Interest on State stock and Comp- troller's bonds,.....	51,823 03	
Bank stock dividends,.....	4,341 60	
Appropriation to schools from revenue of United States Deposit Fund,..	165,000 00	
Capital from revenue of United States Deposit Fund, (for the balance to make up the \$25,000 required by the Constitution, bonds have been transferred from United States De- posit Fund to this fund,).....	19,678 00	
	<hr/>	745,491 51

United States Deposit Fund.

Loans of capital, principal,.....	31,285 23	
do interest,.....	213,667 33	
Interest on State stock,.....	33,275 36	
	<hr/>	
C rried forward,	\$278,227 92	\$1,903,702 51

Brought forward,.....	\$278,227 92	\$1,903,702 51
Sale of one Comptroller's bond,....	100,000 00	
Sales of lands,	5,995 14	
Washington's Head Quarters, (chap. 265, Laws of 1850,).....	2,391 02	
	<hr/>	386,614 08

Literature Fund.

Interest on State Stock,.....	12,504 16	
Bank stock dividends,.....	1,935 00	
Appropriations to Academies from revenue of U. S. Deposit Fund,.	25,000 00	
	<hr/>	39,439 16

Bank Fund.

Interest on State stocks,.....	4,441 18	
Sale of State stocks,.....	36,400 00	
Sale of Comptroller's bonds,.....	13,036 16	
Contributions from sundry banks,..	125,016 01	
Assets of insolvent banks,.....	2,863 21	
	<hr/>	181,756 56

Auburn & Rochester R. R. Co. Sinking Fund.

Revenue,	2,157 83	
Contribution,	4,000 00	
	<hr/>	6,157 83

Hudson & Berkshire R. R. Co. Sinking Fund.

Revenue,	603 16	
Sale of Comptroller's bonds,.....	5,134 77	
	<hr/>	5,737 93

Long Island R. R. Co. Sinking Fund.

Revenue,	289 87	
Contribution,	2,000 00	
	<hr/>	2,289 87

Carried forward,		\$2,525,697.94
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Brought forward, \$2,525,697 94
Tonawanda R. R. Co. Sinking Fund.

Revenue,	771 94	
Contribution,	1,500 00	
Sale of Comptroller's bonds,	7,332 15	
	<hr/>	9,604 09

Tioga Coal, Iron, &c., Co. Sinking Fund.

Revenue,	52 27
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Canal Fund.

Erie	Canal tolls,...	\$2,926,316 98	
Champlain	do do ...	128,761 67	
Oswego	do do ...	94,524 17	
Cayuga & Seneca	do do ...	27,589 59	
Chemung	do do ...	16,276 54	
Crooked Lake	do do ...	1,796 17	
Chenango	do do ...	20,343 65	
Black River	do do ...	1,115 73	
Genesee Valley	do do ...	28,821 98	
Oneida Lake feeder	do ...	2,513 19	
Oneida River Improvement	do ...	5,555 63	
Seneca River towing path,	do ...	230 45	
Cayuga inlet,	do ...	205 96	
Albany & Schenectady R. R. co. tolls,		41,631 31	
Troy and Schenectady	do do	20,993 56	
Utica and Schenectady	do do	10,412 90	
Syracuse and Utica,	do do	10,194 92	
Auburn and Syracuse	do do	2,984 51	
Auburn and Rochester,	do do	9,307 78	
Tonawanda	do do	2,027 60	
Attica and Buffalo,	do do	31,554 50	
Oswego and Syracuse	do do	2,913 94	
Saratoga and Washington	do do	2,498 14	
Chemung	do do	1,905 76	
Rent of surplus waters,		2,604 74	
Miscellaneous,		673,519 81	
		<hr/>	4,066,601 18
Total receipts,			<hr/> <hr/> \$6,601,955 48

PAYMENTS.

General Fund.

Ev	Governor,.....	\$4,000 00
	Comptroller,	2,500 00
	Secretary of State,.....	2,500 00
	Treasurer,	1,500 00
	Attorney-General,.....	2,000 00
	Adjutant-General,	1,000 00
	Commissary-General,	700 00
	Judge-Advocate-General,	150 00
	Inspectors of State Prisons,.....	4,800 00
f	Judges of the court of appeals,	10,000 00
	Justices of supreme court, 1st dist.	10,000 00
	do do 2d do	10,000 00
	do do 3d do	10,000 00
	do do 4th do	10,000 00
	do do 5th do	10,000 00
	do do 6th do	9,881 56
	do do 7th do	9,979 16
	do do 8th do	10,000 00
	Commissioners of the code,.....	2,450 00
	Commissioners on practice and plead- ings,	2,860 28
	State reporter,	2,000 00
	Clerk of the court of appeals,	2,000 00
	Assistant vice chancellor 6th circuit,	34 24
	Deputy Comptroller,	1,500 00
Ev	Deputy Secretary of State,.....	1,500 00
Ed	Deputy superintendent of common schools,	1,000 00
Ev	Deputy Treasurer,.....	1,300 01
	Deputy clerk of court of appeals, ..	1,200 00
	Governor's private secretary,.....	800 00
	Governor's messenger,	1,095 00
	Curator of the Geological Museum,.	583 32
Carried forward,.....		<u>\$127,333 57</u>

Brought forward,	\$127,333 57
Clerk hire Comptroller's office,	7,997 09
do Secretary's do	2,307 79
do Treasurer's do	1,229 89
do Attorney-General's office,	1,199 98
do State Engineer's do	1,824 90
do Adjutant-General's do	800 00
do Banking department, free,	4,909 19
do Banking department, in-	
porated,	3,785 84
do office of clerk of court of	
appeals,	3,685 37
State library, salaries,	1,850 02
State library, expenses,	5,087 50
Supreme court, do	1,816 00
Court of appeals, do	227 50
Senate do	3,500 00
Assembly do	8,550 00
Capitol, do	5,430 74
New State Hall, do	4,715 36
Old State Hall, do	558 81
Geological Museum, expenses,	542 69
Comptroller's office, do	1,048 45
Secretary do do	1,369 32
Treasurer's do do	140 33
Attorney-General's office, do	264 27
Adjutant-General's do do	94 37
State Engineer's do do	106 02
Banking department, free, do	9,324 23
Banking department, incorporated,	
expenses,	1,220 30
Office of clerk of court of appeals,	
expenses,	320 99
Stationery for public offices and Le-	
gisature,	4,584 87
Fuel for public offices and Legislature,	137 91
Postage, Executive chamber,	379 17
do Comptroller's office,	967 92
Carried forward,	\$207,310 39

Brought forward,.....	\$207,310 39
Postage, Secretary's office,....	1,415 59
do Treasurer's do	231 74
do State Engineer's do	171 85
do Adjutant-General's office,..	175 51
do Attorney-General's do ..	127 48
do Banking department, free,.	105 47
Rent and taxes of Governor's house,	1,577 00
Survey and appraisement of public lands,	826 22
County taxes, redemptions,.....	26,509 73
do do erroneous payments, .	2,561 03
do do county treasurers, ...	24,645 95
Colored Orphan Asylum, N. Y.....	500 00
Prince-street Orphan Asylum, N. Y.	500 00
New-York Orphan Asylum,	500 00
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity,	4,000 00
New-York Hospital,	22,500 00
Northern Dispensary, N. Y.....	1,500 00
Eastern Dispensary, N. Y.....	1,500 00
New-York Dispensary,	1,500 00
Foreign poor,	20,000 00
State Lunatic Asylum,.....	9,429 92
Institution for the Blind, N. Y.....	11,918 85
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, N. Y.....	25,784 10
N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary,.....	1,000 00
State Normal School,	2,300 00
Society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, N. Y	8,000 00
House of Refuge, western N. Y....	18,000 00
State Prison, Sing Sing,	41,437 50
do do Clinton,	24,815 38
do do convicts,.....	10,796 05
do do agents,	178 04
do do books,	350 00
Fugitives from justice,.....	1,112 99
Carried forward,.....	<u>\$473,280 79</u>

Brought forward,.....	\$473,280 79	
Apprehension of criminals,.....	200 00	
Commissary's department,.....	14,487 68	
New-York Arsenal.....	920 08	
Keepers of arsenals.....	232 71	
Courts martial	1,871 40	
Brigade Inspectors.....	60 00	
Indian affairs. Annuities.....	7,161 67	
" Attorneys and agents,	1,209 77	
Purchase of Indian lands.....	649 16	
Intrusion on Indian lands.....	167 38	
Legislature, pay of members & officers	75,077 59	
Committee on Treasurer's acc'ts &c.	947 40	
Printing.....	93,223 13	
Geological Survey.....	16,943 82	
Onondaga salt springs.....	29,027 00	
Roads	2,495 49	
Incidental expenses of administering government.....	850 00	
Agricultural societies.....	6,107 00	
Annuity to James Minor.....	60 00	
County clerks.....	16 16	
Costs of suits.....	2,041 98	
Bounty on wolves.....	75 00	
Discoverers of forfeited estates.....	179 18	
Interest on Comptroller's bonds....	106,553 45	
Interest on State stock.....	45,840 28	
Catskill and Canajoharie R. R. State stock. Interest	10,000 00	
Hudson and Berkshire R. R. State stock, Interest,	8,250 00	
Ithaca and Owego R. R. State stock, Interest,	14,486 50	
New-York and Erie R. R. State stock. Interest	167,500 00	
Miscellaneous payments.....	87,069 32	
		1,166.983 94

Common School Fund.

Dividends to schools.....	325,493 46	
Investments of capital.....	243,536 16	
Carried forward,.....	\$569,029 62	\$1,166,983 94

Brought forward.....	\$569,029 62	\$1,166,983 94
Erroneous payments.....	20 00	
Loan to Allegany county.....	2,000 00	
" Cayuga " 	15,626 00	
" Chemung " 	1,500 00	
" Erie " 	12,500 00	
" Fulton " 	3,000 00	
" Genesee " 	15,000 00	
" Genesee & Erie 	1,000 00	
" Jefferson 	9,112 59	
" Monroe 	20,000 00	
" Niagara 	5,000 00	
" Onondaga 	16,000 00	
" Orleans 	1,000 00	
" Town of Alfred 	10,000 00	
" " Brownville 	1,200 00	
" " Greig 	750 00	
" Board of Education, Medina, 	3,000 00	
	<hr/>	685,738 21

United States Deposit Fund.

Appropriation to School Fund for schools,.....	165,000 00	
Appropriation to capital of School Fund, (for the balance to make up the \$25,000 required by the Constitution, bonds have been transferred to the School Fund from this fund,)	19,678 00	
Appropriation to Literature Fund for Academies,	25,000 00	
Investment of capital,.....	147,741 27	
State Normal School,.....	10,000 00	
District School Journal,.....	2,400 00	
Deputy superintendents,.....	302 50	
Teachers' Institutes,.....	840 00	
Indian Schools,.....	1,400 00	
Albany Medical College,.....	1,000 00	
Carried forward,.....	<hr/> \$373,361 77	\$1,852,722 15

Brought forward,.....	\$373,361 77	\$1,852,722 15
Geneva Medical College,.....	1,000 00	
Geneva College,	3,000 00	
Hamilton College,	3,000 00	
St. John's College, Fordham,.....	2,500 00	
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York,	1,000 00	
Buffalo University,	1,000 00	
New-York University,....	5,000 00	
Madison University,	2,000 00	
Dutchess County Academy,	4,000 00	
Albany Orphan Asylum,.....	346 79	
St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Albany,	168 88	
Brooklyn Orphan Asylum,	1,415 35	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn,	398 33	
Buffalo Orphan Asylum,.....	126 67	
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Buffalo,	111 58	
New-York Orphan Asylum,	274 43	
Colored Orphan Asylum, New-York,	449 36	
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, N.Y.	548 81	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, New York,	904 68	
Roman Catholic Half-Orphan Asylum, New-York,	373 95	
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, ..	268 39	
Rochester Orphan Asylum,	217 18	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester,	123 66	
Troy Orphan Asylum,	223 16	
St. John's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Utica,	78 42	
	<hr/>	402,891 36
<i>Literature Fund.</i>		
Dividends to academies,	\$39,661 64	
Books and apparatus for academies, ..	2,707 95	
Regents of the University, contingent expenses,	1,500 00	
	<hr/>	43,869 59
Carried forward,		\$2,299,483 10

Brought forward,..... \$2,299,483 10

Bank Fund.

Redemption of stock,	\$135,444 00	
Interest on stock,	44,046 52	
Redemption of bills,	374 00	
	<hr/>	179,864 52

Auburn and Rochester Railroad Co. Sinking Fund.

Investments of capital,	13,000 00
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Tonawanda Railroad Company Sinking Fund.

Investments of capital,	5,800 00
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Canal Fund.

Payments on warrants of the auditor, (see Laws of 1848, chapter 162,)	4,974,254 47
Total payments,	<u>\$7,472,402 09</u>

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS,

From October 1, 1849, to September 30, 1850, inclusive.

<i>Sundry Funds.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>
General Fund,	\$1,158,211 00	\$1,166,983 94
Common School Fund,	745,491 51	685,738 21
United States Deposit Fund, . . .	386,614 08	402,891 36
Literature Fund,	39,439 16	43,869 59
Bank Fund,	181,756 56	179,864 52
Auburn and Rochester Railroad Co. Sinking Fund,	6,157 83	13,000 00
Hudson and Berkshire Railroad Co. Sinking Fund,	5,737 93	
Long Island Railroad Co. Sinking Fund,	2,289 87	
Carried forward,	<u>\$2,525,697 94</u>	<u>\$2,492,347 62</u>

Brought forward,.....	\$2,525,697 94	\$2,492,347 62
Tonawanda Railroad Co. Sinking Fund,	9,604 09	5,800 00
Tioga coal iron &c., Co. Sinking Fund,	52 27	
Canal Fund,	4,066,601 18	4,974,254 47
	<u>\$6,601,955 48</u>	<u>\$7,472,402 09</u>

Dr. Alvah Hunt, Treasurer, in account with the State of New-York. Cr.

1849. Oct. 1.	To balance due the State,...		1850. Sept. 30.	By amount of payments from Oct. 1, 1849, to this date, inclusive,.....	\$7,472,402 09
1850. Sept. 30.	To amount of receipts to this date inclusive,.....	\$2,196,862 25 6,601,955 48		To balance carried down,...	1,326,415 64
		<u>\$8,798,817 73</u>			<u>\$8,798,817 73</u>
1850. Sept. 30.	To balance brought down,...	\$1,326,415 64	1850. Sept. 30.	By amount standing to the credit of the Treasurer in banks designated by law as the depositories of the pub- lic moneys,	1,326,415 64
		<u>\$1,326,415 64</u>			<u>\$1,326,415 64</u>

Cr.

Commercial Bank, Albany, in account with A. Hunt, Treasurer.

Dr.

1849. Oct. 1.	To balance,	\$454,019 57	1850. Sept. 30.	By amount of checks drawn, from Oct. 1, 1849, to date, inclusive,	\$2,398,327 57
1850. Sept. 30.	To amount of deposits, to this day inclusive,	2,427,810 91		By balance carried down,...	483,502 91
		<u>2,881,830 48</u>			<u>2,881,830 48</u>
1850. Sept. 30.	To balance brought down,...	483,502 91	1850. Sept. 30.	By amount standing to the credit of the Treasurer, on the books of said bank,...	483,502 91
		<u>\$483,502 91</u>			<u>\$483,502 91</u>

D r. *Manhattan Company, New-York, in account with A. Hunt, Treasurer.* *C r.*

1849. Oct. 1.	To balance,	\$17,706 00	1850. Sept. 30.	By amount of checks drawn from Oct. 1, 1849, to this date, inclusive,	\$99,820 05
1850. Sept. 30.	To amount of deposits to this date, inclusive,	207,543 39		By amount transferred to the Commercial Bank, Albany, during the same period, ...	100,000 00
				By balance carried below, ...	25,429 34
		\$225,249 39			\$225,249 39
1850. Sept. 30.	To balance brought down, ..	25,429 34	1850. Sept. 30.	By amount standing to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of said company,	25,429 34
		\$25,429 34			\$25,429 34

Cr.

Sundry canal Deposit Banks in account with A. Hunt, Treasurer.

Dr.

1849.					
Oct. 1.	To balance.....	\$1,725,136 68	1850. Sept. 30.	By amount of checks drawn from Oct. 1, 1849 to this date inclusive, By balance carried down	\$4,974,254 47 817,483 39
1850.					
Sept. 30.	To amount of deposits to this date inclusive.....	4,066,601 18			
		<u>\$5,791,737 86</u>			<u>5,791,737 86</u>
1850.			1850. Sept. 30.	By amount standing to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of said Banks.....	817,483 39
Sept. 30.	To balance brought down.....	817,483 39			<u>817,483 39</u>
		<u>817,483 39</u>			<u>817,483 39</u>

COPY OF THE COMMITTEE'S CERTIFICATE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Albany, Dec. 13, 1850. }

The joint committee of the Senate and Assembly, appointed under the act entitled, "An act relating to the examination of the Treasurer's accounts, and the canal and banking departments," passed May 25, 1841, having made such examination as the law requires, and having examined the accounts and vouchers relating to all moneys received into and paid out of the Treasury during the period from the 1st day of October, 1849, to the 30th day of September, 1850, both days inclusive,

Do CERTIFY :

That there was in the Treasury on the 1st day of October, 1849, as certified by the committee to examine the Treasurer's accounts for the last fiscal year, and also by the Comptroller, the sum of two millions, one hundred and ninety-six thousand, eight hundred and sixty-two dollars and twenty-five cents, \$2,196,862 25

During the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1849, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1850, both days inclusive, there was paid into the Treasury from all sources, as appears by the books of the Treasurer, and the certificates of the Comptroller and Auditor, the sum of six millions, six hundred and one thousand, nine hundred, fifty-five dollars and forty-eight cents, .. 6,601,955 48

Making in all the sum of eight millions, seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand, eight hundred and seventeen dollars and seventy-three cents, . . . 8,798,817 73

During the same period there was drawn from the Treasury by virtue of warrants of the Comptroller and Auditor, the sum of seven millions, four hundred and seventy-two thousand, four hundred and two dollars and nine cents, 7,472,402 09

Leaving in the Treasury, at the close of the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth day of September, 1850, the sum of one million three hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty-four cents, \$1,326,415 64

The said committee also certify that the accounts of Alvah Hunt, Treasurer of the State of New-York, are regularly stated and balanced up to and including said thirtieth day of September, 1850, and that the balance was deposited on that day, as the law directs.

(Signed)

STEPHEN H. JOHNSON,
HENRY J. ALLEN,
HARLOW GODARD,

Joint Committee of the Legislature

In compliance with the second section of the act entitled "An act in relation to reports of State officers," passed November 11, 1847, which requires said officers to embrace in their annual reports "a true account, so far as the same is practicable, of the funds and accounts of which each of said officers is in charge, to the termination of the current calendar year;" the Treasurer further

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS :

That the balance in the Treasury on the first day of

October, 1850, was, \$1,326,415 64

Amount of receipts from the first day of October,
1850, to the thirty-first day of December, 1850,
inclusive, 2,143,624 13

3,470,039 77

Amount of payments during same period,.....

1,362,524 29

Balance in Treasury on thirty-first day Dec., 1850,

\$2,107,515 48

Alvah Hunt, Treasurer, in account with the State of New-York.

Dr.

Cr.

1850. October 1. Dec. 31.	To balance due the State, . . . To amount of receipts to this date, inclusive,	\$1,326,415 64 2,143,624 13 <hr/> \$3,470,039 77	1850. Dec. 31. do	By amount of payments from Oct. 1, 1850, to this date, inclusive, To balance carried down, . . .	\$1,362,524 29 2,107,515 48 <hr/> \$3,470,039 77
1850. Dec. 31.	To balance brought down, . . .	\$2,107,515 48 <hr/> \$2,107,515 48	1850. Dec. 31.	By amount standing to the credit of the Treasurer in the banks designated by law as the depositories of the pub- lic moneys,	2,107,515 48 <hr/> \$2,107,515 48

STATEMENT
Of Certificates of Stock held in trust by the Treasurer.

For what Fund.	Authority.	No. of Cert.	Interest how paid.	Rate.	When issued.	When Redeemable.	Amount.
Common School Fund,.....	Laws of 1847, chap. 438,	1	Quarterly from Jan. 1, 1848,	5 per ct.	January 19, 1848,	Jan. 1, 1855,	\$150,000 00
Gen'l Fund Debt Sink'g Fund,	" 1846, " 114,	339	Semi-annually from date,...	6 "	July 1, 1850,	Feb. 1, 1858,	66,753 32
United States Deposit Fund,	" 1841, " 194,	571	Quarterly from Jan. 1, 1843,	6 "	January 17, 1843,	July 1, 1850,	1,100 00
" " " " " " " " " "	" 1847, " 438,	2	" " " " " " " " " "	5 "	" 18, 1848,	Jan. 1, 1855,	75,000 00
" " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " "	4	" " " " " " " " " "	5 "	Feb'y 16, "	" "	27,000 00
" " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " "	8	" " " " " " " " " "	5 "	March 16, "	" "	1,500 00
" " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " "	10	" " " " " " " " " "	5 "	April 6, "	" "	3,000 00
" " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " "	13	" " " " " " " " " "	5 "	" 10, "	" "	1,000 00
" " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " "	14	" " " " " " " " " "	5 "	" 13, "	" "	3,000 00
" " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " "	15	" " " " " " " " " "	5 "	" 28, "	" "	1,000 00
" " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " "	16	" " " " " " " " " "	5 "	May 22, "	" "	5,000 00
" " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " "	17	" " " " " " " " " "	5 "	August 8, "	" "	16,000 00
" " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " "	18	" " " " " " " " " "	5 "	Feb'y 15, 1849,	" "	10,000 00
	} & " 1849, " 355,	}					\$360,353 32

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALVAH HUNT, Treasurer.

State of New-York.

No. 7.

IN ASSEMBLY, JAN. 10, 1851.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

STATE OF NEW-YORK :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Albany, January 10, 1851. }

TO THE LEGISLATURE :

I transmit herewith the annual report of the Adjutant-General. I would respectfully invite your attention to the defects in the present militia law, adverted to in the present and the last annual report from that office, and would recommend that such modifications may be adopted as shall seem necessary to impart vigor and efficiency to our militia system.

WASHINGTON HUNT.

REPORT.

STATE OF NEW-YORK:
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Albany, January 1, 1851:

To HIS EXCELLENCY, WASHINGTON HUNT,
Governor, &c.:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved May 8th, 1792, entitled "An Act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States," I have the honor to submit the annual report of the condition of the militia of this state.

Annexed hereto is the return which by the tenth section of the act of Congress above referred to, the Adjutant General is required to make to the Commander-in-Chief, a duplicate of which I transmitted to the President of the United States, on the 30th day of December last, as is also required by the provisions of that act, which shows the strength and condition of the militia, so far as it can be ascertained from the returns made to this office. This report shows the numerical force to be thirty-one thousand and forty-five greater than that exhibited by my last report.

I submit herewith a tabular statement of the organization under the present law, so far as the same has been perfected, in the several military divisions in the state, by which it will appear that five regiments have been organized since my last report.

Reports have been received from the county treasurers of forty-eight counties, of the amount of military commutation money and fines received by each, the amount expended, and the balance remaining in their hands. Annexed hereto will be found an abstract of such reports, by which it will appear that there has been received

the sum of thirty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars and six cents, that of that amount, there has been expended the sum of twenty-eight thousand one hundred and nine dollars and seven cents, and there is still remaining the sum of eleven thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars and ninety-nine cents. In some of these reports in the amount received, is included the balance remaining after payment of the expenses of the previous year, but it mostly consists of the commutation monies received from the collectors of the towns. The regimental fund will in many instances be considerably increased by the receipt of fines collected upon the warrants which are still in the hands of constables.

I beg leave to call the attention of your Excellency to the defects in the Militia Law specified in my last annual report, a copy of which I herewith submit. These defects were not remedied by the last Legislature. Without the amendments therein suggested, it will be impossible to fully execute the law.

All which is respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL STEVENS,

Adjutant General.

AMOUNT

Of military commutation and fines, received and paid out of the balance remaining in hands of county treasurers as appears by reports made by them to the Adjutant General in the year 1850.

COUNTY.	Am't. received.	Amount paid.	Balance.
Albany,	\$643 79	\$583 97	\$59 82
Allegany,	235 80	216 75	19 05
Cattaraugus, .....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga,	168 79	11 25	157 54
Chatauque,	440 47	376 59	63 88
Chemung,	1,119 36	1,119 36	.....
Chenango,	394 52	385 63	8 89
Columbia,	777 02	660 43	116 49
Dutchess,	956 06	863 49	92 57
Erie,	991 79	933 56	58 23
Franklin,	455 59	418 37	37 22
Fulton,	93 16	93 16	.....
Genesee,	81 75	81 75	.....
Greene, .....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer,	43 47	43 47	.....
Jefferson,	127 45	8 97	118 48
Kings,	1,326 91	1,322 63	4 28
Livingston,	635 44	594 24	41 20
Lewis,	374 60	.....	374 60
Madison,	219 44	48 20	171 24
Monroe,	555 48	453 00	102 48
Montgomery,	218 28	168 74	49 54
New-York,	14,624 70	7,998 57	6,626 13
Oneida,	1,560 43	786 62	773 81
Onondaga, .....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario,	821 41	790 15	31 26
Orange,	724 27	714 78	9 49
Oswego, .....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego,	732 40	718 92	13 48
Putnam,	225 40	225 40	.....
Queens,	549 71	469 93	79 78
Rensselaer,	918 62	443 73	474 89

COUNTY.	Am't received.	Amount paid,	Balance.
Richmond,.....	59 66	59 66	.....
Rockland,.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga,.....	289 49	166 75	122 74
Schenectady,.....	233 35	233 35	.....
Schoharie,.....	456 97	446 77	10 20
Seneca,.....	922 21	326 81	594 40
St. Lawrence,.....	2,978 90	2,976 90	2 00
Steuben,.....	872 81	471 72	401 09
Sullivan,.....	39 41	36 15	3 26
Suffolk,.....	1,210 88	667 20	543 68
Tioga,.....	86 07	85 01	1 06
Tompkins,.....	148 73	110 25	38 48
Ulster,.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren,.....	58 35	.....	58 35
Washington,.....	1,407 23	1,406 50	00 73
Westchester,.....	641 89	590 34	51 55
Total,.....	\$39,422 06	\$28,109 07	\$11,314 99

ABSTRACT

Of the annual return of the Militia of the State of New-York, for the year 1850.

Gener'l staff	Major Generals.	Brig. Generals.	Adjutants General.	Judge Advocate General.	Quarter Masters General.	Aides-de-Camp.	Brigade Majors.	Brigade Quarter Masters.	Pay Master General.	Surgeon General.	Engineer-in-chief.	Military Secretary.	Colonels.	Lt. Colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quarter masters.	Pay Masters.	Chaplains.	Surgeons.	Surgeon's mates.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Quarter Master Sergeants.	Musicians.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total Commissioned officers	Total non-commissioned of- ficers, musicians, artill- cers and privates.	Aggregate.	
4	7	1	1	1	1	3	8	8	1	1	1	1	15	14	17	20	15	14	11	13	10	81	173	13	381	163	160	5204	625	5977	6502	10
4	7	1	1	1	1	14	8	8	1	1	1	1	24	23	26	25	23	21	20	19	21	163	396	21	672	809	561	9704	873	11690	12493	10
29	61	1	1	1	1	120	78	67	1	1	1	1	189	177	175	181	163	191	72	110	91	1261	2456	142	5710	4821	4421	177882	6822	193266	194648	10
3	6	1	1	1	1	11	5	5	1	1	1	1	12	13	10	14	16	16	11	12	12	69	71	131	681	263	226	4561	354	5668	6012	10
Aggregate	40	82	1	1	1	160	100	89	1	1	1	1	240	227	228	240	217	242	114	154	134	1574	3056	189	7244	6056	5368	197331	8214	216451	224686	10

No of Military secretaries, 1. No. of Ensigns, 1169. No. of Coronets, 101. No. of Buglers and Trumpeters, 42. No. of Sergeant Majors, 221. No. of Divisions, 8. No. of Brigades, 32. No. of Regiments, 68. No. of Battalions, 1. No. of Companies, 680.

State of New-York.

No. 8.

IN ASSEMBLY, JAN. 10, 1851.

REPORT

Of Commissioners appointed to appraise the damages of William George Barnhart and others, in consequence of their being dispossessed of certain lands by this State.

*To the Honorable, the Senate
and Assembly of the State of New-York:*

The undersigned, Bishop Perkins, George Redington and John Fine, commissioners appointed in and by the Act, chap. 280 of the Laws of 1850, to appraise the damages sustained by William George Barnhart, Jacob Barnhart, George Robertson, George Gallinger and George Snetsinger in consequence of their being dispossessed of certain lands by this state,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That upon the 14th day of June 1850, they took upon themselves the burden of the commission and were duly sworn to support the constitution of the United States and of the State of New-York, and faithfully to discharge their duties under the act aforesaid, according to the best of their ability.

And the said commissioners report, that they appraised the damages of the said William George Barnhart, at the sum of one thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars; the damages of Jacob Barn-

hart, at three thousand two hundred and eighty-four dollars; the damages of George Robertson at one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven dollars, and the damages of George Snetsinger, at four hundred and two dollars, and the damages of George Gallinger at three hundred and nine dollars, making in the aggregate six thousand five hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

The evidence taken before the commissioners would seem to prove that the claimants suffered much larger damages on account of the matters referred to in the act aforesaid.

There are in the island 1,692 acres of land, 1,593 acres of which were offered to be sold by David A. Ogden and Gouverneur Ogden, who obtained title from this State after the settlement of the boundary under the treaty of Ghent, for the sum of eight thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents. Allowing the 99 acres not sold to be of about equal value per acre, say four dollars fifty cents per acre, we should have the price the proprietors asked or demanded from the settlers, nine thousand one hundred and ninety-three dollars.

This sum, without interest, or the costs or expenses of litigation or other damages, the commissioners have taken as the basis upon which to estimate the damages under the act.

It appears that none of the settlers availed themselves of contracts which were then required of them, or if they did, they did not fulfil them. That Robinson, Snetsinger and Gallinger ultimately lost their land, and that Jacob Barnhart and William George Barnhart ultimately made other contracts at much higher rates, which were finally paid.

It appears by the testimony of John S. Chipman Esq., that in the first contract offered for the sale of 1593 acres, the Ogdens assumed to offer the land at the price the same would be worth exclusive of improvements. Whether the price fixed by the Ogdens was or not the value of the land, and improvements, it appears that it was a price that the settlers were desirous of availing themselves of in 1826, with interest from 1822, but from the want of ability and means, were unable to fulfil their first contracts, made after the settlement of the boundary. This the commissioners regard as the misfortune of the settlers, and whatever the real damages the settlers may have

sustained in consequence of the transfer of jurisdiction of the Island under the settlement of boundary and the loss of their lands, the commissioners have not deemed it their duty to assume as a basis of damages, a higher price than was at first demanded of the settlers by the proprietors who derived title from the State.

It appears that the title under which the settlers held, was derived in the first instance from an Indian lease, of nine hundred and ninety-nine years at an annual rent of sixty dollars, which lease was recognized as valid by the proper authorities of Canada.

Assuming that the sixty dollars annual rent was equal to a capital of one thousand dollars, and the embarrassment of a title subject to rent, with a remote reversion at the end of nine hundred and ninety-nine years equivalent to one thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars, which sums deducted from the Ogden price, leaves \$6,597 as the aggregate appraisal of all the damages of all the settlers on the Island. And that sum we have apportioned to the settlers, according to our judgment of the value of their respective farms or lands when the said boundary was settled.

To the end that the Legislature may be able to judge of the justice and equity of the appraisal made by the commissioners, they have stated in this report the principle or basis on which they acted in coming at their appraisal of damages. And to enable the Legislature to correct any error the commissioners may have committed, they have annexed hereto a copy of the parol testimony taken by them. And they have marked a map, copy of will of George Barnhart the elder, and certain deeds and receipts produced and proved before them, as Exhibits Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, but have not annexed the exhibits to this report. The Exhibits may be identified by the signature of Bishop Perkins, written by him under the words Exhibit No.

All which is respectfully submitted.

BISHOP PERKINS,
JOHN FINE.

July 6, 1850.

We certify, that George Redington, named in the preceding report acted with us in the hearing of the matter, and that on the 6th of July 1850, after hearing the evidence herewith returned, the undersigned and Mr. Redington agreed upon the sum to be allowed

and awarded to each of the claimants mentioned in the annexed report, and it was agreed that Mr. Perkins, one of the commissioners, should draw up the report in form, to be signed by all the commissioners.

Mr. Redington resided about twenty miles from the undersigned. Mr. Redington broke his leg soon after, and the report as drawn out was never presented to him. He died on the 15th September inst.

Dated Ogdensburgh Sept. 17, 1850.

BISHOP PERKINS,
JOHN FINE.

The undersigned considers it proper to add that the question whether the claimants are entitled to damages, was not discussed nor decided by us, the law under which we act not requiring it.

I have awarded the several sums not for the loss of improvements, but of the title of the land,—of the land *exclusive* of improvements.

I think the use of the improvements for a long term of years, and sales of timber have equalled the expense of clearing and of fences and buildings.

JOHN FINE.

September 1, 1850.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
St. Lawrence Co., } ss. We, the undersigned, Bishop Perkins,
George Redington and John Fine, commissioners appointed in, under and by virtue of chapter 280 of the Laws of 1850, being severally duly sworn, says, each for himself that he will well, truly and impartially hear, examine, determine and appraise the damages sustained by William George Barnhart, Jacob Barnhart, George Robertson, George Gallinger and George Snetzinger in and by the said act, claimed to be appraised, according to the best of his ability.

BISHOP PERKINS,
GEO. REDINGTON,
JOHN FINE.

Sworn and subscribed before me }
this 14th day of June, 1850. }

JOHN B. GRANT, *Justice of the Peace.*

June 14th, 1850.

In the matter of appraising the damages of Wm. G. Barnhart and others under the act, chapter 280, of the Laws of 1850, before John Fine, George Redington and Bishop Perkins, commissioners under said act, Solomon Y. Chisby, a witness for the claimants being sworn and examined, testifies :

My residence is in Cornwell, but am temporarily residing at Toronto, employed by the British government in the Indian department ; I have known Barnhart's Island since 1804 ; I was appointed by the Governor in Chief of Canada in 1820, agent for the St. Regis Indians ; I knew George Barnhart, the father of Wm. G., Jacob, John and Nicholas Barnhart. In 1813, I became interpreter in the Indian department in Canada ; I then became acquainted with the fact that George Barnhart and those under him were holding said Island under an Indian lease. The Barnharts held under that lease until 1822 or 1823 ; some of the family still reside on the Island. The Indian lease to Barnhart was recognized by the British government as conferring title according to its terms. In 1822, I was specially instructed by the superintendent general of Indian affairs, to collect and receive the rent reserved in the lease to Barnhart, and pay it over to the Canadian Indians of the St. Regis tribe.

At Barnhart's request, I have made search at Montreal and Toronto for the lease to Barnhart ; I found nothing relating to it at Montreal. At Toronto I found a bundle endorsed on the wrapper "*Lease from St. Regis Indians of Barnhart's Island.*" On opening the envelope I found various receipts from Wm. Gray (who was Indian agent appointed by them) for rents, one of them bore date I think in 1804. There were several other receipts for rent of different years given to Barnhart. On the inner envelope which enclosed the receipts, I found a memorandum in the following words :

"*The Lease received herewith transmitted to Council.*" That meant the executive council of Canada. I think from comparison of hand it was Beckey's writing. He was clerk of executive council of Canada. I enquired of Wm. Lee, present clerk of the council. He knew nothing of the lease.

I received the balance of rents for 1820 and the whole rents of 1821. My predecessor in the Indian agency was Mr. Cahoon. His

books handed over to me showed that the rents of the Island had been paid from 1813 to 1820 inclusive, except a balance of thirty dollars for the rent of 1820, and that balance was paid to me. Previous to 1813 the Indians collected their own rents or it was done by their own agent, Wm. Gray.

In 1822, there was a grist mill, saw mill and clothing works on the Island. The head of water was from a wing dam and a race cut across a point of the Island. There were valuable buildings and improvements in different parts of the Island at that time.

I know Colquahoon's handwriting; he was Indian agent. The two receipts produced are in his handwriting. See exhibit No. 9. I know the handwriting of Nathaniel Norton; he is dead. His name subscribed as a witness to the four deeds produced is in his handwriting. See Exhibits Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 7.

The government in Canada gave patents predicated on Indian leases, like Barnhart's lease, upon the lessees paying to the Receiver General a sum which at six per cent would produce the rent reserved; the lessee also paying the expense of surveying and making out patents.

I know Charles C. Farrin: he was employed in 1806 by the St. Regis Indians as a scrivener to draw leases. The rent reserved in Barnhart's lease of 1806 was sixty dollars annually.

Read to, and approved by witness. Adjourned to June 27.

June 27, 1850.

Joshua Y. Cozens, of Cornwell, was produced by the claimants, and was duly sworn, and testified as follows: I am aged 83 years; I have resided constantly in Cornwell 48 years; I know the British government exercised exclusive civil and military jurisdiction over the Island called Barnhart's Island, from the first settlement of it until 1822 or 1823. The inhabitants subject to military duty, did such duty at Cornwell. The civil process of the province was issued to, and always executed on the Island. The Island was assessed and taxed as a part of the town of Cornwell during the whole time from 1802 to and including 1822. The claimant, Wm. G. Barnhart has resided on the Island from 1804, and still resides there. Some time between the years 1816 and 1820, I do not certainly remember the

year Wm. G. Barnhart was collector for the town of Cornwell in the county of Stormont. Previous to 1813 I was a scrivener for the Canadian Indians of the St. Regis tribe. I wrote their correspondence with the British government agent for Indian affairs ; I often acted as an arbitrator or umpire in settling their disputes and difficulties.

I know George Barnhart, the father of William G., Jacob, John and Nicholas Barnhart ; he resided in the town of Cornwell on the main shore, from 1802 up to the time of his death. I have seen a lease given by the chiefs and agents of the British St. Regis Indians of the whole Island called Barnhart's Island, to George Barnhart. The lease bore date in 1795 and was for 999 years, at the annual rent of \$30. In or about the year 1806, the Barnharts erected a saw-mill, and made preparations to build a grist mill on the Island. The Indians for that reason exacted an increased rent and a lease that would secure it. A new lease was given by the chiefs in council to George Barnhart. I saw that lease often from time to time from its date up to 1811. The second lease was for 999 years, to George Barnhart, his heirs and assigns, at a rent of sixty dollars per annum. I know that Barnhart paid the rent, I know it from the fact of having drawn the receipts from time to time which the treasurer for the Indians, signed in their behalf. I drew the will of George Barnhart ; (the original will is here produced by the register of the county of Stormont, and shown to witness.) I drew that will ; I was one of the subscribing witnesses to its execution. I saw George Barnhart sign it. I had the last Indian lease before me when I drew the will. I have compared the will with the copy Exhibit No. 2. It is a correct copy. I drew the deeds herewith handed to the commissioners, Exhibits Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, and 4. No. 6, transfer from Henry to Jacob, is annexed to it. George Barnhart had five sons : Jacob, Nicholas, William George, Henry and John. They were all living at the time of his death.

June 27.

Keziah Robinson, produced as a witness by the claimants, and being duly sworn, she says : I am the wife of James Robinson of Cornwell, and am aged 54 years. I know George Barnhart. He was married to my mother about the year 1804 ; at the time she married him, she was a widow ; I lived with George Barnhart till his death. I know George Barnhart claimed to own and hold the Island called

by his name under an Indian lease for 999 years ; I often heard the lease or large parts of it read in the presence of the Indians. They always had an interpreter by the name of Wm. Gray when they called for their rent. It was the British St. Regis Indians. They called annually for their rent. I saw the rent paid in money on several occasions to them.

Benjamin French, a witness produced by the claimants was duly sworn, and says : I am 69 years of age ; I have resided in Cornwell since childhood, and a part of the time directly opposite Barnhart's Island, and in sight of it ; I was a justice of the peace 35 years, and Col. of militia, nearly as long. Up to 1822, the British government exercised exclusive civil and military jurisdiction over the Island. The inhabitants were required to do, and did military service under the British government during the war of 1812. The Island was a wilderness when Barnharts went on to it, and they and those claiming under them, occupied the Island until 1822 or 1823.

Cross-examined by commissioners.

The Island was originally well covered with valuable timber, but before Barnhart went on to it, William Wells and William Jones cut a good deal of valuable timber on the Island.

Adjourned to the 28th June.

June 28.

Peter Barnhart, a witness produced by the claimants, being duly sworn and examined, says : I am 49 years of age ; I have resided on Barnhart's Island upwards of 40 years. I am not interested in any claim pending before the commissioners. The claimant, Jacob Barnhart is my father. A map made in 1832, and styled "Reduced map by Robert Tate & Sons, Exhibit No. 1, is produced and shown to the witness. Witness says that is a map of Barnhart's Island. Jacob Barnhart owned and was in possession of $827\frac{1}{8}$ acres, including the Gray lot. His land was situate at the head or upper end of the Island, and northwesterly side of it. The land marked on the map No. 3, Jacob Barnhart \$662.37 ; 6, John Gray \$117.76, and the lot next east of the magnetic line, and north of the John Gray lot belonged to Jacob Barnhart in 1822. Excluding the improvements on the Gray lot, Jacob Barnhart had about 350 acres of his land cultivated and improved. He had a grist mill, saw mill, fulling mill, a frame for a nail factory, a framed dwelling house 26 by 30, one and a half

stories high with cellar and all finished, lathed and plastered and painted inside ; a horse barn 26 feet square clapboarded, and two barns 30 by 40 feet each, and another barn 26 by 30. There was some good double wall, 5 feet high, two miles of rail fence, an orchard of 40 apple trees, a part of them bearing. Most of the Gray lot was cleared. It was leased to Gray by Jacob Barnhart. There was on it a log house, and barn, and some rail fence in 1822. I think the Jacob Barnhart lot was worth at that time from \$15 to \$20 per acre including the buildings ; the Gray lot \$8 per acre. Jacob Barnhart was in possession of the land designated as his and Gray's from my earliest recollection, till 1823. William George Barnhart owned in 1822 lots designated on the map as No. 2, 254.14 acres and a small lot of 41 acres adjoining, westerly. Wm. G. was then and had been for 20 years in possession of those lands ; all his land but about 50 acres was improved. He had three framed barns, two of them 30 by 40 the other 26 by 30 ; a framed dwelling house 30 by 40, a cellar under about half of it. It was one and a half stories high, lathed and plastered inside and filled between the clapboards and plastering with stone and lime ; also another frame house, 26 by 30, one and a half stories high and finished.

There was on his land a building used as a school house and meeting house, 26 feet by 40, two stories high and painted and finished. Wm. G. Barnhart's farm was, I think, worth \$20 per acre. There were some apple trees on the lot. I knew the John Barnhart lot marked on the map, No 1, latterly known as the Robinson lot. It was on the most remote part of the Island from where I resided. There was a framed house and barn on it. I cannot describe his improvements correctly.

I know the Snetsinger lot, marked on the map No. 5, 134.75 ; two thirds of that lot was cleared and fenced. There was a framed barn on the lot 30 feet by 40 ; I also knew the Gallinger lot No. 4, 102.75 acres ; about two-thirds of the lot was cleared ; a framed barn 30 feet by 40, and a log house ; worth \$10 per acre.

The improvements on the Island were commenced before my remembrance, and continued to be made and increased till 1822, when they were as I have described. The saw-mill was built in 1806, grist-mill 1815. The greater part of the land spoken of as cleared, was cleared before 1812.

B. G. French, a witness produced on the part of the claimants, being sworn, testifies: I am 40 years old, I have resided in Cornwell opposite Barnhart's Island, in plain sight of it, from childhood; in my youth, I went to school on it; the school house was on Wm. G. Barnhart's land; I knew Wm. G's farm well. At the time of the settlement of boundary under the treaty of Ghent in 1822, there was three framed barns, two dwelling houses, a school and meeting house on his land; I heard the testimony of Peter Barnhart; should think the building about the size and character described by him. The farm with the improvements was, in my opinion, in 1822, worth from \$20 to \$25 per acre.

The branch of the river between Barnhart's Island and the main shore in Canada, could sometimes in the lowest water, be forded. That channel was never navigable for boats drawing over two feet of water, and never used as a descending channel. Steamboats of the largest class, and any vessels navigating the upper lakes, can always navigate the channel between the Island and Massena. That is the principal channel. It is very deep and rapid.

John Stilwell, a witness produced for the claimant, George Robinson, being duly sworn, says: I am aged 55 years. I resided on Barnhart's Island from 1817 to 1845; I knew the occupants of the Island were ejected sometime between 1822 and 1825; I knew what was called the John Barnhart lot, No. 1, on the map, 322 acres; a hundred and eighty acres of his lot being improved. There were three barns and one shed 30 feet by 40 each, and there was one shed 18 feet by 60. There was a frame house 28 feet by 32, and a kitchen attached. It was finished above and below, and painted inside and out, a corn house 16 feet by 24. There was 500 rods stone wall on the lot. The improvements were mostly made by John Barnhart. The farm in my opinion, was worth \$10 per acre, in 1822.

I know the Snetsinger farm; there was a framed house on it 26 by 40, well finished on the first floor, with a good cellar; barn, 30 by 40; shed with hay-loft, and a corn house, and 30 or 40 bearing apple trees; 80 acres of the lot was cleared. The farm, I think, was worth \$18 per acre in 1821-2.

I knew the Gallager lot, in 1822; there was a frame barn on it, a log house; about 70 acres cleared and improved; worth \$8 per acre.

Michael Scarborough, a witness produced by the claimants being duly sworn, testifies : I am aged 66 years ; I have known Barnhart's Island 50 years. George Barnhart went into possession 50 or more years since, as was said, under a title from the Indians. He and his family, and those under them continued in possession until after the boundary was settled. The Island was in a pretty good state of cultivation in 1820 and 1821. The Jacob Barnhart lot was then worth \$18 to \$20 per acre. The farm of Wm. G. Barnhart was worth from \$18 to \$20 per acre. It was a rather better farm than Jacob's. The John Barnhart farm was as well cultivated as any farm in this section of the country, worth as much per acre as Jacob's or Wm's. farm. The land of the Island is of the very first quality. When I first knew the Island, there was a great deal of valuable pine on it.

Daniel Robinson, a witness produced by the claimants, being sworn testified : I am aged 75 years : I have lived in Massena, opposite, and in sight of Barnhart's Island, since 1804. I was a magistrate in Massena from 1814 to 1816 ; I was acquainted generally with the situation of the Island. In 1820, 21 and 22, the John Barnhart farm was worth from \$18 to \$20. It was in a good state of cultivation, and had good buildings on it. The Wm. G. Barnhart lot was worth from \$18 to \$20 per acre. The Jacob Barnhart lot, about the same. The Snetsinger lot about \$10 per acre. Until after the boundary was settled the Canadian government exercised exclusive civil and military jurisdiction over the Island.

John Rice, a witness produced on the part of the claimants being duly sworn, testifies : I am aged 58 years, I have lived in Cornwell, on the Canada main shore, in plain sight of Barnhart's Island ever since I was born ; I was acquainted with Jacob Barnhart's farm in 1822. There was on it a saw-mill, grist-mill, fulling-mill, house and barns.

I heard Peter Barhart's testimony relative to the buildings and improvements on the farm ; I think it was correct. I think his valuation of the farm about as I should have valued it. Two-thirds of all the improvements spoken of by Peter Barnhart on Jacob's farm were made before the war of 1812. I have seen men ford the branch of the river between Barnhart's Island and the main shore in Cornwell, on horse back several times.

John Polly, a witness produced on the part and behalf of the claimants, being duly sworn, testified : I am 66 years old, and except

Here the counsel for the claimants proposed submitting the matter to the commissioners. The commissioners knew that the Honorable John S. Chipman had been an agent for the proprietors, or some of them, who derived their title from the state, and would be able to show much of what had been done between the proprietors and the settlers on the Island ; and they desired and insisted that the said John S. Chipman should be produced as a witness before them, and to procure his testimony they adjourned to the 5th of July, 1850.

John S. Chipman, appeared before the commissioners and being duly sworn, testified: In 1823 or 24, I believe, actions of ejectment were commenced against all the settlers on Barnhart's Island. I do not know the history of those suits. I find in the books of David A. Ogden, a memorandum as follows:

From which I infer these lands were sold or offered to the settlers in the quantities, and at the prices mentioned in the memorandum. In October 1822, after actions of ejectment, the whole Island was sold

by contract, viz: 1692 acres to John Barnhart on the first of October 1826, at \$11434.75. That was the price put upon the land, Oct. 1, 1822, with interest on the same to October 1, 1826.

Paid at sundry times, in all, at and before the contract with George Barnhart,		\$1434 75
John Barnhart's note at 60 days for.....		833 33
Bond to David A. Ogden, for.....		6111 11
do. Gouverneur Ogden, for.....		3055 55
		<hr/>
		\$11434 75
		<hr/>

The note of John Barnhart and the bond or contract with David A. Ogden, and David A. Ogden's interest in the Island sold and transferred to Wm. Short, and Gouverneur Ogden's interest, and the Island and the Bond of John Barnhart to him were sold and assigned to John Greig.

The contract with John Barnhart, I understood to have been made with the assent and at the request of his brothers, and other settlers on the Island. It was sold to John under the impression he was buying for the benefit of himself, his brothers, and other original settlers on the Island, and my impression is, the sale was made upon an estimated value of what the land would have been worth in 1822 if no improvements had been made on it.

John Barnhart failed in business, and failed to make payments on his contracts with David A., and Gouverneur Ogden, and the land came back into the hands of Short & Greig, Ogden's assignees, some time previous to 1836. I was not the agent of Short, or of Greig, until 1836, and do not know whether any, or if any, what payments were made to them, or either of them, on the John Barnhart contract or bond. In 1836, I was appointed agent for Short & Greig. Previous to that time, William George Barnhart had purchased of Short, 254.14 acres. A deed is here produced, duly acknowledged and recorded, (not left as an exhibit,) from William Short, to William G. Barnhart, for 254.14 acres, dated October 17th, 1834, consideration expressed to be, \$2,060.57.

May 1st, 1835. Jacob Barnhart made a contract for the purchase of 138 acres, at the price of \$966; and he paid \$428, and failed to

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State of New-York.

No. 9.

IN ASSEMBLY, JAN. 7, 1851.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
Albany, January 7, 1851. }

SIR,

I have the honor herewith to transmit to the Legislature, the Annual Report, prepared by my predecessor in office, exhibiting the condition of the finances at the close of the last fiscal year.

I am,

very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

PH: C. FULLER,

Comptroller.

To the HON. THE SPEAKER

Of the Assembly.

REPORT.

STATE OF NEW-YORK:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Albany, December 16, 1850.

}

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The Comptroller, in obedience to chapter 350, Laws of 1847, has the honor to submit to the Legislature the following

REPORT:

Exhibiting the state of the treasury and the condition of the funds, at the termination of the fiscal year which expired September 30, 1850.

The several funds belonging to this State, an account of which is presented in this report, are the General Fund, the Canal Fund, the Literature Fund, the Common School Fund, the United States Deposit Fund, the Sinking Funds, established for the payment of the public debt, the Bank Fund, and certain Trust Funds, to which reference will be made.

GENERAL FUND.

REVENUE.

Balance in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1849,	\$113,279 22
Amount received into the Treasury on account of the General Fund, during the year ending 30th Sep- tember, 1850, (see Statement A.).	751,297 66

Amount transferred from the General Fund Sinking Fund, for interest on moneys advanced from the Treasury to meet the demands on that fund;	6,726 18	
Amount transferred from the School Fund for bonds for lands received during the year belonging to the General Fund, and transferred to the School Fund,	9,661 50	
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury, remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1850;	277 01	
	<hr/>	\$881,241 57
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury on account of the General Fund, during the year ending 30th September, 1850, (see Statement B.)	807,340 32	
Amount transferred to the following funds for interest on Treasury deposits, viz :		
School Fund,	\$12,701 32	
Bank Fund,	622 40	
U. S. Deposit Fund,	4,880 86	
	<hr/>	18,204 58
Amount transferred to the General Fund Sinking Fund, for interest on State stock paid from said fund,	1,026 66	
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury, which remained unpaid on the 30th September, 1849,	148 73	
	<hr/>	826,720 29
Surplus of revenue on the 30th September, 1850, ..		<hr/> <hr/> \$54,521 28

It will be perceived from this exhibit that the General Fund is in a healthy condition, and has been found sufficient to meet all the demands upon the Treasury during the year. There remained

on hand at the close of the year a surplus of \$54,521.28. The surplus on the 30th of September, 1849, was \$113,279.22, from which it appears that the ordinary expenditures exceeded the receipts of the last year \$58,757.94.

It will be observed, that there is due to the General Fund revenue, from the General Fund Sinking Fund, on account of advances made in 1846, a balance of \$54,506.24, which should be refunded immediately by transferring to the School Fund, as an investment of its capital, an equal amount of the Bank Fund Stock, owned by the Sinking Fund.

For this purpose it becomes necessary that the Legislature authorize the transfer to be made. It will furnish a safe investment of the capital of the School Fund, and the Comptroller concurs in the recommendation made by several of his predecessors, that a law be passed conferring the necessary authority.

The Comptroller continues to entertain the opinion expressed to the Legislature, at its last session, that the resources of the General Fund, as now constituted, will prove sufficient to provide for all the legitimate expenses of government, without a resort to further loans or increased taxation. But it must not be disguised, that this opinion rests upon a belief that prudence will be observed in exercising the power of appropriation. A just and enlightened discrimination should be shewn, in authorising new objects of expenditure.

In addition to the surplus on hand, it is assumed in the estimate, herewith submitted, that the ordinary revenue for the present fiscal year will be \$672,630.57.

The principal revenues of the General Fund are derived from the State tax, the auction duties and the contribution of \$200,000 per annum from the canal tolls. The proceeds of the State tax may be materially increased by such a revision of the laws regulating taxation, as will ensure a full and equitable valuation of the taxable property of the State. Further experience has served to confirm the soundness and importance of the suggestions on this subject, communicated to the last Legislature in two reports

from this office. (See Assembly Documents No. 8 and No. 132.) The present law is correct in the principle laid down for estimating the value of property; but some of its most important provisions are practically disregarded. All personal property (with certain specified exceptions,) is subject to taxation, yet it is notorious that a large amount of personal capital, having no claims to exemption, escapes assessment. The law requires that all real estate (as well as personal,) should "be estimated by the assessors at its full value, as they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor." In the city of New-York, and in some of the counties, full effect is given to the law, by estimating the taxable property at its actual value. But in many counties this plain and essential provision is utterly disregarded. A system of under-valuations has been adopted and carried out in practice from year to year, until it has grown into a custom, too general, to yield to the force of statutory requirements. It is safe to assume, that in a majority of the counties, the average valuation of real estate, as returned by the assessors, is less than one half the actual cash or market value. In some localities, farms worth forty dollars per acre, are assessed at twelve or fifteen dollars per acre. The Comptroller cannot but regard this departure from the legal rule as a dangerous abuse, subversive of public morality, destructive of that equality which should be preserved between individuals and counties in the imposition of public burthens, and extremely prejudicial to the interests of the Treasury.

It is of the first importance, that a uniform principle of valuation should be enforced throughout the State. The justice and equity of this proposition, are so obvious as to command universal assent; and we cannot doubt that it will be cheerfully acquiesced in by our citizens.

But while some counties reduce their assessments to less than half the true value, other counties are constrained to adopt the same usage as the only means of self-defence, until at length the assessors yield to local influences, and the force of precedent becomes stronger than the positive injunctions of the law. The evil here adverted to requires the early attention of the Legisla-

ture. The Comptroller would recommend that the entire law, regulating assessments and taxation, may be made the subject of careful review and revision. In addition to the usual oath of office, the assessors should be required, after completing their assessments, to make a further oath that all the taxable property of the town has been estimated at its full value, according to their best judgment. The Comptroller would also suggest that some new provisions of law are needed to regulate the assessment of corporations. Much embarrassment has been experienced by assessors, and by this Department, in consequence of the inapplicability of the Revised Statutes to new classes of corporations of recent origin and development. A comprehensive, equitable and well defined system for the assessment of the capital of rail road, plank road, telegraph and insurance corporations, is deemed indispensable.

It is thought proper to make these suggestions on the subject of assessments in this connection, because of their immediate bearing on the future condition of the General Fund. It may safely be estimated that a full and uniform valuation of taxable property throughout the State, would increase the proceeds of the half mill tax from \$100,000 to \$150,000 per annum.

In estimating the ability of the General Fund to meet new appropriations, the Comptroller has not lost sight of certain resources (aside from the estimate of current receipts from ordinary sources herewith submitted) which will be realized within the next two years. The sale of tax lands made in 1848 included the unpaid taxes to the year 1844, inclusive. There is still due to the Treasury for unpaid taxes on non-resident lands returned for the years 1845, 1846, 1847 and 1848, the sum of \$157,135, besides interest thereon, amounting to about \$40,000. The two years allowed for redeeming the lots sold in 1848, having expired, it will be the duty of the Comptroller to prepare for the sale of these lands as early as practicable. It is intended to hold the sale early in 1852, when the amount above stated will be realized. There is also due to the Treasury for advances on account of the tax of 1849, on non-resident lands, a further sum amounting to \$55,319. These lands under the act of 1850,

providing for the sale of lands for unpaid taxes in the counties where they were assessed, must be sold by the county treasurers on the first Tuesday of December, 1852, when the amount due on them will be restored to the Treasury.

At the tax sale of 1848, the Comptroller reserved from sale certain lands on the Buffalo, Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations, by reason of legal proceedings commenced by pre-emption owners to contest the validity of the tax. The amount due the Treasury for advances on the lands thus reserved, which must be realized either from a sale of the lands, or a call upon the counties, is computed at \$91,000. The Comptroller had hoped for an early decision of this important question. But the hearing has been delayed, and the case is still pending before the Supreme Court. The Attorney-General is making a praise-worthy effort to expedite the proceedings, and a decision will doubtless be obtained before advertising for the tax sale of 1852.

At the sale of 1848 the Comptroller, for want of bidders, bought in for the State certain lands at the amount of the taxes thereon, being \$30,025.94. There remains unredeemed \$26,000.78, besides interest, and it is assumed that \$25,000 will be realized from the redemption or re-sale of these lands.

In the last annual report from this office, the Comptroller called the attention of the Legislature to the accounts between the State Treasury and the city of New-York. The books of this department exhibited a balance against the city treasury of \$113,716.21, consisting chiefly of certain taxes on mutual insurance companies returned to the Comptroller by the chamberlain of the city in the years 1845, 1846, 1847 and 1848, and this balance was increased to \$132,307.95 by similar returns of taxes for the year 1849. Doubts were entertained as to the legal liability of mutual insurance companies to taxation on their accumulated funds, and for this reason my predecessors refused to credit these returns.

The last Legislature, (chap. 186, Laws of 1850) provided for an equitable settlement of the accounts between the State Treas-

sary and the city and county of New-York. A proceeding was then pending between the Sun Mutual Insurance Company and the city corporation, involving the validity of the tax, and a decision had been given by a single judge adverse to the city. The case was subsequently carried before the Supreme Court, and fully argued at the last May term, when the previous decision was reversed, and the legal liability of this class of corporations to taxation on their investments of capital was affirmed by the court. Regarding this judicial decision as of binding authority, the Comptroller has deemed it his duty to admit the returns and place the amounts to the credit of the city treasury, in pursuance of Section 20, Title 4, Chapter 13, Part 1, Revised Statutes. A final and satisfactory settlement has been effected with the comptroller and chamberlain of the city since the close of the fiscal year. Certain returns conceived to be irregular and unauthorized, and amounting to \$26,070.57, were rejected by the Comptroller, and that amount has been paid into the State Treasury by the city chamberlain. The returns admitted by the Comptroller have been placed in the hands of the Attorney-General, who will proceed to recover the taxes in the manner prescribed by law, unless such proceedings should be rendered unnecessary by voluntary payments. The balance due on these returns is \$106,237.38. Several of the corporations have failed since the imposition of the tax, but a majority of them are represented as prosperous, and it is estimated that at least \$60,000 will be realized.

The Comptroller is of opinion that in addition to the current or accruing revenues anticipated in the regular estimate, the General Fund will realize from the resources and balances above referred to, in the years 1851 and 1852, at least \$350,000, and probably over \$400,000.

If the Legislature should deem it expedient to make appropriations for new objects of utility and beneficence, the time and amount of such expenditures should be adjusted with reference to these anticipated means, so as not to trench upon the current revenues required for the ordinary support of government.

For a detailed exhibit of the receipts and payments on account of the General Fund, and the other funds, during the last fiscal year, reference is made to the statements hereto annexed, marked A. and B.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849,.....	\$471,725 57	
Amount received into the treasury on account of all the funds, (except the Canal Fund,) during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1850, (see Statement A.)	2,535,354 30	
	<hr/>	\$3,007,079 87
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury, on account of all the funds, (except the Canal Fund,) during the year ending on the 30th September, 1850, (see Statement B.).....	2,498,275 90	
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury, remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1849,.....	148 73	
	<hr/>	2,498,424 63
Less, amount of warrants drawn on the treasury, remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1850,.....	277 01	
	<hr/>	2,498,147 62
Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1850,.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$508,932 25

*STATEMENT of balances due from and to the Treasury, on the 30th
September, 1850.*

To the School Fund:

Capital,	\$152,179 53	
Revenue,	137,524 07	
	<hr/>	\$289,703 60

To the Literature Fund:

Capital,	\$3,063 78	
Revenue,	14,078 53	
	<hr/>	17,142 31

To the U. S. Deposit Fund:

Capital,	45,293 91	
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To the Bank Fund,	10,494 26	
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To the Mariners' Fund, .	144,223 79	
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To the Railroad Sinking

Funds:

Auburn and Rochester,	\$1,145 78	
Tonawanda,	6,703 85	
Long Island,	4,159 48	
Tioga Coal, &c.,	211 10	
	<hr/>	12,220 21

To the General Fund Revenue,	54,521 28	
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573,599 36

From the General Fund Debt Sinking

Fund,	\$54,506 24	
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From the U. S. Deposit Fund Revenue,	8,913 64	
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From the Hudson and Berkshire Rail- road Company Sinking Fund,	1,247 23	
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From the Treasurer, for balance in the treasury,	508,932 25	
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\$573,599 36

ESTIMATED REVENUE, applicable to the ordinary expenses of government for the fiscal year, commencing on the 1st October 1850.

State tax, after deducting advances to county treasurers, for non-resident taxes,.....	\$300,000 00
Appropriation from the surplus revenue of the canals, for the support of government,.....	200,000 00
Auction duty,.....	85,000 00
Salt duty, after deducting the expenses of the Onondaga Salt Springs,.....	15,000 00
Arrears of county taxes, and interest,.....	40,000 00
Pedlers' licenses,.....	1,700 00
Taxes on foreign insurance companies,.....	800 00
Fees of the Secretary's office,.....	1,800 00
Fees of the Comptroller's office,.....	160 00
Fees of the Clerk's office of the Court of Appeals,.	1,000 00
Sales of lands,.....	1,000 00
Tolls on Cayuga Lake Inlet,.....	100 00
City and county of New-York, on settlement of account for State tax,.....	26,070 57
	<hr/>
	\$672,630 57
	<hr/>

ESTIMATE of the ordinary expenses of government for the fiscal year, commencing on the 1st October, 1850.

Salaries of the officers of government, including clerk hire,.....	\$45,000 00
Salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Judges of the Supreme Court,.....	90,000 00
Salary of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and clerk hire,.....	6,000 00
Legislature, compensation of members and officers,	75,000 00
Contingent expenses of the Legislature and the public offices,.....	20,000 00
Expenses of the Capitol,.....	5,000 00

Expenses of the State Hall,.....	4,000 00
Expenses of the Old State Hall,.....	800 00
Expenses of the State Cabinet of Natural History, ..	1,050 00
Expenses of the State Library,.....	7,000 00
Expenses of the State Lunatic Asylum, and sup- port of insane convicts,.....	7,000 00
Expenses of the State Prisons, exclusive of erec- tions, improvements, &c.,.....	50,000 00
Commissary's department,.....	15,500 00
Printing for the Legislature,.....	60,000 00
Excellent printing and engraving,	40,000 00
Deaf and dumb,.....	25,784 00
Find,.....	12,480 00
Hospital, New-York,.....	22,500 00
Foreign poor, New-York,.....	10,000 00
Orphan Asylum, New-York,.....	500 00
Orphan Asylum, Prince-street, New-York,.....	500 00
Orphan Asylums,.....	5,000 00
House of Refuge, western New-York,.....	6,000 00
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delin- quents, New-York,.....	8,000 00
New-York Dispensaries,.....	1,500 00
Brooklyn City Dispensary,.....	500 00
Dispensary connected with the Albany Hospital, ..	500 00
Colored Orphan Asylum, New-York,.....	500 00
Agricultural Societies,.....	7,000 00
Postage of official letters, &c.,.....	3,000 00
Rent and taxes of the house occupied by the Gov- ernor,.....	1,400 00
Apprehension of fugitives from justice,.....	2,000 00
Committee to examine the accounts of the Treasur- er, and the Canal and Banking Departments....	1,100 00
Contingent expenses of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court,.....	2,500 00
Costs of suit, fees, &c.,.....	2,000 00
Transportation of the Journals and Documents of the Legislature, &c.,.....	2,000 00
Incidental expenses of the Regents of the Univer- sity,.....	1,200 00

Improvement of Racket river,.....	6,500 00
Improvement of the upper waters of the Hudson river,.....	2,000 00
Incidental expenses of government, and apprehen- sion of criminals,.....	2,000 00
Interest on loan for purchase of Albany Basin,....	9,629 27
Miscellaneous,.....	40,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$602,443 27
	<hr/>

The foregoing estimate includes \$50,000 for the support of the Sing Sing and Clinton State Prisons. An early appropriation is needed for this object, as the prison appropriations have been made with reference to the calendar year, and the amount appropriated by the last Legislature is exhausted.

In addition to the above estimates, several new appropriations are required for the current fiscal year. The orders of the last Legislature caused a large increase in the printing expenditure, and the amount appropriated for its payment was inadequate. The appropriation for the present fiscal year, (being \$60,000,) is already exhausted.

During the year there has been paid from the ordinary printing appropriation, nearly \$25,000 for engravings and illustrations. It will be necessary to appropriate \$30,000 more without delay, for the purpose of paying the cost of the Documentary History, &c., ordered at the last session. The ordinary printing expenses have been considerably increased by the cost of maps, engravings and colorings, intended to illustrate Indian antiquities and revolutionary incidents.

The appropriation for the expense of transporting books and documents to county treasurers and clerks, and to members of the Legislature, is exhausted, and it is estimated that \$5,435.37 more will be required to convey the books ordered at the last session. This large increase of expenditure is caused by the unusual number of books distributed by order of the Legislature. An important saving might be effected if the persons entitled to these publications would receive them here. The expenses of the Western House of Refuge have been largely increased by

the act of February 26, 1850, requiring all juvenile delinquents convicted in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th judicial districts, to be confined in that institution. No additional appropriation was made with reference to this increase, and it was found necessary to apply \$6,000 of the fund intended for building purposes, to the ordinary support of the institution, during the last fiscal year. In order to restore this amount to the building committee, and to defray the ordinary expenses of the establishment till the close of the present fiscal year, a further appropriation of \$12,000 is needed. From a personal examination of the institution and its management, the Comptroller is satisfied that its expenditures have been regulated with great skill and economy.

The appropriation for paying the costs of suits, is also exhausted. This expenditure has been much increased by the fees of counsel employed in the manor suits and the State Prison controversy. A further appropriation of \$5,000 will probably be needed for the present fiscal year.

An estimate of additional appropriations required for expenses of government, during the remainder of the fiscal year, is annexed hereto, (marked C.)

THE CANAL FUND.

It will be seen that the canals of this State continue to justify the anticipations so frequently expressed by the advocates of a liberal system of public improvements. The gross revenue of the canals during the last fiscal year, including interest on deposits and rents of surplus water, was \$3,486,172.30, being an increase over the receipts of the preceding year of \$43,265.68. (See Statement, marked D.)

The amount received for canal tolls during the last season of navigation, as far as yet ascertained, was \$3,276,903.00, being an increase of \$8,677.00 upon the tolls of 1849.

It is proper to state that the receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1850, fall below the estimate of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund at the commencement of the year, \$55,827.70.

A considerable reduction of tolls on some leading articles of tonnage was made by the Canal Board before the opening of navigation. It is believed that these reductions produced a considerable increase in the canal trade, without any diminution of the aggregate revenues. An interesting question arises, how far the policy of reduction can be carried without impairing the revenue. In considering this subject, the vast importance of ensuring the completion of the Enlargement of the Erie Canal should be kept constantly in view. As a limited proportion only of the surplus revenues can be applied to this work, under the provisions of the Constitution, a policy should be pursued which will place the revenues at the highest attainable point of productiveness.

It was foreseen at an early day that the enlargement would be necessary to maintain a successful competition, with rival routes, for the western trade. The experience of the last year tends to confirm this opinion. A considerable diversion of business has been caused already by opening new channels of intercourse. The revenues of the Erie Canal will be exposed to serious diminution, by a transfer of trade to other routes, until the cost of transportation shall have been materially reduced by the completion of the enlargement. Yet it is believed that under no state of things likely to occur will the income of our entire system of canals fall below the receipts of the last fiscal year. During the first months of navigation, the last season, the canal trade was impaired by the short crop of 1849 in the western states.

After deducting from the gross revenues of the last fiscal year the sum of \$644,762, for the expenses of collection, superintendence and repairs, and \$191,203.81 for new locks, &c., on the Oswego and other lateral canals, there remains a nett income of \$2,650,206.49. Of this sum \$1,850,000 has been carried to the Sinking Funds and the General Fund, in compliance with the constitutional requirements, leaving \$800,206.49 applicable to the appropriations made by the last Legislature for the completion of the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, and the Erie Canal Enlargement.

Adopting the last year as a criterion, the present value of the canals is equal to a capital of \$44,170,108, invested at six per cent interest. The average nett income, for the last five years, is \$2,518,044.87, which is equal to a capital of \$41,967,414.50 at six per cent. interest.

The entire cost of all the canals, including the expenditure on the Erie enlargement, the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, to 30th September last, was \$35,115,237.75, as exhibited by the accompanying statements (marked E. 1.)

THE STATE DEBT AND THE SINKING FUNDS.

The entire amount of the State debt on the 30th of September, 1850, was \$22,530,802.48, exclusive of the contingent debt, (loans to railroad companies, &c.) amounting to \$933,036.16 (See statement, marked E. 2, and E. 3.)

GENERAL FUND STATE DEBT.

The amount of the General Fund State Debt on the 30th of September, 1850, was \$6,359,693.32. The amount required to pay the annual interest on this debt is \$353,071.37.

The amount set apart from the canal revenues, as a sinking fund, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of this debt is \$350,000 per annum, until the canal debt shall have been extinguished, when the General Debt Sinking Fund will receive \$1,500,000, per annum, until the entire debt shall be discharged. The present Sinking Fund appropriation is insufficient by \$3,071.37 to meet the payments of annual interest; and this deficiency is provided for from the surplus in the Sinking Fund, which amounted to \$12,247.08, at the commencement of the present fiscal year.

Of the General Fund Debt, \$1,271,884.93 consists of Comptroller's bonds, bearing 6 per cent interest, which are held by

the State as investments of the capital of the Literature, Common School and United States Deposit Funds.

Although these bonds are payable on demand, (except \$385,000, payable in 1866,) it will be observed that the principal cannot be extinguished until after the final discharge of the canal debt, in 1865. In the present state of the money market, means might readily be obtained to discharge this portion of the debt by a new issue of Comptroller's bonds, bearing 5 per cent interest, which would result in a saving to the General Fund Sinking Fund of \$12,713.84, per annum.

A further saving of about \$100,000, in premiums, might be effected by issuing a State stock for the amount, payable after 1865, when the means appropriated by the Constitution will become available for the extinction of the debt. Although the Comptroller possesses sufficient authority, under existing laws, to change the form of this part of the public debt in the manner indicated, he has deemed it his duty to refrain from exercising it until the subject should have been distinctly presented to the consideration of the Legislature.

He has paid several private creditors of the State, who held Comptroller's bonds, bearing six per cent, by an issue of new bonds bearing five per cent; and has thereby reduced to a small extent the annual charge.

The question is, whether the Sinking Fund shall pay six per cent to the School Fund and other specific funds, when the money can be obtained from other sources at five per cent, or even a less rate of interest? If the Comptroller's bonds were held by individual lenders, there would be no ground of hesitation. As they are held by the State, as part of the capital of the specific funds, their payment involves the investment of a similar amount in bonds and mortgages or other securities for the benefit of those funds. It is believed that the money might be safely loaned through the agency of the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund, on mortgage security at seven per cent interest. Loans of this character are subject to some contingencies which must be taken into consideration. The mort-

gage investments of the United States Deposit Fund, after paying expenses and all losses of principal from accruing interest, have yielded a nett income of over six and one quarter per cent per annum, for the entire period, from 1837 to 1850.

The debt of \$30,000, created for the erection of a new State Arsenal in the city of New-York, has been discharged from the proceeds of the sale of the old arsenal grounds.

THE CANAL DEBT.

The amount of the canal debt, chargeable upon the Sinking Fund created by section 1, article 7, of the constitution, was on the 30th September, 1850,.....		\$15,928,523 67
Add, loan to provide for extraordinary repairs,		
chapter 370, section 2, Laws of 1849,.....		50,000 00
Loan for the purchase of Albany basin, chapter		
200, Laws of 1849,		192,585 49
(See Statement marked E. 1.)		<u>\$16,171,109 16</u>

The canal debt was reduced during the last fiscal year by the payment of \$436,000 of stock, which fell due on the 1st August, 1850. It was increased by the 5 per cent, Albany basin loan above referred to, \$192,585.49, (which yielded \$203,415.36, being a premium of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent,) making the actual reduction of the debt \$243,404.51.

The act directing the loan for the purchase of the Albany basin, requires that the interest shall be advanced from the General Fund, until the canal debt shall have been extinguished by the Sinking Fund created by the constitution, when the amount is to be refunded to the General Fund from the canal revenues.

It becomes necessary for the Legislature to appropriate \$9,-629.27 per annum for the payment of interest on this loan.

GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND.

To this fund belongs six per cent stock, issued on account of the Bank Fund, redeemable in 1858,	\$66,753 32
And there is due the treasury for ad- vances to meet the demands upon this fund,	54,506 24
Amount of the fund on the 30th Sep- tember, 1850,	<u>\$12,247 08</u>
Balance due the treasury on the 30th September, 1849,	\$104,178 16
Amount paid from the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1850, (see Statement B.)	351,541 90
Amount transferred to the General Fund revenue for interest on the balance due from this fund,	6,726 18
	<u>\$462,446 24</u>
Amount received into the treasury du- ring the year ending 30th September, 1850, (see Statement A.)	\$406,913 34
Amount transferred from the General Fund revenue for interest on \$30,000 of debt, created for the erection of the New-York arsenal, paid from this fund in 1849,	1,026 66
	<u>407,940 00</u>
Balance due the treasury 30th Sept. 1850, (see Statement above,)	<u>\$54,506 24</u>

CANAL DEBT SINKING FUND.

Received, viz:

Balance on hand 30th September, 1849,	\$200,877 01
Transferred from the revenues of the State canals, under article 7, § 1, of the Constitution,	1,300,000 00
Transferred premiums on loans, under chap. 370, § 1, Laws of 1850,	215,610 76
Transferred the unexpended balance of loan, to pay debts due prior to 1 July, 1846, under chap. 375, § 2, Laws of 1850,	42,869 93
Total receipts,	\$1,759,357 70

Paid, viz:

For the redemption of canal stocks, viz:

7's of 1849,	\$74,948 00
5's of 1849,	15,114 00
5's of 1850,	392,724 64
Accrued interest,	1,636 34
	\$484,422 98

For expenses of transfer office, viz:

To the Manhattan Co.,	\$1,250 00
To Walter Mead, agent,	750 00
To Geo. F. Nesbitt, stationer,	185 00
	2,185 00

For interest on the canal debt,

861,211 00

For debts due prior to 1 July, 1846, under chap.

375, § 2, Laws of 1850,	84,715 52
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Total payments,**\$1,432,534 50**

Balance on hand 30th September, 1850,

326,823 20

\$1,759,357 70

The above balance is applicable as follows, viz:

To redeem 6's of 1837, outstanding,	\$160 00
" 7's of 1848, "	600 00
" 5's of 1850, "	43,275 36

Total outstanding, paying no interest, ...**\$44,035 36****For the fiscal year 1850-51,****282,787 84****\$326,823 20**

LITERATURE FUND.

Capital.

This fund consists of the following items, viz :

State Stock :

Certificate No. 3,937, loan under the act of 13th May, 1846, redeemable 1st July, 1864, 6 per cent.,	\$100,000 00	
Certificate No. 69, Black River Canal Loan, redeemable 1st January, 1851, 5 per cent.,	8,743 00	
Certificate No. 26, Astor stock, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent.,	3,000 00	
Certificate No. 107, loan under the act to provide for the deficiencies in the sinking funds, redeemable 1st July, 1855, 5½ per cent.,	37,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$148,743 00

Comptroller's Bonds :

Comptroller's bond No. 2, issued per chap. 225, Laws of 1849, redeemable 1st July, 1866, 6 per cent.,	64,700 00
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Bank Fund Stock :

Certificate No. 338, stock issued on account of the Bank Fund, redeemable 1st February, 1858, 6 per cent.,	49,913 34
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Insurance Stock :

100 shares in the Albany Insurance Company, at \$60 each,	6,000 00
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Bank Stock :

23 shares in the Canal Bank, Albany, at \$20 each,	460, 00
Money in the Treasury,	3,063 78
	<hr/>
	<u>\$272,880,12</u>

Revenue.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th of September, 1849,	\$18,508 96
Amount received into the treasury dur- ing the year ending 30th September, 1850, (see Statement A.)	39,439 16
	<hr/> \$57,948 12
Amount paid out of the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1850, (see Statement B.)	43,869 50
	<hr/>
Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th September, 1850,	<u>\$14,078 53</u>

The revenue of this fund is estimated for the current year, as follows, viz :

Interest on State stock,	\$8,403 00
Interest on Comptroller's bond,	3,882 00
Interest on Bank Fund stock,	1,497 40
Interest on money to be invested,	330 00
	<hr/> \$14,112 40
Appropriation from the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund,	25,000 00
	<hr/> \$39,112 40
	<hr/>

Estimated expenses for the same period, viz :

Dividends to academies,	<u>\$40,000 00</u>
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It will be perceived that the capital of the Literature Fund was increased during the last fiscal year, the sum of \$6,913.34. This increase was produced by a sale of 860 shares of stock in the Merchants' Bank, New-York, the par value being \$43,000, while the price actually realized was \$49,913.34. The sale was made by and with the advice of the Governor, given in pursuance of section 13, title 8, chapter 8, part 1, Revised Statutes. The premium obtained on the stock formed a sufficient inducement, but there were other considerations which, in the estima-

tion of the Comptroller, made it his duty to change the investment of this portion of the capital of the Literature Fund.

Although the Merchants' Bank is one of the soundest and best managed institutions in the State, its charter will expire in 1857, when a re-investment would become unavoidable.

A serious question had been raised how far the State was liable to be affected by the law subjecting shareholders to personal responsibility. Experience has shown that corporation stocks are not always a safe investment of the public funds. Six thousand dollars of the Literature Fund is invested in the Albany Insurance Company, of whose capital two thirds has been destroyed by a series of losses. Four hundred and sixty dollars is invested in stock of the Canal Bank, Albany, which is a total loss. The depreciation of the capital of the fund resulting from these investments will be made good by the premium obtained on the Merchants' Bank stock. The proceeds of the sale referred to, have been invested in Bank Fund stock, bearing six per cent interest, redeemable in 1856.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Capital.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

Bonds for lands,	\$710,975 40
Bonds for loans,	198,269 02
Loan of 1792,	17,982 86
Loan of 1808,	21,757 81
Loan of 1840,	41,326 00
State stock :	
Certificates Nos. 29 and 40, Astor stock, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent. . . \$41,755 91	
Certificate No. 1, Chenango canal loan, redeemable 1st January, 1851, 6 per cent.	20,000 00
Certificate No. 250, loan for re-building the Chemung canal feeder locks, re- deemable 1st January, 1861, 5 per cent.	1,445 05

Certificate No. 1, State stock, issued per chap. 438, Laws of 1847, redeemable 1st January, 1855, 5 per cent	150,000 00	
		213,200 96

Comptroller's bonds:

Amount of bonds issued for loans to treasury, payable on demand, 6 per cent	\$551,645 40	
Amount of bonds, Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8, issued per chap. 225, Laws of 1849, redeemable in 1866, 6 per cent	320,300 00	
Balance due on bonds issued to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York, the payment of which has been assumed by the trustees of Union College, 6 per cent	13,036 16	884,981 66

Bank stock:

One thousand shares in the Manhattan Company, at \$50 each,	50,000 00	
Money in the treasury,	152,179 53	
		<u>\$2,290,673 23</u>

See Statement C. for the increase and diminution of the capital of this fund.

Revenue.

Balance in the Treasury on the 30th Sept., 1849,	\$162,762 03	
Amount received into the Treasury during the year, ending 30th Sept., 1850. (See statement A.)	288,090 78	
Amount transferred from the General Fund Revenue for interest on money in the Treasury, during the year, per chap. 382, laws of 1849,	12,701 32	463,554 13
Amount paid out of the Treasury during the year, ending 30th Sept., 1850. (See statement B.)	325,493 46	

Amount transferred to the Bank Fund, for interest on Comptroller's bonds due at the time of transfer of said bonds to this fund,.....	536 60	
	<hr/>	326,030 06

Amount of revenue in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1850,.....	\$137,524 07
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The revenue of this fund is estimated for the current year, viz :

Interest on bonds for lands,.....	\$35,000 00
Interest on bonds for loans,.....	12,000 00
Interest on loans of 1792 and 1808,.....	3,000 00
Interest on loan of 1840,.....	1,000 00
Interest on State stock and Comptroller's bonds,..	63,350 00
Interest on money in the Treasury,.....	13,000 00
Dividends on bank stock,.....	4,000 00

131,350 00

Appropriation from the income of the U. S. Dep. Fund,.....	165,000 00
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\$296,350 00

Estimated payments for the same period, viz:

Common school dividends,.....	\$285,000 00
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The capital of the Common School Fund has advanced from \$2,243,563.36, on the 30th of September, 1849, to \$2,290,673.23, on the 30th September, 1850, being an increase of \$47,109.87, during the last fiscal year. (See statement F.) The revenue of the fund, during the same period, (including the annual contribution of \$165,000, from the Deposit Fund,) was \$300,792.10, being an increase of revenue as compared with the preceding year of \$15,888.84. After paying all charges on the revenue, a balance remained in the treasury on the 30th Septem-

ber last, of \$162,762.03, and it is estimated that the revenues of the present fiscal year will be \$296,350.

The Comptroller deems it safe to recommend that the annual dividend from the revenues of this fund for the support of common schools be increased, from \$285,000 to \$300,000. After making ample allowance for contingencies, it is believed the present condition of the fund will fully justify the proposed increase; and the yearly addition of \$25,000 to the capital, from the income of the Deposit Fund, will gradually produce the means for enlarging still further the amount of the annual distribution.

LOANS OF 1792 AND 1808.

The Loan Commissioners have proceeded with commendable diligence and fidelity in executing the act, passed April 10, 1850, requiring these loans to be closed by transferring the mortgages, under certain conditions, to the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund. On the 30th of September there was still outstanding, on the loan of 1792, \$17,982.86, and on the loan of 1808, \$21,757.81. These amounts have been considerably reduced since that day. But it is ascertained that some losses will be sustained from failures of title, insufficiency of security and delinquencies of Commissioners in former years.

Every effort has been made to secure the amounts thus placed in jeopardy. For a portion of the deficiency, the counties are liable to the State, under the original acts and the subsequent provisions embodied in the Revised Statutes.

It is for the Legislature to determine to what extent this liability shall be enforced. The loss to the capital of the Common School Fund, when definitely ascertained, should be restored from the accumulation of revenue now in the Treasury. After the passage of the act of April 10, 1850, instructions were issued to the Loan Commissioners, from this office, of which a copy is hereto annexed, (marked G.)

UNITED STATES DEPOSITE FUND.

The capital of this fund is believed to be in a sound and healthful condition. The original investment of principal being \$4,014,520.71, has been preserved entire, all losses having been restored to the capital by the transfer of an equal amount from the current revenues.

It was shown in the last annual report from this office that the appropriations made by the Legislature, including special grants to literary institutions, exceeded the revenue by \$23,683.53. This deficiency had been reduced to \$8,913.54 at the close of the last fiscal year. It is estimated that the revenues of the present fiscal year, after paying all existing appropriations, including the ordinary distribution to common schools and academies—\$10,000 for the Normal School and \$3,000 to academies for instruction of common school teachers, will leave a surplus of \$11,446.36 at the disposal of the Legislature.

It is hoped that the income of the fund for the current year may be increased beyond the estimates, by the efforts of the commissioners to dispose of the remaining lands bought in for the State on foreclosure of mortgages. A circular was issued from this office in May last (of which a copy is hereto annexed, marked H.) urging the commissioners to effect sales of these lands as speedily as practicable, and to take proper steps for the recovery of deficiencies due the State on account of this fund. Express authority should be given to the Comptroller to compromise and settle with insolvent or embarrassed debtors for balances remaining due to the Deposit Fund after a sale of the mortgaged property.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITE FUND.

Capital. (See Statement I.)

This fund consists of the following items, viz :

Loans on mortgage in the several counties,	\$3,490,887 36
State stock, redeemable 1st January, 1855, 5 per cent.,	142,500 00
State stock, redeemable 1st July, 1860, 6 per cent.,	1,100 00
Comptroller's bonds, payable on demand, 6 per ct.,	334,739 44
Money in the Treasury,	45,293 91
	<hr/>
	\$4,014,520 71
	<hr/>

Revenue.

Balance due the Treasury on the 30th September, 1849,	\$4,658 89
Amount of payments from the Treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1850, (see Statement B.)..	255,150 09
Amount transferred to the capital of the fund for diminution in the loans under foreclosure of mortgage and failure of title,	9,332 70
	<hr/>
	\$269,141 68
Amount received into the Treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1850, (see Statement A.)	\$255,328 85
Amount transferred from the General Fund Revenue for interest on Treasury Deposits,	4,880 86
Amount transferred from the capital for payment into the Treasury, erroneously applied as principal, ...	18 33
	<hr/>
	260,228 04
Deficiency in the revenue on the 30th Sept., 1850,	\$8,913 64
	<hr/>

Appropriations from the income of this fund for 1850, which remained unpaid on the 30th Sept., 1850, viz :

Geneva College,.....	\$2,500 00
Madison University,.....	2,500 00
Hamilton College,.....	2,500 00
	<u>\$7,500 00</u>

Which shows an excess of appropriations by the Legislature, from the income of the United States Fund for the last fiscal year, of \$16,413.64.

The revenue of this fund is estimated for the current year, as follows :

Interest on the amount loaned on mortgage in the counties,.....	\$218,000 00
Interest on State stock,.....	7,191 00
Interest on Comptroller's bonds,.....	20,084 00
Interest on money in the Treasury, to be invested, ..	1,585 00
Sales of lands,.....	10,000 00
	<u>\$256,860 00</u>

Estimated payments during the same period, viz :

Amount of balance due the Treasury,.....	\$8,913 64
Amount of appropriations for 1850, which remained unpaid on the 30th Sept. last,	7,500 00
Common schools,.....	165,000 00
Amount to be added to the capital of the School Fund,	25,000 00
Academies,.....	25,000 00
Normal School,.....	10,000 00
Academies for instruction of common school teachers,	3,000 00
For diminution in the loans under foreclosure of mortgage,	1,000 00
	<u>\$245,413 64</u>

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNITED STATES DEPOSITE FUND.

The following is a list of mortgages under foreclosure, of which the premises were bid in for the State, and remained unsold by the Commissioners of the Land Office, on the 30th September, 1850:

Counties.	No. of Mortgage.	When bid in.	Principal due at time of sale.
Broome,	32	1844	\$600 00
Cattaraugus,	21	1843	275 00
Cayuga,	212	1844	300 00
Chautauque,	48	1842	300 00
Delaware,	113	1847	344 00
Erie,	48	1839	500 00
do	117	1842	301 60
do	46	1843	1,266 00
do	222	1843	300 00
do	226	1843	1,100 00
Essex,	40	1840	160 00
New-York,	103	1845	1,000 00
do	104	1845	800 00
Niagara,	145	1839	600 00
do	48	1843	500 00
Onondaga,	289	1843	930 00
Ontario,	146	1843	800 00
Oswego,	271	1841	300 00
do (part,)	278	1841	500 00
Rensselaer,	49	1846	348 00
do	94	1846	1,340 00
Saratoga,	86	1844	400 00
Suffolk,	69	1841	3,000 00
do	58	1843	2,000 00
do	77	1844	300 00
do	95	1850	1,000 00
Ulster,	16	1839	400 00
Westchester, ...	8 & 43	1841	3,000 00
do	62	1843	500 00
Wyoming,	194	1845	250 00

THE BANK FUND.

During the last fiscal year the Comptroller redeemed \$135,850 of the Bank Fund stock from the means on hand belonging to the fund. Of this amount \$35,850 was received in pursuance of chapter 332, Laws of 1850. The State stock held on account of this fund, bearing five per cent. interest, was sold, and the proceeds applied in redeeming six per cent. Bank Fund stock, by which a gain was produced to the fund of \$1,806 for premiums and discount, besides an annual saving of \$350 from the difference of interest.

The Comptroller has issued Bank Fund stock to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund for the balance due from the Watervliet Bank to the Canal Fund, amounting on the 23d of September last, to \$72,059.31. Including this sum, the amount of Bank Fund stock outstanding on the 30th September, was \$715,905.33. Since the close of the fiscal year, stock to the amount of \$5,424.78 has been issued to the remaining creditors of the Watervliet Bank, which is believed to include all outstanding demands against that Bank. A large claim was held by the receiver of the Canal Bank of Albany, but doubts were entertained as to its validity, and the question was submitted, by mutual consent, to William L. Marcy, as sole referee. After a patient and laborious investigation he rejected the principal item, amounting to over \$30,000, and decided that the actual balance due from the Watervliet Bank to the Canal Bank is only \$2,276.50, for which sum stock has been issued to the receiver.

Assuming that the banks continue to pay their annual contributions of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on their capital until the expiration of their respective charters, the amount to be realized from this source is \$994,225.60, which will be sufficient, with judicious management, to discharge both principal and interest of all outstanding claims against the Bank Fund. In addition to these contributions, there remains a mass of miscellaneous assets of the City Bank of Buffalo, the Commercial Bank of Buffalo and the Watervliet Bank.

The amount to be realized from these deplorable concerns depends in some degree upon the result of certain litigations still pending. It is believed, however, that with proper diligence, about \$50,000 may be recovered from the assets referred to. The Comptroller has made every practicable effort to secure some returns from them, and with some effect, but he regrets to say that his success has not been commensurate with his endeavors.

Since the close of the fiscal year a final settlement has been made with the receiver of the Commercial Bank of Oswego, and the balance in his hands being \$1,644.33, has been paid into the fund.

An important question has been raised in relation to the liability of the banks to pay the annual contribution of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on their capital for the last year of their duration. The Comptroller and his predecessors have entertained no doubt on this point, and the payment has been made by all expiring banks, without dispute, until the Bank of Utica and the Bank of Monroe contested the validity of the claim. The charters of these banks continued in force "until the first day of January, 1850." The Safety Fund act and the act of April 12, 1842, require every monied corporation subject to the act to contribute one-half of one per cent. on its capital "on or before the first day of January in each year."

The ground assumed by the trustees of the banks referred to is, that as their charters actually expired with the year 1849, they were not liable to make the contribution, payable "on or before" the first day of January, 1850. Some other banks, which made the last payment voluntarily, now claim to have the money refunded, on the principle that it was paid under a misapprehension of the law.

The question is an important one in its bearing upon the ultimate sufficiency of the Bank Fund. If the remaining Safety Fund banks, including the Bank of Utica and the Bank of Monroe, shall escape the payment of the contribution for the last

year of their chartered term, the loss to the capital of the Bank Fund will be \$132,742.30, and to that extent impair the security of the creditors. It is feared that so large a reduction might render the fund insufficient to provide for the payment of the stock falling due in 1866.

The Comptroller has considered it his duty to place the claims against the Bank of Utica and the Bank of Monroe in the hands of the Attorney-General, and by mutual consent the question will be presented to the supreme court for decision as early as practicable.

With a view to protect the creditors of the Bank Fund, and to guard against future controversies, the Comptroller would recommend the passage of a law requiring the banks to pay their contributions *on or before* the last day of December in each year.

BANK FUND.

Balance of six per cent stock issued
per chap. 114, Laws of 1845, on
account of the Bank Fund, out-
standing on the 30th Sept. 1850,
and redeemable as follows,

1851,.....	\$27,278 42	
1852,.....	24,414 00	
1853,.....	77,213 31	
1855,.....	7,938 30	
1856,.....	237,650 00	
1858,.....	144,000 00	
1859,.....	55,822 82	
1861,.....	100,047 35	
1866,.....	41,541 18	
	<hr/>	715,905 33
Assets of the City Bank of Buffalo,..	\$48,956 28	
Money in the Treasury,.....	10,494 26	
	<hr/>	59,450 54
Debt of the Fund on the 30th September, 1850,...	\$656,454 79	
	<hr/>	<hr/>

To the above is to be added the stock subsequently issued to the creditors of the Watervliet Bank, amounting to \$5,424.78.

The contributions to this Fund, by the several banks, are pledged for the payment of the interest and principal of the above stock. The following statement shows the amount annually payable on or before the 1st of January, up to the time of the expiration of all the charters, viz:

1851,.....	\$126,742 30
1852,.....	124,194 30
1853,.....	120,094 30
1854,.....	88,213 36
1855,.....	78,463 36
1856,.....	64,113 36
1857,.....	61,013 30
1858,.....	48,028 30
1859,.....	47,028 30
1860,.....	45,528 30
1861,.....	43,778 30
1862,.....	43,278 30
1863,.....	36,500 00
1864,.....	26,750 00
1865,.....	20,750 00
1866,.....	19,750 00
Aggregate contributions,.....	<u>\$994,225 60</u>

The following is a statement of the amount that has been charged upon the Bank Fund for the redemption of bills and payment of debts of the several insolvent safety fund banks:

BANKS.	Redemptions.	Debts.	Total.
Bank of Buffalo,.....	\$436,540 00	\$149,241 22	\$584,781 22
City Bank of Buffalo,.....	217,111 48	.....	217,111 48
Commercial Bank of Buffalo,.....	186,861 00	424,614 87	611,475 87
Commercial Bank of New-York,.....	139,837 00	146,129 23	285,966 23
Wayne County Bank,.....	113,131 00	16,077 70	129,208 70
Commercial Bank of Oswego,.....	163,162 00	78,351 63	241,513 63
Bank of Lyons,.....	62,808 00	40,053 08	92,861 08
Watervliet Bank,.....	123,266 16	72,069 31	195,335 47
Clinton County Bank,.....	71,896 00	156,257 39	228,153 39
La Fayette Bank, New-York,.....	28 00	.....	28 00
	<u>\$1,503,740 64</u>	<u>\$1,082,684 43</u>	<u>\$2,586,425 07</u>

MARINERS' FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz :

Mortgage of the American Seamen's Friend Society, (without interest,).....	\$10,000 00
Money in the treasury,.....	164 81
Money in the treasury paid under protest,.....	144,058 98
	<hr/>
	\$154,223 79

The Comptroller would ask the attention of the Legislature to the suggestions contained in his last annual report, in relation to the moneys paid into the treasury, under protest, for the passenger tax.

The amount thus received and now lying in the treasury, is \$144,058.98. Several of the parties who made the payments, have called on the Comptroller to refund the amount, on the ground that the tax was adjudged to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. But serious doubts are entertained as to the liability of the State to restore the money, and if liable, another question arises whether it should be paid to the ship owners or to the passengers from whom it was derived. It would seem proper that authority should be conferred on the Attorney-General to join in amicable proceedings for presenting the legal question to the Supreme Court. If it shall be decided that the amount in the treasury belongs to the State, its application will become a proper subject for the discretion of the Legislature.

AUBURN AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz :

State stock :

5 per cent, redeemable in 1855,...	\$13,847 00	
6 per cent, redeemable in 1860,...	4,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$17,847 00

Comptroller's bonds :

5 per cent, payable on demand,...	\$9,147 00	
6 per cent, do do ...	10,852 69	
	<hr/>	19,999 69

Bank Fund stock :

6 per cent, redeemable in 1856,...	13,000 00
Money in the treasury,	1,145 78
	<u>\$51,992 47</u>

TONAWANDA RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

State stock :

5 per cent, redeemable in 1855,...	\$3,500 00	
5 per cent, do 1861,...	800 00	
6 per cent, do 1860,...	1,500 00	
	<u></u>	\$5,800 00
Bonds and mortgages,		5,800 00
Money in the treasury,		6,703 85
		<u>\$18,303 85</u>

HUDSON AND BERKSHIRE RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

State stock :

5 per cent, redeemable in 1855,...	\$3,260 00	
6 per cent, do 1860,...	3,000 00	
	<u></u>	\$6,260 00
Less, balance due the treasury,...		1,243 23
		<u>\$5,012 77</u>

The interest on the State stock loaned to the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad Company, due on the first days of January and July last, being \$8,250, was paid from the Treasury. To refund this advance and provide for the interest falling due 1st January next, the Comptroller (since the close of the fiscal year) has disposed of all the securities held in trust for the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad Sinking Fund, in pursuance of chapter 237, Laws of 1850. After reimbursing the Treasury there remains a balance of \$5,298.52, which is sufficient to meet the January payment, and leave \$1,173.52, applicable to the interest falling due on the 1st of July, 1851. It is hoped, that after the Sinking

Fund shall have been exhausted, the company will be able to meet the future payments of interest from its own resources.

TIOGA COAL, IRON MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY SINKING FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz :

State stock, 5 per cent, redeemable in 1861,.....	\$700 00
Comptroller's bonds, 6 per cent, payable on demand,	287 82
Money in the Treasury,.....	211 10
	<hr/>
	\$1,198 92
	<hr/>

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz :

Comptroller's bonds :

5 per cent, payable on demand,..	\$3,000 00	
6 per cent, do ..	2,331 25	
	<hr/>	5,331 25
Money in the Treasury,.....		4,159 48
		<hr/>
		\$9,490 73
		<hr/>

SCHOOL AND GOSPEL FUND OF THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

The amount of this fund is invested in a bond issued by the Comptroller, payable at pleasure, 6 per cent,.....

\$6,000 00

FUND FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS ISSUED BY THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The balance in the hands of the Comptroller on the 1st of December, 1850, in trust for the payment of the interest on the bonds issued by the New-York and Erie Railroad company, in pursuance of chap. 325, Laws of 1845, is as follows :

Amount invested, viz:

4½ per cent, State stock, 1864,..	\$5,000 00	
5 " " 1856,..	6,355 65	
5 " " 1861,..	13,050 00	
6 " " 1855,..	86,615 00	
5½ " " 1855,..	6,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$117,020 65

Amount deposited in the Merchants' Bank, New-York, for payment of the interest due 1st of May and 1st of November, 1850, on the bonds issued by the Company,

\$227,314 24

Less amount of interest due 1st of May and 1st of November, 1850, payable from the above, for which the coupons have not yet been received by the Comptroller,

210,000 00

17,314 24

Amount of the fund,

\$134,384 89

The amount of the accruing interest on the bonds from the 1st of November, 1850, to the 14th May, 1851, being the expiration of the time for which this fund is intended to secure the payment of said interest, is

113,054 79

Showing an excess in the hands of the Comptroller, over the accruing interest to the 14th of May, 1851, of

\$21,280 10

INDIAN ANNUITIES.

By the several treaties with the following Indian tribes, annuities are annually payable to them, viz:

The Cayugas,	\$2,300 00
The Onondagas,	2,430 00
The Senecas,	500 00
The St. Regis,	2,131 69
	<hr/>
	\$7,361 69 <hr/>

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

The currency of the State is in a sound and prosperous condition. Not a single bank failure has occurred during the past year. The business of banking under the general banking law, is rapidly increasing by the creation of new banks and the deposit of additional securities, as a basis for circulation, by existing institutions. The principles embodied in the general banking law, as modified by subsequent legislation, have received the sanction of public approval, and may now be regarded as the basis upon which our banking system is permanently established.

The charters of the safety fund banks are gradually expiring, and there is reason to conclude that, as their present privileges terminate, the most of them will re-organise and continue their operations under the general banking system, in the manner authorized by the act of 1849. In making this transition from the old to the new system, they will be required to deposit specific securities with the Comptroller for the entire amount of their circulation.

The permanent investment of so large a portion of their capital will necessarily diminish their available means for the accommodation of the business classes, to a considerable extent, and some embarrassment must be expected to result from so important a change. But it is hoped that the temporary inconvenience thus produced, will be compensated by the advantages attendant upon a system which imparts to the circulating medium the essential qualities of uniformity and security.

In the last annual report from this office, the attention of the Legislature was called to the approaching necessity of providing a more extended basis for the security of circulating notes to be issued under the general banking law. It is believed that this necessity has been reached. The formation of new banks, and the re-organization of expiring institutions, create a large and constantly increasing demand for the securities which the law authorizes the Comptroller to receive in pledge for registered notes. While the demand for these securities is thus increasing,

the supply is steadily diminishing by the reduction of the State debt.

The present law requires that the whole amount of bills issued from the bank department shall be secured by the hypothecation of an equal amount, which may consist of New-York stocks exclusively, or New-York stocks and bonds and mortgages in equal proportions; or the stock security may consist in equal proportions of New-York and United States stocks. During the last year the Commissioners of the Canal Fund redeemed \$436,000 of the State debt, and the further sum of \$870,000 becomes payable in January and April next. Of the \$1,306,000 thus paid and to be paid, nearly one half had been pledged by the banks as a security for circulation. The same process of reduction must be continued from year to year, by the application of the revenues of the Sinking Fund. The effect of this reduction, in connection with the growing demand for New-York stocks for banking purposes and for foreign investment, has been to enhance the premium to high rates, which cannot be afforded by the legitimate profits of banking business. It is apparent then that some new species of securities must be admitted in place of our own stocks, already so difficult to procure, and which will continue to disappear from the market until the debt shall have been extinguished in 1868. The question arises, what form of security shall be substituted; what kind of public stock, safe and convertible in all emergencies, is within our reach and obtainable by bankers, without paying extravagant premiums? All will admit that no class of obligations should be received as a foundation for currency, which will not afford perfect protection to the billholder under the most unfavorable circumstances. After much reflection, the Comptroller is of opinion that the stocks heretofore issued by the cities of this State may safely be admitted on the same footing with New-York and United States stocks. The principal amount of city debt now existing in this State, consists of the stock created by the city of New-York for the construction of the Croton Aqueduct. The security and availability of this stock is unquestionable. The smaller amounts issued by Albany, Troy and Buffalo, are considered equally valuable and substantial. No objection is perceived to the ad-

mission of stocks which may be issued hereafter by cities, provided the Legislature will first pass a law, (as required not only by public considerations of policy, but by the express injunction of the constitution,) restricting their power of borrowing money. The debt to be created by city corporations should be limited to a certain per centage on the assessed valuation of taxable property, and it should be made the duty of the authorities to levy an annual tax for the payment of interest. Under such restraints, their bonds cannot fail to be sound and convertible.

The Comptroller would also recommend that the banks be permitted to deposit United States stock exclusively, instead of requiring an equal share to be in stocks of this State.

The high premiums borne by State and government stocks, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining them, has turned the attention of bankers to bonds and mortgages as a basis for circulation, and the amount of these securities offered at the bank department is rapidly increasing. Bonds and mortgages on improved and productive real estate, possessing an intrinsic value are considered a safe security for bill holders, and many considerations may be urged in favor of a system which gives to landed property some of the facilities incident to other forms of capital, by making it an element of security in the creation and regulation of a paper currency. But in receiving mortgages, a rigid scrutiny is requisite to ascertain that the title is clear and the value unquestionable. The Comptroller has aimed to exercise the utmost vigilance in this respect, and to exclude all securities which were not deemed amply sufficient. A careful investigation of the nature and value of the mortgaged property, is made peculiarly necessary in consideration of the fact that some of the banks are mere banks of circulation, carried on in the names of distant and irresponsible parties, while the real owner, acting under powers of attorney, avoids personal liability, and no capital is employed or invested for the public security, beyond the stocks and mortgages deposited in the bank department, which in many cases are purchased exclusively from the proceeds of the bills obtained thereon. It is undoubtedly proper and expedient that mortgages should continue to be received to the extent now allowed, and under the restrictions now in force; but the

Comptroller is of opinion that any change increasing the proportion of securities of this description, would be prejudicial to the system, and impair the public confidence in the stability of the currency.

The Comptroller deems it his duty to call the attention of the Legislature to the growing importance of the Bank Department, the extent of its responsibilities and the magnitude of its labors. When viewed in all its aspects, it may be regarded as one of the most responsible branches of the State administration. The duties devolved upon it are arduous and delicate, requiring business capacity of a high order, firmness and integrity superior to all temptation. The people must rely upon the intelligent and correct discharge of those duties as their only security for the protection and integrity of their circulating medium. To all who are familiar with the extent and the complicated functions of the Comptroller's office, it must be evident that it is physically impossible for that officer to give to the bank department the personal care and supervision which should be exercised in the discharge of so responsible a trust. The present incumbent deems it due to his successors and to the public to ask the Legislature to relieve the Comptroller from this portion of his official labors. This should be done by organizing the Bank Department into a separate and independent office, to be placed under the charge of a commissioner clothed with all the powers and responsibilities in respect to the banks and the currency, which are now vested in the Comptroller. Many considerations might be urged to sustain the expediency of such a change.

Originally, and for many years, the duties of the Comptroller's office were within a narrow range, and almost exclusively fiscal in their character. He was the auditing and accounting officer of the State, having a general charge of its finances, including funds and debts, receipts and expenditures. With the progress of the State in wealth and population, these duties have been enlarged and multiplied. New powers have been conferred from time to time, until the incidents have outgrown the original office.

As a member of the Canal Board, the Comptroller is required to devote nearly one-half the year to that important branch of the public service. As a Commissioner of the Canal Fund and of the Land Office, he is charged with important and laborious responsibilities. Add to these the supervision of several millions of investments held for the School, Literature and Deposit Funds, the accounts and correspondence with county treasurers, loan commissioners, auctioneers, Indian agents, State prison agents and other officers, instructions to assessors, the auditing of claims against the State, the return of non-resident lands and the collection of taxes, the distribution of public moneys, the management of the State debt, the decision of questions arising from these complicated affairs, examinations touching the sufficiency of foreign and domestic insurance companies and incidental duties too various to enumerate, including the purchase of fuel and stationery for the Legislature; and all must perceive that the proper discharge of these diversified vocations is sufficient to engross the time and attention of the Comptroller, without imposing upon him the further responsibility attendant upon the issue and re-issue of forty millions of currency to several hundred bankers.

All experience proves that the public interests are liable to suffer from an excessive accumulation of powers in the hands of a single officer. Each prominent and distinct branch of the public administration should constitute an independent office, especially where the details are so complicated and multifarious as to require constant supervision.

The Bank Department, in addition to other grave responsibilities, includes the custody and safe keeping not only of many millions of securities, but of large sums of money for which the head of the office is liable. The officer charged with a trust of this magnitude, should be enabled to devote his whole attention to its performance. He should be selected with reference to his fitness and qualifications for the peculiar duties imposed upon him; no conflicting obligations should be permitted to withdraw his services, and being thus invested with full control over the

daily operations of the office, his responsibility to the public will be direct and personal.

In view of all these considerations, and others which might be more fully presented, the Comptroller would respectfully recommend that a new officer be authorized to administer the affairs of the Bank Department, and that the Comptroller be relieved from all the responsibilities devolved upon him by the general banking law. The officer thus created should have exclusive superintendence of the General and Incorporated Bank Departments; the quarterly returns should be made to and published by him, and it would be judicious to transfer to him also the power of the Comptroller in relation to foreign and domestic insurance companies, on applications for certificates of authority, &c., under the act of 1849.

INCORPORATED BANK DEPARTMENT.

The annexed statement (marked K. 1) exhibits the names of the incorporated banks, the capital and circulation of each, the dates at which their respective charters will expire, and the names and residences of their redeeming agents. It will be seen that the present number of chartered banks is seventy-three and one branch; the aggregate amount of their capital is \$27,664,860; the amount of circulation to which they are entitled by law, is \$22,161,370, of which they have in actual circulation and on hand, \$20,669,178.50.

Two banks are included in this statement whose charters will expire January 1, 1851, viz:

New-York State Bank, capital,	\$369,600 00
Bank of Newburgh, "	140,000 00

These banks are in admirable condition, and have indicated an intention of continuing business under the general banking law.

The stockholders, or a majority of them, in three of the banks whose charters expired January 1, 1850, viz: the Bank of Utica,

the Bank of Auburn, and the Bank of Ithaca, have re-organized by forming new associations under the general banking law, in pursuance of chapter 313, Laws of 1849. These banks are gradually returning their old circulation and receiving new notes secured by a pledge of public stocks deposited in the Free Banking Department.

There have been received, counted and burned at the Incorporated Bank Department, during the year ending December 1, 1850, 501,461 mutilated bank notes, amounting to \$3,494,842, and during the same period there have been countersigned, numbered and registered 569,780 new notes, amounting to \$3,460,887, which were delivered to the banks entitled to the same.

FREE BANK DEPARTMENT.

The whole number of banking associations and individual bankers organized and doing business under "The General Banking Law" is 136, viz:

Banking associations,	71
Individual bankers,	65
	<hr/>
	136
	<hr/>

The whole amount of circulating notes issued to said associations and individual bankers outstanding on the 1st day of December, 1850, was \$14,203,115. For the redemption of which securities are deposited and held in trust by the Comptroller, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$14,823,087.46, viz:

Bonds and mortgages,	\$2,820,914	71
New-York State stock, 4½ per cent.,	225,450	00
" 5 " 	4,245,690	92
" 5½ " 	1,071,400	00
" 6 " 	2,565,679	26
United States stock, 5 " 	1,266,262	34
" 6 " 	1,628,218	85
Illinois State stock, 6 " 	651,690	60

Michigan State stock, 6 per cent.,	220,000 00
Arkansas " 6 "	375,000 00
Indiana " 2½ & 5 "	6,650 00
Alabama " 5 "	34,600 00
Cash in deposite for stocks matured and bonds and mortgages paid,	212,106 88

\$14,823,087 56

Total amount of securities held December 1, 1849,	11,916,806 39
--	---------------

Increase of securities from Dec. 1, 1849, to Dec. 1, 1850,	\$2,906,281 17
---	----------------

Total amount of circulation Dec. 1, 1850,	14,203,115 00
" " 1849,	11,180,675 00

Total increase of circulation from Dec. 1, 1849, to Dec. 1, 1850,	\$3,022,440 00
--	----------------

The following new securities were deposited during the year ending Dec. 1, 1850, viz:

Bonds and mortgages,	\$821,341 11
New-York State stocks,	1,188,009 47
United States "	1,835,975 34
Illinois State stock, interest bonds on stocks here- tofore deposited,	3,021 16
Cash in deposite for stocks matured; bonds and mortgages paid and for banks closing their busi- ness,	62,773 55

\$3,911,120 63

The following securities were withdrawn during the year ending December 1, 1850, viz:

Bonds and mortgages,	\$153,470 88
New-York State stocks,	618,986 58
United States stocks,	174,100 00
Arkansas State stock,	49,000 00
Michigan State stock,	9,282 00

\$1,004,839 46

The entire number of notes numbered, countersigned and issued (including exchanges for mutilated bills) by the Free Banking Department during the year ending December 1, 1850, was 1,754,812, amounting to the sum of \$5,204,254.

Twenty-three banking associations and individual bankers have commenced business under the General Banking Law during the year, viz :

Banking Associations.

Bank of Auburn,
City Bank, Oswego,
City Bank of Brooklyn,
Bank of Fishkill,
Hollister Bank of Buffalo,
Marine Bank, Buffalo,
Mercantile Bank, New-York,
Ocean Bank, New-York,
Pacific Bank, New-York,
Syracuse City Bank,
Bank of Utica.

Individual Banks.

Adams' Bank, Adams,
Citizen's Bank, Watertown,
Eagle Bank, Brighton,
Farmer's Bank, Hamilton county,
Frontier Bank, Watertown,
Freemen's Bank, Washington county,
Hamilton Exchange Bank, Hamilton,
H. T. Miner's Bank, of Utica,
Phoenix Bank, Bainbridge,
Sullivan County Bank, Monticello,
Western Bank, Washington county,
Western Bank of Lockport.

The associations have deposited the following securities, viz :

Bonds and mortgages,	\$143,420 00
New-York State stock, 5 per cent	178,796 00
do do 5½ do	64,080 00
do do 6 do	317,716 00
United States stock, 5 do	117,500 00
do do 6 do	317,576 30
	<hr/>
	\$1,134,008 30
	<hr/>

Circulation issued on the above,	\$966,468 00
	<hr/>

The individual bankers have deposited :

Bonds and mortgages,	\$181,631 00
New-York State stock, 5 per cent	159,799 50
do do 5½ do	69,000 00
do do 6 do	141,645 15
United States stock, 5 do	76,055 19
do do 6 do	183,592 55
	<hr/>
	\$811,723 39
	<hr/>

Circulation issued on the above,	\$783,180 00
	<hr/>

Four individual bankers have given notice of their intention to close their business, and have returned a portion of their circulation, viz :

Henry Keep's Bank, Watertown.

Village Bank, Randolph.

Cortland County Bank.

Commercial Bank, Lockport.

For a particular statement of the securities held by each bank, reference may be had to the annexed statement, (marked K. 2.)

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Ogdensburgh, having complied with the 8th and 9th sections of the act passed May 26, 1841, and the two years publication having expired, the funds held by the Comptroller in trust for the redemption of the circulating notes of said bank have been given up. This act should

[Assembly, No. 9.]

be so amended as to require a satisfactory bond for the payment of any notes that may be presented *after* the expiration of the two years publication required by law. Unless some such security is required, it is apprehended that cases may arise exposing bill holders to injustice.

In pursuance of chapter 331, Laws of 1850, proper steps have been taken towards making a final distribution of the funds held by the Comptroller, for the creditors of certain insolvent banks and bankers. On the 1st of May last, a notice was given (of which a copy is annexed, marked L.,) to the holders of the circulating notes of 26 insolvent banks to present the same for redemption, within six months, as provided by law. The time allowed for this purpose having expired, the Comptroller will proceed, without delay, to distribute the residue of these funds among the holders of certificates given for balances due on the notes returned to this office.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

It will be seen from the annexed statement, (marked M.) that 577 certificates of authority have been issued since January 1, 1850, by the Comptroller to the agents of thirty-nine insurance companies of other states, doing business within this State, under chapter 308, Laws of 1849.

During the same period, 26 insurance companies, (eleven stock companies and fifteen mutual companies,) have been organized under said act within this State, and have furnished the Comptroller the requisite evidence of their compliance with the law.

The Comptroller is of opinion that the law permitting foreign companies to insure lives in this State, should be so changed as to require all companies out of the State, doing business here by agents, to invest all life insurance premiums received within the State, (deducting a reasonable and fixed allowance for profits and expenses,) in the hands of trustees resident in this State, and to be approved by the Comptroller, to form a trust fund for the payment of the losses which may accrue on policies issued by such companies to our citizens. A system which encourages

men to provide for the future support and comfort of their families, by an annual deposit from current income, in the form of premium on life insurance, deserves the fostering care and attention of the Legislature.

Such guaranties should be exacted as will effectually protect the rights and fulfil the intentions of the individual who devotes a portion of his earnings to purchase a pecuniary competency for his children after his death. The moneys collected for premiums ought to be held as a trust fund, accumulating from year to year, and to be kept sacred for the ultimate performance of the obligation which must sooner or later arise on every contract of life insurance.

An intelligent citizen, who has given much attention to the subject, estimates that the amount paid by the people of this State to foreign corporations, in premiums for insurance on lives, within the present year, will exceed \$500,000. When it is considered that the policies are a continuing contract, on which further payments are to be made every year during the life of the party insured, at the same time estimating the rapid increase in this branch of insurance, the Legislature can hardly fail to perceive the importance of adopting such safe-guards as will afford to our citizens the security they seek, and for which they pay such ample equivalents. In making these suggestions, the Comptroller would not be understood as questioning the integrity of the corporations in other States which have established agencies here. That many of them are in the hands of honest and responsible managers, and are administered with the most upright intentions, he is well assured. But to assume that no exceptions will occur, would be to disregard all past experience. In some of the States charters have been granted with great facility; the nature of the capital and investments is far below the standard required from similar corporations in our own State; and we must not forget that with the best intentions, there is a strong temptation to divide, or appropriate, premiums received on subsisting policies, as profits actually earned. In case of default, or controversy, whether arising from an improper diversion of the funds, or from una-

voidable misfortunes, our own laws are inoperative, and it is not difficult to foresee cases in which the remedy of widows and orphans against a remote corporation, beyond our jurisdiction, would be difficult and expensive, if not wholly unavailing. It seems just and politic, therefore, that companies abroad desiring to exercise the privilege of life insurance in this State, should be required to furnish such pledges and comply with such regulations as will ensure the prompt performance of the obligations they may assume.

By the Revised Statutes, (Part 1, Title 21,) as amended by the act of 1837, the agents of all fire and marine insurance companies in other States, doing business in this State, were required to pay into the State Treasury a tax of two per cent upon the amount of premiums received. The law required every such agent to execute a bond to the State, conditioned that he should render an annual account of premiums to the Comptroller, and pay the tax thereon. The act of 1849 (Chapter 178,) relinquishes the right of the State Treasury to the tax on premiums for fire insurance, and requires that the same be paid to the fire department of the city or village where the agent resides; leaving the former law unchanged, so far as it relates to the tax on marine insurance. A circular was issued to the several agents of foreign companies in February last requiring the payment of this tax. This call was promptly responded to by many of the agents in the interior of the State; but most of the larger agencies in the city of New-York refused to pay the tax on the ground that the law imposing it is unconstitutional. It appears that the payment has been withheld for years by some of the principal agents, and the treasury has been deprived of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 per annum, in consequence of this refusal. The opinions of eminent legal counsel have been presented to the Comptroller, denying the power of the State to impose a tax on the agents of insurance companies created by other States. The Comptroller cannot concur in this view of the subject; and he has deemed it his duty to place one of the largest claims in the hands of the Attorney-General. The question involved will soon be decided by the courts.

It is respectfully suggested that the act be so amended as to withhold certificates of authority from the agents of foreign insurance companies, unless proof shall be furnished that the agents of the company applying have paid the tax as required by law.

AUCTION DUTIES.

The annexed statement (marked N.) presents an account in detail of the sums received for auction duties during the year. The gross amount received was \$85,909.69, showing a diminution, as compared with the preceding year, of \$7,115.77.

Vigilant efforts have been made to prevent frauds upon this branch of the revenue. Competent agents have been employed under the act of 1849, to investigate the accounts and proceedings of the auctioneers, and the results have been useful.

Several auctioneers in the city of New-York have taken the ground that State laws, imposing auction duties, are unconstitutional. Opinions have been obtained from several distinguished lawyers to that effect. For the last two years, a number of auctioneers have paid the duties under protest, or with formal notices to the Comptroller and Treasurer that they will be held personally liable to refund the money, if they place it in the Treasury, or allow it to be used by the State. Notwithstanding these warnings of intended litigation, the Comptroller has certified the payments to the Treasurer, and the moneys have been carried to the General Fund.

The Comptroller entertains no doubt of the constitutional validity of the law imposing auction duties; and if his disregard of the various protests served upon him, forbidding the payment of the money into the Treasury, should involve him in personal actions, he will confide in the justice of the State to indemnify him from pecuniary harm.

STATE PRISONS.

The receipts and expenditures of the State prisons are exhibited in three statements (marked O. P. Q.)

The earnings of the Sing Sing Prison during the last fiscal year were \$53,479.39. The amount drawn from the Treasury during the same period was \$41,587.50. The gross amount of expenditures was \$95,828.64, of which amount about \$40,000 was applied to the erection of new buildings.

A large increase of expenditure was made necessary by the destructive fire, which consumed a valuable portion of the prison buildings.

The controversy between the State and Chauncey Smith, late agent, has been terminated by the decision of the referees, to whom it was submitted. An appropriation of \$25,000 will be required for the support of this prison for the coming year, including the payment of old indebtedness, consisting chiefly of the balance found by the above referees.

The Auburn prison continues to present more favorable results. The earnings for the year were \$68,737.31; the expenditures \$71,166.07, and the accounts exhibit a balance on hand at the close of the year from the surplus at its commencement, \$8,409.04.

The amount advanced from the Treasury for the support of the Clinton Prison during the last fiscal year was \$24,723.01. The earnings for the year were \$12,601.95; the expenses \$40,373.45. It is estimated that an appropriation of \$25,000 will be required for the current year. The agent has on hand an accumulation of iron ore equal to 1,600 tons, which is unavailable at present.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE UPPER WATERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

By chapter 406, Laws of 1849, \$10,000 was appropriated for improving the upper waters of the Hudson River.

Of this amount there has been drawn from the Treasury the sum of \$8,000, and the commissioners have expended \$6,432.82, leaving \$3,567.18 of the appropriation unexpended, of which \$2,000 remains in the Treasury and \$1,567.18 in the hands of the commissioners.

The reports of Daniel Stewart and Jacob Parmerter, two of the commissioners, are hereto annexed (marked R. S.)

It will be perceived that only a small sum was expended the last season. The high state of the river was unfavorable to the progress of the work. Much good has been accomplished by the expenditure already made. The navigation, formerly so perilous, has been made comparatively easy, by removing the most formidable rocks from the channel. It is represented that a few thousand dollars more, properly applied, would enable rafts and floats to descend the upper waters of the Hudson in safety.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF RACKET RIVER.

By chapter 249, Laws of 1850, \$10,000 was appropriated for improving Racket river and the tributaries thereof. Of this amount \$5000 has been drawn from the treasury, and \$4,888.64 has been expended, leaving a balance of \$111.36 in the hands of the Commissioners. The attention of the Legislature is invited to the interesting report of the Commissioners hereto annexed, (marked T.)

It is believed that this appropriation from the treasury, for the benefit of a sequestered section of the State, which had heretofore enjoyed no participation in the liberal expenditures authorized by the Legislature for purposes of internal improvement, will confer important advantages upon the country adjacent to Racket river. It will contribute to develop the resources of a

wild and hitherto inaccessible region. The increased value given to the State lands in that vicinity will fully indemnify the Treasury.

The Comptroller has not exercised the power conferred by the act aforesaid to sell at public sale the lands belonging to the State, situated upon or near the river, believing the public interest would be best consulted by withholding them from market until the improvement shall have been completed.

SALES OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

An important change in the manner of collecting taxes on non-resident lands, and of selling such lands for arrears of taxes, was made by the act of April 10, 1850, (Chapter 298.)

In the first instance, the unpaid taxes on non-resident lands are returned by the county treasurer to the Comptroller, and the amount due thereon (so far as the returns, &c., are found to be regular) is advanced to the counties from the State Treasury, as heretofore. After making the necessary examination of the returns, lists of the lots admitted by the Comptroller, showing the amount of tax on each, are prepared at this office and forwarded to the respective county treasurers. Owners are permitted to pay the tax at the county or State Treasury, at their own option. The sums received by the county treasurers are remitted to the State Treasury quarterly.

All sales of lands for taxes returned after the passage of the act are to be made by the county treasurer in the county where the land is situated. The taxes of 1849 come under the operation of this law. The first sale will be made in the counties on the first Tuesday of December, 1852, and a similar sale is to be held on the same day in each year thereafter. The Comptroller has prepared and furnished the county treasurers full and elaborate instructions, forms, &c., calculated, as he believes, to ensure accuracy and uniformity in the execution of the law. He is also of the opinion that the new system will prove conducive to the public convenience and advantageous to the interests of the Treasury, without producing the irregularities or any of the

evils which were apprehended by many, as the result of a departure from the former plan. Under the old system, it was found impracticable to prepare for and hold the sales for taxes, more frequently than once in four or five years. The annual sales provided for by the new law will secure earlier and more regular returns of the advances made from the State Treasury.

Another sale, under the provisions of the previous law, must be held by the Comptroller, of non-resident lands returned and still remaining in this office for the taxes of 1845, 1846, 1847 and 1848.

In preparing the necessary lists and computations for this final sale, some additional clerical force will be needed, and a moderate appropriation is recommended for such extra service as may be required.

RELIEF TO PURCHASERS OF LANDS IN ONEIDA RESERVATION.

The act passed, April 6, 1850, "for the relief of certain purchasers of lands in the Oneida reservation in 1840 and 1841," made it the duty of the Commissioners of the Land Office to cause an inquiry into the pecuniary condition and responsibility of the purchasers, and a re-appraisal to be made of the value of the several lots, "at the present value of the same, exclusive of the improvements made thereon since the sale." This duty was discharged by the appointment of William J. Cornwell, Orville L. Holley and Albert D. Freeman, to appraise the lands and report thereon. A new appraisement was made by those gentlemen, and subsequently confirmed by the Commissioners of the Land Office. It appears that the lands were sold at extravagant prices, and most of the purchasers are unable to pay the original purchase money and interest. The law makes it the duty of the Comptroller to cancel the original obligations and to receive new bonds, according to the new valuation. This operation is now going forward, and will result in a loss to the State of about \$25,000.

As the bonds are held for the School Fund, and form part of its capital, the deficiency (when ascertained,) must be restored

by transferring to that fund an equal amount from the revenues of the General Fund. For this purpose an appropriation will be required.

STATIONERY FOR THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

The annexed statement (marked U.,) contains a detailed account of the stationery furnished to the Legislature and the public offices during the last fiscal year. The amount expended was \$4,664.83, of which \$3,196.49 was consumed by the last Legislature.

CLERKS IN THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

The annexed statement (marked V.,) gives the names and salaries of the several clerks in the State offices.

The Comptroller avails himself of this occasion, to express his grateful appreciation of the assiduity and fidelity of his subordinates, in the discharge of their varied duties. The clerks in this department are required to render arduous and constant service. The heavy labors imposed upon them are performed with a cheerful alacrity which merits public acknowledgment and approval.

PROCEEDS OF HALF MILL TAX.

The annexed statement (marked W.,) shews that the nett proceeds of the half mill tax, on the valuation of real and personal estate for the year 1849, including the returns of taxes on non-resident lands, was \$324,352.59.

STATE TAX AND VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

The tabular statement hereto annexed (marked Y.,) shews the assessed valuation of real and personal estate, and the amounts levied for State, county and town taxes. The counties

marked * having failed to forward their returns in time for this statement, the amounts returned from those counties for the year 1849, are adopted.

It appears that the total valuation of real estate is,	\$571,690,807 00
The total valuation of personal estate, including capital of banks and other corporations, is,	\$153,183,486 00
	<hr/>
	\$724,874,293 00
	<hr/>
And the amount of corrected aggregate valuations is,	\$727,494,583 00
	<hr/>
State and county taxes,	\$4,892,051 51
Town taxes,	1,420,735 82
	<hr/>
Total taxation,	\$6,312,787 33
	<hr/>

The aggregate valuation exceeds that of the previous year (1849,) \$61,643,846 00.

A circular letter (of which a copy is hereto annexed, marked X.) was issued from this office to the town assessors, explanatory of the manner of estimating the capital of banking associations and individual bankers, and inculcating the duty of appraising real and personal property at its full value, according to the requirements of the statute.

In some localities the assessors have performed this duty with commendable firmness and vigilance. In the city and county of New-York, the intelligent Board of Tax Commissioners have made vigorous and successful efforts to reach all forms of personal capital, legally subject to taxation; and in assessing the real estate they have appraised it at its value, in compliance with the statute. But in many of the counties the prevalent custom of under valuation is too generally continued. The Comptroller would again repeat his conviction that this evil can be remedied, and a just equality attained, as between individual tax payers, towns and counties, only by an essential modification of the laws prescribing the duty of assessors.

Some further provisions of law are required to regulate the manner of assessing the capital of individual bankers, and to prescribe the mode of proceeding to enforce the collection of the tax, in cases where its payment is evaded or refused. The act of December 4, 1847, (Section 4, Chapter 419,) is vague and indefinite in this respect, and has given rise to much perplexity, injustice and litigation. The general provisions of law regulating the recovery of taxes against corporations, should be extended to the capital of individual bankers by express statute; and all other remedies failing to secure the payment of a tax, legally imposed, it should be made the duty of the Comptroller to pay it from the accruing interest on the securities deposited with him under the general banking law.

The whole subject of assessment and taxation is earnestly commended to the attention of the Legislature, in the hope that such revisions may be made as will remedy the irregularities so universally and justly complained of.

All which is respectfully submitted,

WASHINGTON HUNT,

Comptroller.

A P P E N D I X .

(A.)

STATEMENT

*Of Moneys received into the Treasury during the year ending the
30th September, 1850.*

On account of the General Fund.

Permanent Revenue.

Annual appropriation from the surplus revenue of the canals,.....	\$200,000 00	
Auction duty, (from this sum there has been paid on account of appropriations for charitable purposes in the city of New-York, \$38,500,).....	85,909 69	
Salt duty, (from this sum there has been paid for expenses of the Onon- daga Salt Springs, \$29,027,)	44,364 03	
Interest on arrears of county taxes,....	4,273 19	
Tax on foreign insurance companies,..	802 79	
Pedlars' licenses,	1,700 00	
Fees of the Secretary's office,.....	2,110 71	
Fees of the Comptroller's office,.....	166 42	
Fees of the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, viz: Amount collected by the clerk,	\$333 33	
Amount collected by county treasurers,.....	222 82	
	556 15	
Sales of lands,	3,700 83	
Tolls on Cayuga Lake inlet,.....	102 98	
		\$343,686 79
State Tax, (for nett proceeds of the State tax, see statement H,).....		272,422 45

Miscellaneous and temporary receipts, viz:

For the State arsenal grounds in the city of New-York,	\$30,000 00	
For stationery, &c., furnished by the Comptroller, viz:		
State library,	\$40 96	
Incorporated banking department,	146 47	
		187 43
Sale of public property by the Commissary General,	443 75	
Over payment for redemption of land refunded,	10 00	
Sales of general index of Laws of 1842, by the Secretary of State,	6 00	
Sale of a gun-house building in Argyle,	12 00	
Erroneous payments from the treasury, refunded,	59 80	
Agent of the Auburn prison, balance refunded,	2 00	
Costs of suit,	247 00	
Register and clerk's fees, collected by county treasurers,	33 69	
Sales of the Natural History of New-York,	855 00	
		31,856 67
<i>Moneys received for previous advances, or which were subsequently to be paid from the Treasury.</i>		
Arrears of county taxes,	\$25,048 46	
Redemption of land sold for taxes,	34,230 47	
Sales of lands for taxes,	586 55	
For expenses of the Free Banking Department	24,169 17	
For expenses of the Incorporated Banking Department,	4,637 79	
Interest on treasury deposits,	13,224 34	
For expenses of enforcing the laws, &c., viz:		
Columbia county,	\$500 00	
Dutchess county,	934 97	
		1,434 97
		103,331 75
Total receipts on account of the General Fund,	\$751,297 66	

On account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund.

Annual appropriation from the revenue of canals,	\$350,000 00	
Interest on stock issued on account of the Bank Fund,	7,000 00	
Sale of stock issued on account of the Bank Fund,	49,913 34	
	<hr/>	406,913 34

On account of the School Fund.

Capital.

Principal of bonds for lands,	\$43,455 56	
do do loans,	117,196 83	
do loan of 1792,	71,910 64	
do do 1808,	169,830 51	
First payments on sales of lands,	5,329 19	
Principal of State stock and Comptroller's bond,	30,000 00	
Appropriation from the income of the U. S. Dep. Fund for 1850, (for the balance to make up the \$25,000, bonds have been transferred from the U. S. Dep. to this fund,)	19,678 00	
	<hr/>	457,400 73

Revenue.

Interest on bonds for lands,	\$32,631 19	
do do loans,	24,112 89	
do loan of 1792,	2,958 00	
do loan of 1808,	6,617 90	
do loan of 1840,	496 10	
do on State stock and Comptroller's bonds,	51,823 03	
Dividends on bank stock, (Manhattan Company,)	4,341 60	
Rent of lands,	110 07	
	<hr/>	\$123,090 78
Appropriation from the income of the U. S. Dep. Fund, for 1850,	165,000 00	
	<hr/>	288,090 78

On account of the Literature Fund.

Revenue.

Interest on State stock,.....	\$12,504 16	
Dividends on bank stock, (Merchants' Bank, N. Y.,)	1,935 00	
	<hr/>	
	14,439 16	
Appropriation from the income of the U. S. Dep. Fund, for 1850,.....	25,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		39,439 16

On account of the United States Deposit Fund

Capital.

Principal of loans on mortgage in the several counties,.....	\$31,285 23	
Principal of Comptroller's bond,	100,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		131,285 23

Revenue.

Interest on loans in the several counties,	\$213,667 33	
Interest on State stock and Comptrol- ler's bonds,	33,275 36	
First payments on sales of lands,.....	5,995 14	
Appropriation from the General Fund for Washington's Head Quarters,...	2,391 02	
	<hr/>	
		255,328 85

On account of the Bank Fund.

Contributions by the banks,.....	\$125,016 01	
Interest on State stock and Comptrol- ler's bonds,	4,441 18	
Assets of the City Bank of Buffalo,...	1,895 96	
Assets of the Watervliet Bank,.....	967 25	
Principal of State stock and Comptrol- ler's bonds,.....	49,436 16	
	<hr/>	
		181,756 56

**On account of the Auburn and Rochester
Railroad Company Sinking Fund.**

Annual payment due 1st January, 1850,	\$4,000 00	
Interest on State stock and Comptrol- ler's bonds,.....	2,157 83	
	<hr/>	6,157 83

**On account of the Tonawanda Railroad
Company Sinking Fund.**

Annual payment due 1st January, 1850,	\$1,500 00	
Interest on State stock and Comptrol- ler's bonds,.....	771 94	
Principal of Comptroller's bonds,.....	7,332 15	
	<hr/>	9,604 09

**On account of the Hudson and Berkshire
Railroad Company Sinking Fund.**

Interest on State stock and Comptrol- ler's bonds,	\$603 16	
Principal of Comptroller's bonds,....	5,134 77	
	<hr/>	5,737 93

**On account of the Long Island Railroad
Company Sinking Fund.**

Interest on Comptroller's bonds,.....	\$289 87	
Annual payments due 1st January, 1849 and 1850,.....	2,000 00	
	<hr/>	2,289 87

**On account of the Tioga Coal, Iron Mining
and Manufacturing Co. Sinking Fund.**

Interest on State stock and Comptroller's bonds,....	52 27	
	<hr/>	
	<u>\$2,535,354 30</u>	

(B.)

STATEMENT

*Of warrants drawn on the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th
September, 1850.*

On account of the General Fund.

Salaries, viz:

<i>Ex</i> Governor,.....	\$4,000 00	
Judges of the Court of Appeals,.....	10,000 00	
Justices of the Supreme Court,	79,860 72	
Late Assistant Vice-Chancellor,	34 24	
Commissioners of the Code,	2,450 00	
Commissioners on Practice and Plead- ings,.....	2,860 28	
Attorney General,	2,000 00	
State Reporter,	2,000 00	
Clerk of the Court of Appeals,	2,000 00	
Deputy Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Comptroller,	1,200 00	
Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Common Schools,.....	2,500 00	
Treasurer,.....	1,500 00	
Deputy Comptroller,.....	1,500 00	
Deputy Secretary, and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office,..	1,500 00	
Deputy Treasurer,	1,300 01	
Adjutant General,.....	1,000 00	
Commissary General,	700 00	
Private Secretary to the Governor,..	800 00	
Governor's Messenger,.....	1,095 00	
Judge Advocate General,	150 00	
	<hr/>	\$120,950 25
Clerk hire in the Comptroller's office,		\$7,797 09
Secretary's office,		3,307 79
Treasurer's office,.....		1,229 89
Attorney General's office,.....		1,199 98
State Engineer and Surveyor's office,		1,824 90
Adjutant General's office,.....		800 00
Clerk's office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals,		3,685 37

Legislature, pay of members and officers,.....	75,167 09
Advances to the Clerk of the Senate, for contingent expenses of the Senate,.....	3,500 00
Advances to the Clerk of the Assembly for contingent expenses of the Assembly,	8,450 00
Expenses of the Legislature and the public offices, for fuel, stationery, furniture &c.,	8,890 90
Contingent expenses of the Court of Appeals,.....	315 25
Contingent expenses of the Supreme Court,	1,816 00
Advances to the Governor, for incidental expenses of government,	850 00
Printing for the State, including binding of the Session Laws, Documents, &c.,.....	92,528 53
Commissary's department,.....	14,487 68
Keepers of Arsenals,	232 71
Expenses of the Onondaga Salt Springs,.....	29,027 00
Expenses of the Capitol, for repairs, gas, cleaning, superintendent's compensation, &c.,	5,441 24
Expenses of the State Hall, for repairs, cleaning, superintendent's compensation, &c.,	4,715 36
Expenses of the Old State Hall, for repairs, superintendent's compensation, &c.,	440 59
Expenses of the State Cabinet of Natural History, including the compensation of the Curator,.....	2,019 23
Geological Survey,.....	16,918 82
Attorney General's library,	1,499 49

Expenses of the State Library, viz:

For the purchase of books.....	\$2,800 00
Contingent expenses,	2,287 50
Librarian's salary,	800 02
Assistant's do	750 00
Messengers' do	300 00
..	<hr/>
	6,937 52

Postage of Official Letters, &c., viz,

Governor,	\$379 17
Comptroller,	967,92
Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Common Schools,	1,415 59
Treasurer,	231 74
Attorney General,	127 48
State Engineer and Surveyor,.....	171 85
Adjutant General,.....	175 51
Clerk of the Court of Appeals,.....	35 16
	<hr/>
	3,504 42

State Lunatic Asylum, viz:

Salaries,	\$4,369 55	
Support of insane convicts,	2,310 37	
Furniture,	1,250 00	
Purchase of A. Brigham's library,	1,500 00	
	<hr/>	9,429 92

Appropriations from the Auction duties, viz:

New-York Hospital,	\$22,500 00	
Foreign Poor, New-York,	15,000 00	
Orphan Asylum, New-York,	500 00	
Prince Street Orphan Asylum, New-York,	500 00	
	<hr/>	38,500 00

State Prisons, viz:

Salaries of Inspectors,	\$4,800 00	
Transportation of convicts,	10,796 05	
Travelling expenses of the agents,	178 04	
Apprehension of escaped convicts,	92 37	
Clinton prison,	24,723 01	
Mount Pleasant prison,	41,437 50	
Books,	350 00	
	<hr/>	82,376 97

New-York Institution for the Blind, viz:

For support and instruction of pupils,	11,918 85
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New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, viz:

For support and instruction of pupils, ..	\$20,784 10	
For general purposes,	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	25,784 10
Colored Orphan Asylum, New-York,	500 00	
Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity,	4,000 00	

Foreign Poor, viz:

Washington county,	\$2,000 00	
Rensselaer county,	1,000 00	
Oswego county,	1,000 00	
Albany county,	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	5,000 00

Dispensaries in the city of New-York, viz:

New-York Dispensary,	\$1,500 00	
Eastern Dispensary,	1,500 00	
Northern Dispensary,	1,500 00	
	<hr/>	4,500 00

Society, for the reformation of juvenile delinquents in the city of New-York,	8,000 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary, New-York,	1,000 00
House of Refuge, Western New-York,	18,000 00
New-York Arsenal,	920 08
Intrusion on Indian lands,	167 38
Discoverers of forfeited estates,	179 18
Agricultural societies of the several counties, and State society,	6,107 00
Incidental expenses attending Indian affairs, and pay of attorneys and agents,	1,209 77
Rent and taxes of the house occupied by the Governor,	1,577 00
Apprehension of fugitives from justice,	1,112 99
Wolf bounties,	75 00
County clerks,	16 16
Costs of suit,	2,073 58
Apprehension of criminals,	200 00
Expenses of public lands,	1,352 02
James Minor, his annuity,	60 00
Committee of the Legislature, appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, and the Canal and Banking Departments,	947 40
Courts martial,	1,871 40
Brigade inspectors,	60 00
Purchase of Indian lands,	649 16
Normal School, for building,	2,300 00

Miscellaneous and temporary expenses, &c., viz:

Redemption of State stock and Comptroller's bonds, issued for loans for the erection of the New-York Arsenal, viz:

Principal,\$30,000 00
Interest,.. ... 1,436 26

\$31,436 26

Regents of the University, for expenses of visiting the literary institutions of the State,	500 00
Improvement of the Racket river,	3,500 00
Repairs of the public highway across the foot of Seneca lake, &c.,	1,375 00
Improvement of the upper waters of the Hudson river,	1,000 00
City of Syracuse, for reclaiming certain lands belonging to the State,	4,000 00
Purchase of lands for Onondaga Salt Springs,	18,372 20

Transportation of the journals and documents of the Legislature, the Code, the Natural History of New-York, the Documentary History of New-York, blank militia returns and books,	2,248 98
Expenses of boxes for the above, and for the Agricultural Transactions and school books,	673 64
Traveling expenses of the Commissioners of the Land Office, in visiting Sandy Hook, in relation to a marine hospital,	167 00
Expenses of the health officer, in relation to a marine hospital,	120 00
For reports of the supreme court, for exchange with other States, and transportation of same,	219 00
Contingent expenses of the Regents of the University, and salary of the Secretary,	1,691 74
Quitrent, redemptions and erroneous payments refunded,	116 89
For services of agents to examine the books and accounts, of auctioneers, ..	500 50
Salary, &c., of the transfer officer in New-York, for keeping the transfer books, &c., of the New-York and Erie Railroad State stock,	525 00
Salary of the transfer officer in New-York, for keeping the transfer books, &c., of the Canajoharie and Catskill Railroad State stock,	200 00
Sheriff of Erie county, for reports of convictions before courts of special sessions,	30 00
Treasurer of Rockland county, for expenses of conveying money to the treasury,	8 88
Salary of the secretary, and expenses of the commissioners of certain charitable institutions in New-York,	580 00
Conveying official canvass from Rockland to Greene county,	13 80
Regents of the University, for expenses of interchange of statistical, literary, scientific, &c., books and documents,	

between this State and foreign countries, and other States of the Union;	1,100 00
L. S. Backus, for furnishing the deaf and dumb persons of this State, with copies of the Radii,.....	200 00
Erroneous payment on sale of land refunded,.....	20 00
Asa Baxter, for damages in consequence of his being dispossessed of certain lands by the State,.....	2,750 00
For books as a guide to the militia,...	91 90
Titus Felix Gazynski, in full of all loss and damages on account of his being deprived of his situation as a captain in the 1st regiment of the New-York volunteers,	600 00
John Randall, Jr., for balance due him for moneys advanced in making surveys of public lands,.....	1,700 00
C. D. Robinson, for going to New-York to procure statistics for cholera report,	30 00
Expenses of the alteration of the level of the street in front of the old State Hall and Normal School,	296 95
Lockwood L. Doty, for extra services in the office of the canal appraisers,	400 00
Nelson J. Beach, for his services in making the report of the Canal Commissioners, after his term of office had expired,	200 00
For a medal, and expenses of presenting the same to Col. Bliss,.....	1,495 00
Boxes for the Comptroller's tax sale books,	24 50
John Hutchings, for furnishing the Secretary of State for the Documentary History, a lithographic view of collect pond, &c.,.....	100 00
Henry Storms, late Commissary General and others, for services and expenses in superintending the erection of the New-York Arsenal,	611 94
Seth Geer, resident physician New-York, for his services from April 11, 1849, to Feb. 8, 1850,.....	1,031 20
Richard L. Morris, Health Commissioner, New-York, for his salary from the	

14th April, 1849, to 22d March, 1850,	945 20	
Hawley & Moore, for ice furnished the executive chamber, Senate and As- sembly and court of appeals,	20 00	
Expenses under the act for the relief of certain purchasers of lands in the Oneida Reservation of 1840 and 1841,	50 00	
Regents of the University, for the pur- chase of the American Quarterly Re- gister,	890 00	
For 160 copies of the Session Laws fur- nished to the Secretary of State for distribution,	200 00	
Commissioners of the U. S. Deposit Fund of Orange county, for amount due on the loan from said fund upon the premises known as the "Wash- ington Head Quarters,"	2,391 02	
Trustees of the village of Newburgh, for repairs, improvements, &c., of "Washington Head Quarters,"	1,506 88	
For expenses of the State Agricultural Society,	100 00	
Henry Swift, for services as counsel for the people on the trial of Oliver Di- vine, for murder,	200 00	
	<hr/>	84,233 48

Moneys advanced and refunded from the Treasury:

County treasurers, for non-resident taxes,	\$24,568 37	
Redemption of lands sold for taxes, ...	26,593 95	
Erroneous payments of taxes,	2,675 54	
Free banking department, for expenses,	14,342 29	
Incorporated banking department, for expenses,	5,006 14	
Roads,	2,495 49	
	<hr/>	75,681 78

Total payments on account of the General Fund, \$807,340 32

**On account of the General Fund Debt
Sinking Fund.**

Interest on State stock,	\$49,851 71
Interest on Comptroller's bonds,	102,542 02
Indian annuities,	7,161 67

*Interest on State stock issued to Railroad
Companies, viz:*

New-York and Erie,....	\$167,500 00	
Ithaca and Oswego,....	14,486 50	
Canaoharie and Catskill,	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$191,986 50
		<hr/>
		351,541 90

On account of the School Fund.

Capital.

Investments, viz:

Loans per act of 1840,	\$28,126 00	
Loan to Chemung county,	1,500 00	
Loan to Fulton county,	3,000 00	
Loan to Allegany county,	2,000 00	
Loan to Orleans county,	1,000 00	
Loan to Genesee county,	5,500 00	
Loan to Onondaga county,	16,000 00	
Loan to Erie county,	13,000 00	
Loan to Monroe county,	20,000 00	
Loan to Jefferson county,	7,112 59	
Loan to Niagara county,	2,500 00	
Loan to the town of Watertown,	2,000 00	
Loan to the town of Greig,	750 00	
Loan to the town of Alfred,	10,000 00	
Loan to the town of Brownville,	1,200 00	
Loan to the board of education, village of Medina,	3,000 00	
Comptroller's bonds,	243,536 16	
	<hr/>	360,224 75

Revenue.

Common school dividends,	325,493 46
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On account of the Literature Fund.

Revenue.

Dividends to academies,	\$39,661 64	
do do for books,	2,707 95	
For the establishment of observatories, &c., by the Regents of the Univer- sity,	1,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$43,869 59

On account of the United States Deposit Fund.

Capital.

Investments, 147,741 27

Revenue.

Annual appropriation for common school dividends,	\$165,000 00 ✓
Part of the annual amount set apart by the Constitution to be added to the capital of the School Fund,	19,678 00 ✓
Annual appropriation for distribution among the academies,	25,000 00 ✓
Normal school,	10,000 00 ✓
District School Journal,	2,400 00 ✓
University of New-York, (\$1,500 for 1849, \$2,500 for 1850,)	4,000 00 ✓
Geneva College, (for 1849,)	3,000 00 ✓
St. John's College, (for 1850,)	2,500 00 ✓
Hamilton College, (for 1849,)	3,000 00 ✓
Madison University, (for 1849,)	3,000 00 ✓
Medical Institution, University of Buffalo, (for 1849,)	1,000 00 ✓
Dutchess County Academy, (for 1849,) ..	4,000 00 ✓
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York, (for 1849,)	1,000 00 ✓
Medical department, University New-York, (for 1849,)	1,000 00 ✓
Albany Medical College, (for 1849,) ..	1,000 00 ✓
Medical Institution, Geneva College, (for 1849,)	1,000 00 ✓
Teachers' Institutes in the several counties,	840 00 ✓
Indian schools, viz:	
Onondaga reservation,	\$250 00
St. Regis reservation,	300 00
Oneida reservation,	200 00
Cattaraugus and Allegany reservation,	650 00
	<hr/>
	1,400 00 ✓
Deputy superintendent of common schools,	302 50 ✓

Orphan Asylums, viz :

Roman Catholic Orph. Asylum, Brooklyn,.....	\$398 33	
St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Albany,.....	168 88	
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Utica,.....	78 42	
Roman Catholic Orph. Asylum, Rochester,.....	123 66	
Oneida Orphan Asylum,	268 39	
New-York Orphan Asylum,	274 43	
New-York Protestant Half Orphan Asylum,	548 81	
New-York Roman Catholic Half Orphan Asylum, ..	373 95	
New-York Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum,	904 68	
Buffalo Orphan Asylum, ..	126 67	
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Buffalo,.....	111 58	
Albany Orphan Asylum, ..	346 79	
Rochester Orphan Asylum,	217 13	
Colored Orphan Asylum, New-York,	449 36	
Brooklyn Orphan Asylum,	1,415 35	
Troy Orphan Asylum,....	223 16	
	<hr/>	
	6,029 59✓	
	<hr/>	255,150 09

On account of the Bank Fund.

Interest on stock issued on account of the fund, per chap. 114, Laws of 1845,.....	\$44,046 52	
Redemption of stock due 1st February, 1850,	100,000 00	
Redemption of stock due 1st February, 1856,	35,444 00	
Redemption of bills,.....	374 00	
	<hr/>	179,864 52

On account of the Auburn and Rochester Rail Road Company Sinking Fund.

Investments,	13,000 00
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**On account of the Tonawanda Rail Road
Company Sinking Fund.**

Investments, 5,800 00

**On account of the Hudson and Berkshire
Rail Road Company Sinking Fund.**

Interest on State stock issued to said company,..... 8,250 .00

\$2,498,275 90

(C.)

ESTIMATED APPROPRIATIONS

Required for the expenses of Government, and for other purposes, in pursuance of Art. 7, Sec. 8, of the Constitution, and the existing laws, for the fiscal year, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1851.

(In all cases where the Revised Statutes are referred to See 3d, Edition.)

Payable from the General Fund Revenue.

Governor, for salary, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 6, page 200,	\$4,000 00
Judges of the Court of Appeals, for salaries, chap. 277, Laws of 1847, sec. 3, page 312,	10,000 00
Justices of the Supreme Court, for salaries, chap. 277, Laws of 1847, sec. 3, page 312,	80,000 00
Attorney General, for salary, chap. 499, Laws of 1847,	2,000 00
Clerk of the Court of Appeals, for salary, chap. 277, Laws of 1847, sec. 3, page 312,	2,000 00
Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools, for salary, R. S. vol. 1, sec. 6, page 200,	2,500 00
Comptroller, for salary, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 6, page 200,	2,500 00
Treasurer, for salary, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 6, page 200,	1,500 00
Deputy Comptroller, for salary, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 6, page 200,	1,500 00
Deputy Secretary and clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office, for salary, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 6, page 200,	1,500 00
Deputy Treasurer, for salary, chap. 274, Laws of 1841, sec. 7, page 261,	1,300 00
Adjutant General, for salary, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 6, page 200,	1,000 00
Commissary General, for salary, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 6, page 200,	700 00
State Reporter, for salary, chap. 277, Laws of 1847, page 312,	2,000 00
Private Secretary to the Governor, for salary, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 6, page 200,	600 00
Judge Advocate General, for salary, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 6, page 200,	150 00

Governor's Messenger, for compensation, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 22, page 203,	1,095 00
Inspectors of the State Prisons, for salaries, chap. 499, Laws of 1847, sec. 2, page 741,	4,800 00
Clerk hire in the Comptroller's Office, chap. 313, of 1848,	6,800 00
Clerk hire in the Secretary's Office, chap. 313, of 1848,	4,200 00
Clerk hire in the Treasurer's Office, chap. 333, laws of 1839, sec. 2, page 307, and chap. 297, of 1850, page 640,	1,400 00
Clerk hire in the Attorney General's Office, chap. 499, Laws of 1847, sec. 1, page 741,	800 00
Clerk hire in the State Engineer & Surveyor's Office, chap. 381, Laws of 1848, sec. 1, page 571,	1,500 00
Clerk hire in the Adjutant General's Office, chap. 320, Laws of 1837, sec. 3, page 340,	800 00
Clerk hire in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, chap. 277, Laws of 1847, sec. 13, page 314,	6,000 00
Legislature, for pay of members and officers, constitution Art. 3, sec. 6, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 2, page 167 and 168.....	76,000 00
Contingent expenses of the Legislature and the Public officers, R. S., vol. 1, page 168, and chap. 310, Laws of 1842, sec. 2 and 3, page 401,	20,000 00
Contingent expenses of the Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court, chap. 429 of 1847, sec. 1, page 555,	3,000 00
Printing for the State, including binding of the Session Laws, Journals and Documents of the Legislature, chap. 24, Laws of 1846,	80,000 00
Incidental expenses of government, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 19, page 203,	750 00
Apprehension of criminals, R. S. vol. 1, sec. 20 page 203,	2,000 00
Apprehension of fugitives from justice, R. S., vol. 2, sec. 49, page 833,	3,000 00
Commissary's Department, for expenses, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 30, page 205,	15,000 00
Keepers of Arsenals, for compensation, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 30, page 205,	250 00
Expenses of the Onondaga Salt Springs, chap. 229, Laws of 1843, sec. 4, page 311,	30,000 00
Expenses of the Capitol, for repairs, cleaning, gas, labor &c., chap. 337, Laws of 1846, sec. 3, page 480,	5,500 00
Expenses of the State Hall, for repairs, furniture, cleaning, labor, superintendent's compensation &c., chap. 213, Laws of 1841, and 260, of 1848,	4,500 00

Expenses of the Old State Hall, for repairs, keepers compensation &c., chap. 295, Laws 1840, sec. 4, page 241, and chap. 260, of 1848, sec. 1, page 431,	800 00
Expenses of the State Cabinet of Natural History, chap. 179, Laws of 1845, sec. 1, page 182.....	250 00
Curator of the State Cabinet of Natural History, for salary, chap. 400, Laws of 1849, sec. 1, page 558,	600 00
Agricultural Societies in the several counties and State Society for promotion of Agriculture, chap. 299, Laws of 1848, sec. 1, page 431,	8,000 00
For furniture, books, binding, blanks, printing, postage, cleaning and other necessary incidental expenses for the offices of the Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Attorney General, the Adjutant General, and the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, chap. 313, Laws of 1848, sec. 3, page 443,	8,000 00
Postage of the executive department, R. S. vol. 1, sec. 14, page 202,	400 00
State Lunatic Asylum, for salaries of officers, chap. 135, Laws of 1842, sec. 4, page 142,	4,800 00
Support of insane convicts, sent to the Lunatic Asylum, chap. 324, Laws of 1846, sec. 1, page 463,	3,000 00
Pay of Sheriffs for transportation of convicts to the State Prisons, chap. 123, Laws of 1849, sec. 1, page 163,	13,000 00
Travelling expenses of the Agents of the State Prisons, chap. 460, Laws of 1847, sec. 68, page 613,	300 00
Expenses of apprehension of escaped convicts, R. S., vol. 2, sec. 96, page 859,	300 00
New-York Hospital, chap. 54, Laws of 1806, sec. 1, page 142, and chap. 262, of 1817, sec. 5 pa. 304,	22,500 00
Support of foreign poor in the city of New-York, chap. 262, Laws of 1817, sec. 5, page 304,	10,000 00
Orphan Asylum, New-York, chap. 86, Laws of 1811, and chap. 262 of 1817, sec. 5, page 304,	500 00
Orphan Asylum, Prince street, New-York, chap. 69, Laws of 1834, sec. 1, page 73,	500 00
New-York Institution for the deaf and dumb, for the support and instruction of 160 pupils, chap. 14, Laws of 1845, sec. 2, page 13,	20,800 00
Institution for the blind in New-York, for the support and instruction of 96 pupils, chap. 200, Laws of 1839, sec. 1, page 171,	12,480 00
Incidental expenses, attending Indian affairs chap. [Assembly, No. 9.]	

320, Laws of 1831, sec. 23, page 427,.....	500 00
Attorney of Seneca Indians, for salary, chap. 170, Laws of 1845, sec. 2, page 147,.....	150 00
Agent of the St. Regis Indians, for salary &c., chap. 227, Laws of 1832, sec. 2, page 411,.. .	70 00
Agent of the Onondaga Indians, for salary, chap. 228, Laws of 1843, sec. 2, page 310,.....	50 00
Expenses of removing intruders on Indian Lands, chap. 204, Laws of 1821, sec. 1, page 183,....	300 00
Rent and taxes of the house occupied by the Gov- ernor, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 13, page 203,.....	1,400 00
Wolf bounties, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 1 and 12, page 888, 9,	100 00
Assessment on property belonging to the State, R. S. vol. 1, sec. 93, page 234,	500 00
Survey, appraisement and expenses of public lands, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 10, and page 224,.....	1,500 00
Pay of county clerks, for services, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 89, page 432,	150 00
James Minor, for his annuity, chap. 200, Laws of 1815,	60 00
Costs of suit, fees &c., R. S., vol. 1, page 188 and 189,	2,000 00
Committee of the Legislature, appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, and the Canal and Banking Departments, chap 218, Laws of 1841, sec. 7, page 202,	1,200 00
For refunding moneys in cases of failure of title of lands sold by the State, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 6, page 223,	500 00
Compensation and expenses of the transfer officer in the city of New-York, for the transfer of stock issued to the New-York & Erie Rail Road Com- pany, chap. 170, Laws of 1836, sec. 5, page 229,	525 00
Compensation of the transfer officer in New-York, for the transfer of the stock issued to the Canajoharie & Catskill Rail Road Company, chap. 484, Laws of 1847, sec. 1, page 719,....	200 00
L. S. Backus, for furnishing the "Radii," to the deaf and dumb persons of this State, chap. 329, Laws of 1839, page 302,	200 00
Transportation of the Session Laws, Journals and Documents of the Legislature, Reports of the Su- preme Court, &c., and expenses of boxes, R. S., vol. 1, page 173, 174, 175,	1,200 00
Expenses of furnishing copies of Laws, by the Secretary of State, to the county treasurers for publication, chap. 280, Laws of 1845, sec. 4, page 305,	150 00

Compensation of Surrogates, for transmitting to the Secretary of State, certified copies of letters of administration on the estate of persons not inhabitants of this State, R. S., vol. 2, sec. 73, page 145,.....	200 00
Expenses of transmitting reports of the Supreme Court to such States as shall transmit their reports to the Governor of this State, chap. 536, Laws of 1836,.....	250 00
For expenses of the Free Banking Department, chap. 260, Laws of 1838,	16,000 00
For expenses of the Incorporated Banking Department, chap. 218, Laws of 1843,.....	5,000 00
For advances to county treasurers on account of non-resident taxes returned to the Comptroller's office, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 40 and 41, page 457,..	50,000 00
For refunding to purchasers the amount paid into the Treasury, for redemption of lands sold by the Comptroller for taxes, R. S., vol. 1, page 460,	40,000 00
For refunding erroneous payments into the Treasury, on account of taxes, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 1, page 473,	3,000 00
For refunding money erroneously paid into the Treasury, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 16, page 179,	2,000 00
For compensation of discoverers of forfeited estates, chap. 82, Laws of 1802, page 157,	300 00
For reports to the Governor of trials for murder, R. S., vol. 2, sec. 13, page 747,.....	300 00
For refunding moneys paid for redemption of lands sold for taxes to make roads, drain swamps, &c., R. S., vol. 1, sec. 12, page 474,	2,000 00
For extinguishment of claims on lands owned or sold by the State, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 94, page 234,.....	1,000 00
For redemption of lands mortgaged to the State, sold on prior incumbrances, R. S., vol. 1, page 234,	1,000 00
For incidental expenses of the Regents of the University R. S., vol. 1, sec. 40, page 518,.....	2,000 00
Pay of sheriffs for transmitting reports of convictions by courts of special sessions to the Secretary of State, chap. 259, Laws of 1839,.....	200 00
For furnishing copies of the reports of the court of appeals to each county clerk's office in this State, chap. 224, Laws of 1848, sec. 4, p. 336,.....	500 00
For compensation of agents to examine auctioneers accounts, chap. 399, Laws of 1849, sec. 2, p. 552,.....	600 00
Courts martial, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 43, p. 358,.....	2,000 00

Brigade Inspector, (county of New-York,) chap. 270, Laws of 1846,.....	200 00
Dividends to Orphan Asylums, chap. 368, Laws of 1849, p. 523,.....	5,000 00

State Library, viz:

For salaries of the Librarian, Assistant Librarian and Messenger, chap. 401, Laws of 1849. sec. 2, p. 559,.....	\$1,850 00
For purchase of books, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 1, p. 242,.....	1,000 00
Contingent expenses, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 17, p. 244,.....	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	4,350 00
For the support and education of ten Indian youths in the State Normal School, chap. 89, Laws of 1850,.....	1,000 00
For refunding erroneous payments into the Treasury, on account of quit rents,.....	200 00
For the support of the Western House of Refuge,.	12,000 00
For interest on stock issued for the purchase of Albany Basin, in pursuance of chap. 200, Laws of 1849,.....	9,629 27
For Juvenile Delinquents, city of New-York, sec. 13, chap. 234, Laws of 1831,.....	8,000 00

The Comptroller submits the following estimate, received from the Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University. Some of the appropriations here referred to have, of late years, been increased by the Legislature beyond the amount originally authorized by law. The Comptroller recommends that the amount of appropriation for the Library, and other objects contained in this estimate, be established by a permanent law.

It is for the Legislature to determine, in making the appropriation of \$40, 000 for distribution among the academies, what proportion shall be taken from the income of the Deposit and Literature Funds respectively. The estimates have been made in accordance with the act of 1837.

Annual Appropriations for the State Library.

(See Session Laws of 1849, chap. 401.)

For the purchase of books for the State Library and the enlargement thereof,.....	\$2,800 00
For binding, lettering and marking books,.....	800 00
For the contingent expenses of the Library,.....	500 00

For the salaries of the Librarian, Assistant Librarian and Messenger of the State Library,.....	1,850 00
For continuing the system of international and State exchanges.....	600 00

These appropriations are for 1850 and 1851, we wish them renewed and continued for 1851 and 1852.

Regents of the University,

Salary of the Secretary of the Regents, and various incidental expenses of the Regents. Session Laws, 1849, chap. 401, sec. 4,.....	\$1,400 00
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The above was for 1849 and 1850. We wish it renewed for 1851 and 1852.

There is in the appropriation bill of 1850, chap. 365, p. 786, for the incidental expenses of the Regents of the University,.....	\$1,200 00
---	------------

This appropriation is from October, 1850, to October 1851. Formerly the appropriations were for the astronomic year.

Laws of 1849, Chap. 301, Sec. 5.

For the purchase of books and apparatus by academies on the terms there stated. These appropriations end with the year 1850. They should be renewed for 1851 and 1852. \$2,500 will be sufficient for each of these years, is,.....	\$5,000 00
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Same Law, Chap. 301, Sec. 5.

The appropriation for establishing Observatories in Academies, to supply them with instruments and to pay observers, has expired. It was for 1849 and 1850. The sum of \$1,400, for each of the years 1851 and 1852, is necessary to continue the system, is,.....	\$2,800 00
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For the Cabinet of Natural History.

Salary of the Curator, to be, per annum,.....	800 00
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Appropriation for its Preservation and Increase.

By the law of 1849, chap. 400, p. 556, there is only \$250 granted for 1850. To this should be added, as was done for 1849, in appropriation bill for 1850, chap. 365, p. 784,.....	\$250 00
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Payable from the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund.

For interest on stock issued for the Astor debt, chap. 302, Laws of 1827, page 333, and chap. 86, Laws of 1832, page 150,	28,075 00
For interest on stock issued to redeem stock due 1st January, 1848, for loans from the Bank Fund, chap. 438, Laws of 1847, page 568,	17,406 00
For interest on stock issued to the Ithaca and Owego Rail Road Company, chap. 295, Laws of 1838, and chap. 344, Laws of 1840,	14,486 50
For interest on stock issued to the Canajoharie and Catskill Railroad Company, chap. 240, of 1845,...	10,000 00
For interest on stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, chap. 226, Laws of 1838, and chap. 196, Laws of 1840,	167,500 00
For interest on stock issued for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians, chap. 208, Laws of 1848,....	360 00
For interest on Comptroller's bonds issued for temporary loans to the Treasury, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 11, page 178, chap. 114, Laws of 1842, and chap. 366, Laws of 1848,	87,000 00
For interest on Comptroller's bonds issued to discharge the claim of the Canal Fund upon the General Fund, chap. 225, Laws of 1849,	23,100 00
For the payment of annuities to the following Indian tribes, R. S., 1813, vol. 2, page 156, viz :	
Onondagas,	\$2,430 00
Cayugas,	2,300 00
Senecas,	500 00
St. Regis,	2,131 69
	<hr/> 7,361 69
For redemption of Comptroller's bonds, due 1st January, 1852, chap. 114, Laws of 1842,	467,000 00

Payable from the Common School Fund.

For dividends to common schools, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 2, page 220,	120,000 00
For refunding moneys paid for redemption of lands sold for arrears of consideration, chap. 457, Laws of 1836,	2,000 00
For refunding surplus moneys arising from the sale of lands for arrears of consideration, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 10 and 11, page 195,	1,000 00
For expenses of lands, R. S., vol 1, page 235,	300 00

Payable from the United States Deposit Fund.

For dividends to common schools, chap. 237, Laws of 1838, sec. 2, page 220, and sec. 4, page 221,	165,000 00
For dividends to academies, chap. 237, Laws of 1838, sec. 8, page 222,	28,000 00
To the School Fund for amount annually set apart by the Constitution, to be added to the capital of that fund; chap. 258, Laws of 1847, sec. 7, page 285,...	25,000 00
For refunding moneys erroneously paid into the Treasury, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 16, page 179,	500 00
For assessments and other expenses of lands, R. S., vol. 1, sec. 95, page 235,	500 00

Payable from the Literature Fund.

For dividends to academies, chap. 237, Laws of 1838, sec. 8, page 222,	12,000 00
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Payable from the Bank Fund.

For payment of interest on stock issued on account of the Bank Fund, chap. 114, Laws of 1845,	43,000 00
For redemption of stock due 1st February, 1852, chap. 114, Laws of 1845, page 91,	24,414 00
For redemption of bills, chap. 114, Laws of 1845,...	300 00

(D.)—STATEMENT

Showing the cost of the following works of internal improvement up to the 1st of October, 1849, and the amount expended thereon, and the tolls received from each for the last fiscal year.

	Cost to Oct. 1849.	Amount expended for last fiscal year.	Total cost.	Tolls for the fiscal year ending 30th Sept. 1850.
Erie, Canal.....	\$7,143,789 86	.....	\$7,143,789 86	\$2,926,816 98
Erie canal enlargement,	14,624,748 81	\$1,365,695 00	15,990,443 81	.....
Champlain canal,	1,257,604 26	.....	1,257,604 26	128,761 67
Oswego canal,	565,437 35	.....	565,437 35	94,524 17
Cayuga and Seneca canal,	237,000 00	.....	237,000 00	27,589 59
Chemung canal,	648,600 58	.....	648,600 58	16,276 54
Crooked Lake canal,	156,776 00	.....	156,776 00	1,796 17
Chenango canal,	2,420,000 00	.....	2,420,000 00	20,343 65
Black River canal,	1,905,896 92	151,492 03	2,057,388 95	1,115 73
Genesee Valley canal,	4,102,804 60	375,164 73	4,477,969 33	28,821 98
Oneida Lake canal,	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	2,513 19
Oneida River improvement,	75,356 13	8,727 37	84,083 50	5,555 63
Seneca River towing path,	14,864 26	.....	14,864 26	230 45
Cayuga inlet,	11,279 85	.....	11,279 85	205 96
	<u>\$33,214,158 62</u>	<u>\$1,901,079 13</u>	<u>\$35,115,237 75</u>	<u>\$3,254,051 71</u>
Railroad tolls, .....	.....	.....	.....	136,424,92
				<u>\$3,390,476 63</u>

(E. 1.)

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

On account of the canals, for the fiscal year ending 30th
September, 1850.

Receipts.

Tolls from canals,	\$3,254,051 71	
Tolls from railroads,	136,424 92	
	<hr/>	\$3,390,476 63
Rents of surplus water,		2,604 74
Interest on current canal revenue,		91,027 77
Errors in collectors' accounts,		363 09
Miscellaneous receipts,		1,700 07
		<hr/>
" Revenues,"	\$3,486,172 30	

Payments.

To superintendents of repairs,	\$560,845 62	
To Canal Commissioners,	9,108 98	
To collectors of tolls,	48,904 57	
To weigh masters,	6,081 93	
For tolls refunded,	3,137 32	
For printing,	1,308 94	
For salaries of the Auditor and clerks in the Canal Department,	7,187 72	
For miscellaneous payments,	8,186 92	
	<hr/>	644,762 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,841,410 30
To Canal Commissioners, for new locks, &c., for lateral canals, viz:		
Oswego canal,	\$82,507 60	
Cayuga and Seneca canal,	58,443 77	
Chemung canal,	40,991 19	
Crooked Lake canal,	9,261 25	
	<hr/>	191,203 81
		<hr/>
" Surplus revenues," carried forward,	\$2,650,206 49	

Brought forward,.....	\$2,650,206 49
Amount set apart by article 7, of the Constitution, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the State debt and for the support of government, viz:	
For that part of the debt called the Ca- nal debt, (§ 1,).....	\$1,300,000 00
For that part of the debt called the Ge- neral Fund debt, (§ 2,).....	350,000 00
For the General Fund debt, to defray the necessary expenses of govern- ment, (§ 3,)	200,000 00
	<hr/> 1,850 000 00
The "remainder of the revenues" for the fiscal year applicable to the completion of the Erie canal en- largement, Genesee Valley, and Black River canals,	<hr/> \$800,206 49

(E. 2.)

GENERAL FUND STATE DEBT.

State Stocks.

Amount issued in 1832, for the Astor debt, per chap. 302, Laws of 1827, and chap. 86, Laws of 1832, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent, \$561 500

Amount issued in 1848, per chap. 438, Laws of 1847, (to meet the payment of an equal amount of stock issued per chap. 18, Laws of 1840, for loans from the specific funds, due 1st January, 1848,) redeemable 1st January, 1855, 5 per cent, 348,107 00

Amount issued to the Ithaca and Owego Railroad Company in 1838, and 1840, per chap. 295, Laws of 1838, and chap. 344, Laws of 1840, viz:

4½ per cent, redeemable 1st January, 1864, \$287,700 00

5 per cent, redeemable 1st January, 1865, 28,000 00

315,700 00

Amount issued to the Canajoharie and Catskill Railroad Company, in 1838, 1839 and 1840, per chap. 240, Laws, of 1835, 5 per cent, redeemable as follows:

1858, July 1st, \$100,000 00

1859, " 50,000 00

1860, " 50,000 00

200,000 00

Amount issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, from 1838 to 1842, per chap. 226, Laws of 1838, and chap. 196, Laws of 1840, redeemable as follows:

4½ per cent 1859, \$300,000 00

5½ " 1860, 400,000 00

5½	"	1861,	1,200,000 00	
6	"	1861,	200,000 00	
6	"	1862,	900,000 00	
<hr/>				3,000,000 00

Amount issued for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians, pr chap. 208, Laws of 1848, redeemable at plea- sure, 6 per cent,				6,000 00
<hr/>				\$4,431,307 00

Comptroller's Bonds :

5 per cent issued per Revised Statutes in 1844, for loans from the Railroad Sinking Funds, payable on demand,	\$15,514 00
5½ per cent issued in 1842, per chap. 114, Laws of 1842, and renewed in 1848, for a loan to the Treasury, pay- able on demand,	11,000 00
6 per cent issued per Revised Statutes, in 1845, and 1848, for loans from the School Fund, payable on demand, ..	451,645 49
6 per cent issued per Revised Statutes, in 1848, for loans from the U. S. Dep. Fund, payable on demand,	428,739 44
6 per cent issued per Revised Statutes in 1846, for loans to the Treasury, payable 1st October, 1853,	10,000 00
6 per cent issued per Revised Statutes in 1845, and 1846, for loans from the Rail Road Sinking Funds, payable on demand,	22,571 68
6 per cent issued per Revised Statutes, in 1845, for a loan from the Com- missioners of the U. S. Dep. Fund of Columbia County, payable on demand,	3,395 84
6 per cent issued per Revised Statutes in 1846, for a loan of moneys held by the Comptroller in trust for the Dela- ware Academy, payable on demand,	4,825 00
6 per cent issued in 1845, per chap. 114, Laws of 1842, for loans from indi- viduals &c., payable 1st July, 1852,	467,000 00
6 per cent issued in 1848, per chap. 366, Laws of 1848, for a loan from the U. S. Dep. Fund, payable at pleasure, ..	6,000 00
6 per cent issued in 1849, per chap. 225, Laws of 1849, to discharge the claim of the Canal Fund, upon the General Fund, redeemable 1st July, 1866, ...	385,000 00
<hr/>	
1,805,691 45	

Indian Annuities :

Amount required, if invested at 6 per cent to produce the sum of \$7,361.69, being the amount of annuities payable to Sundry Indian tribes,

122,694 87

 \$6,359,693 32

Canal Debt.

Erie canal enlargement,	\$8,127,386 94
Chemung canal,	193,452 34
Chenango canal,	51,362 00
Black River canal,	1,208,011 35
Genesee Valley canal,	3,084,623 38
Oneida Lake canal,	50,000 00
Oneida River improvement,	59,843 56
To provide for deficiencies under Art. 7. of the Constitution,	3,153,844 10

Amount of the canal debt, chargeable upon the Sinking Fund created by sec. 1, Art. 7, of the Const.,	\$15,928,523 67
To provide for extraordinary repairs, chap. 370, § 2, Laws of 1849,	50,000 00
To Albany basin, chap. 200, § 3, Laws of 1849,	192,585 49

Total amount of the canal debt, 30th September, 1850,	<u><u>\$16,171,109 16.</u></u>
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(E. 3.)

CONTINGENT DEBT OF THE STATE.

Amount of State stock issued and loaned to railroad companies, &c., as follows, viz :

Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company :

5 per cent, issued in 1838, per chap. 293, Laws of 1838, redeemable in 1858, \$200,000 00

Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company :

5½ per cent, issued in 1840, per chap. 195, Laws of 1840, redeemable in 1860 and 1861, 200,000 00

Tonawanda Railroad Company :

5½ per cent, issued in 1840, per chap. 200, Laws of 1840, redeemable in 1865, 100,000 00

Hudson and Berkshire Railroad Company :

5½ per cent, issued in 1840, per chap. 178, Laws of 1840, redeemable in 1865, 150,000 00

Long Island Railroad Company :

6 per cent, issued in 1841, per chap. 193, Laws of 1840, redeemable in 1861, 100,000 00

Schenectady and Troy Railroad Company :

6 per cent, issued in 1841, per chap. 299, Laws of 1840, redeemable in 1867, 100,000 00

Tioga Coal, Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company :

5½ per cent, issued in 1840, per chap. 296, Laws of 1840, redeemable in 1865, 70,000 00

Balance of principal remaining unpaid on the Comptroller's three bonds, issued to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York, in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed March 21st, 1817, the payment of which has been assumed by the trustees of Union College,

13,036 16

\$933,036 16

(F.)

STATEMENT

Showing the increase and diminution of the capital of the Common School Fund during the year ending on the 30th September, 1850.

	Bonds for Lands.	Bonds for Loans.	Loan of 1792.	Loan of 1808.	Loan of 1840.	Bank Stock.	State Stock.	Comptrol's Bonds.	Money in Treasury.	Total.
Amount of the Fund 30th September, 1849,	703,438 29	246,131 75	89,893 50	191,588 32	13,200 00	50,000	228,200 96	656,445 49	64,665 05	2,243,563 36
Increase of the Fund as stated below,	51,079 69	88,662 59	.....	.....	28,126 00	.....	.....	243,536 16	457,400 73	868,705 07
	754,517 98	334,694 34	89,893 50	191,588 32	41,326 00	50,000	228,200 96	899,981 65	522,065 78	3,112,268 43
Diminution of the Fund as stated below,	43,542 48	136,425 32	71,910 64	169,830 51	.....	.....	15,900 00	15,000 00	369,886 26	821,596 20
	710,975 40	198,269 02	17,982 86	21,757 81	41,326 00	50,000	213,200 96	884,981 65	152,179 53	2,290,673 23
Am't of the Fund 30th September, 1850,										

Increase of the Fund.

Bonds for Lands:
 Amount of bonds for lands received this year for
 sales of lands belonging to the Fund,

Bonds for Loans:
 Amount of bonds transferred from the General
 Fund,

Amount of bonds transferred from the U. S. De-
 posit Fund, in part payment of the \$25,000, an-
 nually set apart by the Constitution,

Amount transferred from account of loans,

Diminution of the Fund.

Bonds for lands:
 Amount of principal of bonds paid into the Trea-
 sury,

Amount of extinction of principal under re-sale
 of lands by the State Engineer and Surveyor, ..

Bonds for Loans:
 Amount of principal paid into the Treasury,

Amount transferred to bonds for lands,

Bonds for loans:		
Amount loaned to towns, counties, &c.,	88,562 59	
Loan of 1840:		
Amount loaned on mortgage by the Commissioners of the U. States Deposit Fund,	28,126 00	
Comptroller's Bonds:		
Amount invested in Comptroller's bonds,	243,536 16	
Money in the Treasury:		
Amount received for principal of bonds for lands,	\$43,455 56	
Amount received for principal of bonds for loans,	117,196 83	
Amount received for principal of loan of 1792,	71,910 64	
Amount received for principal of loan of 1808,	169,830 51	
Amount received for first payments on sales of lands,	5,329 19	
Amount received in part of the appropriation from the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund, for 1850, (see transfer of bonds to make up the \$25,000,)	19,578 00	
Amount received for principal of State stock and Comptroller's bond,	30,000 00	
	<u>457,400 73</u>	
Loan of 1792:		
Amount of principal paid in the Treasury,		71,910 64
Loan of 1808:		
Amount of principal paid into the Treasury,		169,830 51
State Stock:		
Amount of principal paid into the Treasury,		15,000 00
Comptroller's Bonds:		
Amount of principal paid into the Treasury,		15,000 00
Money in the Treasury:		
Amount loaned to towns, counties, &c.,	\$38,562 59	
Amount loaned on mortgage by the Commissioners of the U. States Dep. Fund, per act of 1840,	28,126 00	
Amount invested in Comptroller's bonds,	243,536 16	
Amount transferred to the General Fund, for bonds received from that Fund,	9,661 50	
	<u>369,886 25</u>	
		<u>\$521,595 20</u>
Increase of the Fund,		\$47,109 87

(G.)

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Albany, April, 20 1850.

SIR:—

I communicate to you herewith, a copy of "An act to provide for a final settlement of the loans of 1792 and 1808, by a transfer to the United States Deposit Fund, and to abolish the office of Loan Commissioner," passed April 10th, 1850.

In the execution of this act, an important duty is devolved upon the Loan Commissioners, and upon the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund. With a view to facilitate the discharge of this duty, I now forward to you by mail the necessary forms.

FIRST, Of the assent, to be signed by each mortgagor or his grantee, to the transfer of the mortgage from the Loan Commissioners, to the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund.

SECOND, Of the bond to be executed by the owner of the land, or by some person in his behalf, to the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund, for the payment of the mortgage in the same manner as if it had been originally executed for a loan from the Deposit Fund.

THIRD, Of the instrument to be executed by the Loan Commissioners, transferring the mortgages in their hands, to the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund.

You will perceive from an examination of the law, that no mortgage is to be transferred until the present owner or owners of the mortgaged premises shall have assented thereto in writing. 2d. In addition to this assent, the mortgagor or his grantee, or some person of approved responsibility in his behalf, must execute to the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund, a bond in the form herewith furnished for that purpose. It is desirable that the present owner should execute the bond in person, but as instances may occur where the land is held by infants, or other persons not legally competent to make a bond, the law judiciously provides, that any person of approved responsibility may execute the bond in behalf of the party interested. 3d. It is also necessary before the transfer is made, that the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund, should be satisfied that the mortgaged premises, are a sufficient security for the amount due thereon. On this point it is presumed, the Loan Commissioners will in most cases, if not in all, be prepared to furnish satisfactory information. 4th. Before any mortgage can be transferred under the act, it is necessary that the interest should be paid to the 1st Tuesday in May next.

[Assembly, No. 9.]

If the mortgagor, or his grantee, refuses to consent to the transfer, or to execute or cause to be executed the prescribed bond; or if the mortgaged premises are deemed insufficient security for the debt, or if there is a failure to pay the interest to the 1st Tuesday in May; in all such cases, the Loan Commissioners are required to foreclose the mortgage in the manner prescribed by the laws of 1792 and 1808.

It was the evident design of the Legislature, to provide for a final close of those old loans, in a manner calculated to secure the State from loss, and to protect the debtors from embarrassment by giving them a further credit, based upon the capital of the United States Deposit Fund. It becomes important to carry this design into effect in the most convenient and judicious mode. I would recommend that the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund meet with the Loan Commissioners, on the day, or days, fixed for receiving the May interest, and that the parties then execute the required assent, and the new bond; and that the Loan Commissioners at the same time execute to the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund, the necessary transfer.

A separate instrument of transfer should be executed for the mortgages of 1792, and those of 1808. On receiving such transfer, the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund are authorized to give to the Loan Commissioners, a draft on the Treasurer, in the form prescribed by my circular letter of August last, making a separate draft for the mortgages of 1792, and another for those of 1808.

As the interest must be paid to the first Tuesday in May, no interest accruing subsequent to that day is to be included in the drafts.

A copy of each transfer is to be returned to this office, with an acknowledgment of the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund endorsed thereon, that it is a true copy, and that they have received the mortgages therein mentioned.

The drafts given by the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund, are to be forwarded to me by the Loan Commissioners, and they will receive credit for the same on the books of this office, and the like amount will be charged to the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund.

The Loan Commissioners are requested to render final accounts as early as convenient, and to remit any balance of moneys remaining in their hands.

The several mortgagors should be informed when the transfer is made, that interest is to be paid hereafter in October, instead of May, as heretofore.

For the extra services required in carrying these arrangements into effect, a reasonable compensation will be allowed.

Very respectfully,

WASHINGTON HUNT,
Comptroller.

(H.)

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Albany, May 7, 1850. }

SIR:

At the close of the last fiscal year, there remained unsold numerous parcels of real estate, bid in for the State by the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund. The aggregate amount loaned on the lots then held by the State, was \$29,297.60, which sum has been drawn from the revenue from year to year, and carried to principal, in order to preserve the capital of the fund unimpaired. It becomes important to restore to the revenue the sums thus abstracted, or as large a portion as may be practicable, before the expiration of the present fiscal year. With this view, I must request that you will make an effort to dispose of the lots remaining unsold in your county, as speedily as purchasers can be found who are willing to buy at fair prices. It is understood that in many sections of the State, a considerable demand exists for real estate, and it is believed to be a favorable time for making advantageous sales. You are requested to forward to me such propositions as may be made to purchase, at prices which you shall deem for the interest of the State to accept. You are authorized to inform all applicants, that on the payment of one-fifth of the purchase money, a credit of six years will be given for the residue, payable in yearly installments, with interest yearly.

I would also call your attention to the list of deficiencies in your county, being the balances due from borrowers in cases where, on foreclosure, the lands have failed to produce the amount of the loan with interest. There has been a loss to the revenue, on lands heretofore bid in and afterwards sold, amounting to \$95,316.88. It is probably true, in a majority of cases where foreclosures became necessary, that the borrowers were insolvent. Hence little or no effort has been made to recover the balance due the State. But some instances have come to the knowledge of this department where several transfers of title were made before foreclosure, and the last owner became bankrupt from the depreciation of the property or other causes, and yet the original borrower possesses ample responsibility. Whenever the party who made the loan, is able to pay the deficiency, he should be compelled to respond. In other cases a portion of the amount may be secured, on a fair compromise, by stipulating that no further steps shall be taken to enforce the balance. I cannot but regard it as the duty of the commissioners to make a careful examination of the list of delinquent borrowers, and after ascertaining the pecuniary circumstances of each debtor, to adopt such measures as shall seem just and proper to protect the interests of the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WASHINGTON HUNT, *Comptroller.*

To _____, *Esq.,*

Commissioner of the United States Deposit Fund.
_____ *County.*

(I.)
STATEMENT

Showing the increase and diminution of the several items comprising the capital of the U. S. Deposit Fund during the year ending 30th September, 1850.

	Loans on mortgage.	State stocks 5%.	State stocks 4½%.	Comptrolr's bonds.	Money in treasury.	Total.
Amount of the fund on the 30th Sept., 1849,	3,393,745 69	142,500	1,100	434,739 44	52,435 58	4,014,520 71
Increase of the items as stated below,	147,759 60	.....	.....	.....	140,617 93	288,377 53
Diminution of the items as stated below,	3,631,505 29	142,500	1,100	434,739 44	184,053 51	4,302,898 24
Amount of the fund on the 30th Sept., 1850,	40,617 93	.....	.....	100,000	147,759 60	288,377 53
	3,490,887 36	142,500	1,100	334,739 44	45,283 91	4,014,520 71

INCREASE OF THE ITEMS OF THE FUND.

Loans on mortgage.

Amount paid to the U. S. dep. fund commissioners for loans on mortgage and for mortgages transferred to them from the loans of 1792 and 1848, \$147,759 60

Money in the Treasury.

Amount received into the treasury for principal of loans on mortgage, 31,285 23
Amount received for principal of Comptrolr's bond, transferred to the school fund, .. 100,000 00
131,285 23

DIMINUTION OF THE ITEMS OF THE FUND.

Loans on Mortgage.

Amount of principal paid into the treasury, ... \$31,285 23
Amount of extinction of principal of loans under foreclosure of mortgage and failure of title, 9,332 70
40,617 93

Comptrolr's Bonds.

Amount received for Comptrolr's bond, transferred to the school fund, 100,000 00

Amount transferred from the revenue fund for the redemption of the State bonds for the redemption of the State bonds under foreclosure of mortgage in 1949, and for failure of title,
Amount paid to the commissioners for loans on mortgages and for mortgages transferred from the loans of 1792 and 1808,

8,332 70

140,617 93

\$288,377 63

147,739 60

\$288,377 63

(K. 2.)

Securities held in trust in the Free Bank Department, Dec. 1, 1850.

Agricultural Bank, Herkimer.

Bonds and mortgages.....	\$44,860 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent....	10,600 00	
“ “ 6 “	28,600 00	
United States “ 5 “	21,000 00	
	<hr/>	105,060 00
Circulation		104,815 00

Albany Exchange Bank, Albany.

Bonds and mortgages.....	\$38,850 00	
Arkansas State stock 6 per cent....	50,000 00	
Michigan “ 6 “	8,000 00	
	<hr/>	96,850 00
Circulation		75,865 00

American Exchange Bank, New-York.

New-York State stock 6 per cent.	\$74,000 00	
United States “ 5 “	8,600 00	
“ “ 6 “	70,000 00	
Illinois State “ 6 “	380,666 67	
	<hr/>	533,266 67
Circulation.....		438,052 00

Amenia Bank, Amenia.

New-York State stock 4½ per cent....	\$18,000 00	
“ “ 5 “ ...	29,082 00	
United States “ 5 “	30,000 00	
	<hr/>	77,082 00
Circulation.....		76,181 00

American Bank, Chautauque Co.

New-York State stock 5 per cent.....	70,493 00	
Circulation.....		70,493 00

Bank of Albion, Albion.

Bonds and mortgages.....	\$45,934 00	
New-York State stock 5 per cent....	32,177 00	
" " 6 " 	5,000 00	
United States " 6 " 	37,000 00	
Illinois State " 6 " 	6,729 40	
Indiana " " 2½ & 5 " 	6,650 00	
Cash in deposit.....	6,000 00	
	<hr/>	139,490 40
Circulation.....		130,580 00

Bank of Attica, Buffalo.

Bonds and mortgages.....	\$51,905 00	
New-York State stock 5 per cent....	28,628 00	
United States " 5 " 	8,100 00	
" " 6 " 	14,000 00	
	<hr/>	102,633 00
Circulation.....		101,100 00

Bank of Auburn, Auburn.

New-York State stock 6 per cent.....	60,000 00	
Circulation.....		60,000 00

Adams Bank, Adams.

New York State stock 5 per cent....	\$15,000 00	
" " 6 " 	36,000 00	
United States " 5 " 	7,200 00	
" " 6 " 	4,000 00	
	<hr/>	62,200 00
Circulation.....		61,829 00

Bank of Bainbridge, Penn Yan.

New-York State stock 5 per cent....	\$90,000 00	
" " 5½ " 	3,000 00	
	<hr/>	93,000 00
Circulation.....		92,991 00

Ballston Spa Bank, Ballston Spa.

Bonds and mortgages.....	8,500 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,...	84,952 00	
" " 6 " 	20,000 00	
	<hr/>	113,452 00
Circulation.....		112,002 00

Black River Bank, Watertown.

Bonds and mortgages.....	\$56,283 62	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,...	43,000 00	
" " 6 " 	9,000 00	
United States " 6 " 	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	113,283 62
Circulation.....		113,275 00

Broadway Bank, New-York.

New-York State stock, 6 per cent., ..	\$112,300 00	
United States 6 " 	115,000 00	
	<hr/>	227,300 00
Circulation,.....		227,300 00

Bowery Bank, New-York.

New York State stock, 5 per cent.,...	\$195,735 40	
" " 5½ " 	2,000 00	
United States 6 " 	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	207,735 40
Circulation,.....		207,699 00

Champlain Bank, Ellenburgh.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,...	\$54,000 00	
" " 5½ " 	10,000 00	
United States 5 " 	59,000 00	
	<hr/>	123,000 00
Circulation,.....		120,680 00

Chemical Bank, New-York.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,...	\$144,710 00	
" " 5½ " 	10,000 00	
" " 6 " 	125,400 00	
United States 6 " 	30,000 00	
	<hr/>	310,110 00
Circulation,.....		309,477 00

Chester Bank, Chester.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$8,500 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,...	76,616 00	
" " 5½ " 	12,000 00	
" " 6 " 	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	98,116 00
Circulation,.....		98,108 00

Cuyler's Bank, Palmyra.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$16,400 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,...	50,000 00	
" " 5½ " 	6,000 00	
" " 6 " 	3,870 00	
United States 6 " 	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	86,270 00
Circulation,.....		86,270 00

Camden Bank, Camden.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$60,800 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,...	54,500 00	
United States 5 " 	6,000 00	
	<hr/>	121,300 00
Circulation,.....		120,683 00

Cortland County Bank, Ashford.

New-York State stock, 6 per cent.,....	\$52,000 00	
United States 5 " 	17,000 00	
" 6 " 	53,000 00	
	<hr/>	122,000 00
Circulation,.....		122,000 00

Commercial Bank, Rochester.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	145,950 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	94,450 00	
" 5½ " 	7,000 00	
" 6 " 	40,500 00	
United States stock, 6 " 	4,000 00	
Illinois State " 6 " 	20,000 00	
	<hr/>	311,900 00
Circulation,		307,300 00

Commercial Bank, Troy.

Bonds and mortgages,	40,370 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	30,000 00	
" 5½ " 	22,500 00	
" 6 " 	550 00	
United States " 6 " 	20,000 00	
	<hr/>	113,420 00
Circulation,		113,420 00

Commercial Bank, Albany.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	120 000 00	
" " 6 " 	86,000 00	
	<hr/>	206,000 00
Circulation,		195,700 00

**Commercial Bank, Lockport.*

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	10,200 00	
United States " 5 " 	10,000 00	
" " 6 " 	10,000 00	
Cash in deposit,.....	35,352 33	
	<hr/>	65,552 33
Circulation,		64,411 00

City Bank of Brooklyn.

New-York State stock, 6 per cent.,....	50,000 00	
United States " 6 " 	50,000 00	
	<hr/>	100,000 00
Circulation,.....		

* Given notice of clearing business.

Commercial Bank, Whitehall.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	\$10,000 00	
" " 6 "	50,000 00	
United States, " 5 "	40,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$100,000 00
Circulation,		97,899 00

Commercial Bank, Allegany county.

New-York State stock, 4½ per cent.,....	\$11,000 00	
" " 5 "	69,207 00	
" " 5½ "	22,800 00	
" " 6 "	16,500 00	
United States " 5 "	26,558 72	
" " 6 "	76,450 00	
	<hr/>	222,515 72
Circulation,		220,305 00

Bank of Commerce, New-York.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,.....	20,000 00
Circulation,	20,000 00

Citizens' Bank, Watertown.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$25,500 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	5,000 00	
" " 6 "	10,000 00	
United States " 5 "	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	50,500 00
Circulation,		50,004 00

Bank of Corning, Corning.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$25,550 00	
Michigan State stock, 5 per cent.,.....	20,000 00	
Illinois " 6 "	50,000 00	
	<hr/>	95,550 00
Circulation,		63,336 00

Bank of Cayuga Lake, Ithaca.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,.....	50,341 00
Circulation,	50,387 00

Bank of Central New-York, Utica.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$37,855 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent., ...	15,000 00	
" " 5½ "	7,000 00	
" " 6 "	5,000 00	
Arkansas " 6 "	25,000 00	
Michigan " 6 "	5,000 00	
Illinois " 6 "	4,600 00	
	<hr/>	99,455 00
Circulation,		84,800 00

City Bank, Oswego.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$41,350 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	32,000 00	
“ “ 5½ “	5,000 00	
United States stock 5 “	25,000 00	
“ “ 6 “	11,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$114,350 00
Circulation,.....		111,850 00

Canal Bank, Lockport.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$3,674 00	
Arkansas State stock, 6 per cent.,	47,000 00	
Illinois “ 6 “	2,691 76	
	<hr/>	53,365 76
Circulation,		24,991 00

Delaware Bank, Delhi.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	\$40,554 30	
“ “ 5½ “	27,000 00	
Michigan “ 6 “	15,000 00	
Illinois “ 6 “	8,000 00	
Arkansas “ 6 “	40,000 00	
	<hr/>	130,554 30
Circulation,		107,684 00

Drover's Bank, St. Lawrence county.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$31,577 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	32,800 00	
“ “ 6 “	22,000 00	
United States “ 6 “	20,000 00	
“ “ 6 “	38,000 00	
	<hr/>	144,377 00
Circulation,		142,863 00

Dutchess County Bank, Amsterdam.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	\$43,700 00	
“ “ 6 “	37,625 00	
United States stock, 5 “	30,000 00	
“ “ 6 “	50,000 00	
	<hr/>	161,325 00
Circulation,.....		157,990 00

Bank of Dansville, Dansville.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$71,667 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	46,038 00	
“ “ 5½ “	11,000 00	
“ “ 6 “	10,000 00	
United States stock, 6 “	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	148,705 00
Circulation,		148,677 00

Exchange Bank, Buffalo.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,	\$24,000 00
Circulation,	23,991 00

Exchange Bank, Genesee, Batavia.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$35,456 25
New-York State stock, 5½ per cent., ..	5,000 00
" " 6 "	13,000 00
United States stock, 6 "	4,000 00
Arkansas State stock, 6 "	20,000 00
	<hr/>
	77,456 25
Circulation,	72,312 00

Exchange Bank, Lockport.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$30,742 00
New-York State stock, 4½ per cent.,	21,000 00
" " 5 "	7,710 00
" " 5½ "	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	62,452 00
Circulation,	60,315 00

Bank of the Empire State, Fairport.

New-York State stock, 4½ per cent.,	\$2,300 00
" " 5 "	25,800 00
" " 5½ "	40,000 00
" " 6 "	2,000 00
United States " 5 "	46,095 48
" " 6 "	14,000 00
	<hr/>
	130,195 48
Circulation,	125,988 00

Eagle Bank, Brighton.

New-York State stock, 5½ per cent.,	\$18,000 00
" " 6 "	10,000 00
United States " 6 "	25,092 55
	<hr/>
	53,092 55
Circulation,	52,551 00

Fulton Bank, New-York.

New-York State stock, 4½ per cent.,	\$61,000 00
" " 5 "	190,141 00
" " 6 "	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	256,141 00
Circulation,	250,400 00

Franklin Bank, Chautauque Co.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent,.....	\$82,522 52
Circulation,	82,522 00

Fort Plain Bank, Fort Plain.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$34,500 00
New-York State stock, 5 per cent,....	2,140 00
“ “ 5½ “	5,000 00
“ “ 6 “	35,000 00
United States “ 5 “	20,000 00
Michigan State “ 6 “	11,000 00
	<hr/>
	107,640 00
Circulation,	106,158 00

Fort Stanwix Bank, Rome.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$7,550 00
New-York State stock, 5 per cent,....	77,901 25
“ “ 6 “	22,175 00
● United States “ 5 “	30,000 00
	<hr/>
	137,626 25
Circulation,	136,407 00

Farmers' Bank, Amsterdam.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$27,400 00
New-York State stock, 5 per cent,....	32,100 00
“ “ 6 “	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	60,500 00
Circulation,.....	60,500 00

Farmers' Bank, Hudson.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$37,200 00
New-York State stock, 5 per cent,....	14,000 00
Michigan State “ 6 “	22,000 00
Arkansas State “ 6 “	28,000 00
	<hr/>
	101,200 00
Circulation,.....	86,002 00

Farmers' Bank, Chautauque Co.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$50,100 00
New-York State stock, 5 per cent,....	80,000 00
“ “ 5½ “	10,000 00
United States “ 5 “	19,670 95
	<hr/>
	159,770 95
Circulation,.....	159,405 00

Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Somers.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$18,400 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent,....	10,000 00	
" " 6 " 	2,000 00	
Illinois " 6 " 	50,000 00	
Cash in deposit,.....	2,315 00	
	<hr/>	82,715 00
Circulation,.....		58,233 00

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Genesee.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$17,168 00	
New-York State stock, 6 per cent,....	5,000 00	
Arkansas " 6 " 	28,000 00	
	<hr/>	50,168 00
Circulation,.....		40,604 00

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Rochester.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$20,000 00	
Michigan State stock, 6 per cent,....	10,000 00	
Illinois " 6 " 	21,008 77	
Cash in deposit,.....	2,959 19	
	<hr/>	53,967 96
Circulation,.....		41,746 00

Bank of Fishkill, Fishkill.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent,....	\$53,099 00	
United States " 5 " 	15,000 00	
" " 6 " 	35,501 30	
	<hr/>	103,600 30
Circulation,.....		100,000 00

Freemens' Bank, Washington Co.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent,....	\$3,367 00	
" " 5½ " 	5,000 00	
" " 6 " 	17,965 15	
United States " 5 " 	13,000 00	
" " 6 " 	12,000 00	
	<hr/>	51,332 15
Circulation,.....		50,792 00

Farmers' Bank, Hamilton Co.

Bond and mortgages,.....	\$11,730 00	
New-York State stock, 6 per cent,....	44,000 00	
United States " 5 " 	7,855 19	
" " 6 " 	31 000 00	
	<hr/>	94,585 19
Circulation,.....		94,363 00

Frontier Bank, Watertown.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$31,300 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	15,500 00	
“ “ 6 “	6,000 00	
United States “ 5 “	5,000 00	
“ “ 6 “	4,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$62,300 00
Circulation,.....		61,650 00

**Franklin County Bank, Malone.*

Cash in deposit,.....	4,913 00
Circulation,.....	4,913 00

Genesee County Bank, Le Roy.

Bond and mortgages,.....	\$54,987 00	
New-York State stock, 6 per cent.,....	10,000 00	
Arkansas “ 6 “	25,000 00	
	<hr/>	89,987 00
Circulation,.....		69,983 00

Hungerford's Bank, Adams.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$32,840 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	9,000 00	
“ “ 6 “	20,000 00	
United States 5 “	4,000 00	
	<hr/>	65,840 00
Circulation,.....		65,712 00

Hartford Bank, Washington Co.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	\$41,684 10	
United States 6 “	50,000 00	
Cash in deposit,.....	10,988 00	
	<hr/>	102,672 10
Circulation,.....		101,288 00

**Henry Keep's Bank, Watertown.*

Cash in deposit,.....	48,834 62
Circulation,.....	48,247 00

Hamilton Exchange Bank, Hamilton.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	\$26,000 00	
“ “ 5½ “	1,000 00	
United States 5 “	14,000 00	
“ 6 “	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	51,000 00
Circulation,.....		48,896 00

*Given notice of closing business.

Hollister Bank Buffalo, Buffalo.

Bonds and mortgages.....	\$49,670 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	36,000 00	
“ “ 5½ “	10,000 00	
United States 6 “	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$100,670 00
Circulation,.....		98,820 00

James Bank, Jamesville.

Bonds and mortgages.....	\$39,888 00	
New-York State stock 5 per cent....	11,200 00	
“ “ 5½ “	6,000 00	
United States “ 5 “	5,000 00	
Michigan State “ 6 “	18,000 00	
Cash in deposite.....	240 45	
	<hr/>	80,328 45
Circulation.....		76,743 00

Kirkland Bank, Clinton.

Bonds and mortgages.....	\$8,020 00	
New-York State stock 5 per cent....	17,000 00	
	<hr/>	25,020 00
Circulation		25,000 00

Knickerbocker Bank, Genoa.

New-York State stock 5 per cent....	\$24,000 00	
“ “ 6 “	50,000 00	
United States “ 5 “	51,000 00	
Cash in deposite.....	10,453 45	
	<hr/>	135,453 45
Circulation		133,403 00

Bank of Kinderhook, Kinderhook.

Bonds and mortgages.....	\$34,490 00	
New-York State stock 5 per cent....	54,000 00	
Michigan State “ 6 “	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	93,490 00
Circulation.....		91,880 00

Long Island Bank, Brooklyn.

New-York State stock 5 per cent....	\$173,907 00	
“ “ 6 “	9,000 00	
	<hr/>	182,907 00
Circulation		182,907 00

Luther Wright's Bank, Onwego.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$14,004 76	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,...	83,187 00	
do do 5½ "	22,000 00	
do do 6 "	15,000 00	
United States, do 6 "	5,000 00	
Cash in deposit,	20,000 00	
		\$159,191 76
Circulation,.....		158,591 00

Lockport Bank & Trust Co., Lockport.

Bonds and Mortgages,.....	\$40,960 00	
New-York State stock, 6 per cent.,...	5,134 77	
Alabama State do 5 per cent.,...	34,000 00	
Cash in deposit,.....	4,937 83	
		85,032 60
Circulation,.....		77,732 00

Bank of Lowville, Lowville.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$49,450 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,...	32,000 00	
do do 5½ "	4,000 00	
Arkansas State, do 6 "	30,000 00	
		115,450 00
Circulation,		98,450 00

Bank of Lake Erie, Buffalo.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,.....	\$53,000 00	
Circulation,		53,000 00

Mechanics' Banking Association, New-York.

New-York State stock, 4½ per cent.,...	\$41,700 00	
do do 5 "	153,212 00	
do do 5½ "	59,000 00	
do do 6 "	42,000 00	
United States, do 6 "	16,000 00	
		310,912 00
Circulation,.....		308,985 00

Middletown Bank, Middletown.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$44,100 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	7,900 00	
" " 5½ "	17,000 00	
" " 6 "	5,000 00	
United States 6 "	12,000 00	
Illinois State 6 "	7,000 00	
		93,000 00
Circulation,.....		89,998 00

Mohawk Valley Bank, Mohawk.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$40,045	00	
New-York State stock, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,	4,000	00	
“ “ 5 “	34,867	00	
“ “ $5\frac{1}{2}$ “	19,000	00	
“ “ 6 “	16,453	00	
United States 6 “	10,500	00	
			<hr/>
			\$124,865 00
Circulation,			124,665 00

McIntyre Bank, Adirondac.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,	\$30,000	00	
“ “ $5\frac{1}{2}$ “	20,000	00	
			<hr/>
			50,000 00
Circulation,			50,000 00

Merchants' Bank, Canandaigua.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,	\$48,122	09	
“ “ $5\frac{1}{2}$ “	35,000	00	
United States 5 “	56,200	00	
“ 6 “	20,000	00	
			<hr/>
			150,322 09
Circulation,			157,753 00

Merchants' Bank, Chautauque county.

New-York State stock, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., ...	\$122,000	00	
“ “ 6 “	10,000	00	
United States stock, 5 “	24,034	90	
			<hr/>
			156,034 90
Circulation,			155,283 00

Merchants' Bank, Erie county.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$2,600	00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,	15,000	00	
			<hr/>
			17,600 00
Circulation,			17,001 00

Merchants' Bank, in Poughkeepsie.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,	\$40,000	00	
“ “ 6 “	92,000	00	
United States stock, 6 “	4,000	00	
			<hr/>
			136,000 00
Circulation,			135,996 00

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,	\$35,600	00	
“ “ $5\frac{1}{2}$ “	10,000	00	
United States stock, 5 “	40,000	00	
			<hr/>
			85,600 00
Circulation,			85,600 00

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Ithaca.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$19,280 00	
New-York State stock, 6 per cent,	5,000 00	
United States stock, 5 "	5,000 00	
Michigan State stock, 6 "	21,000 00	
Cash in deposite,	7,600 00	
	<hr/>	\$57,880 00
Circulation,		57,880 00

Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York.

New-York State stock, 6 per cent,	154,900 00
Circulation,	154,900 00

Mercantile Bank, New-York.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent,	\$44,000 00	
" " 5½ "	19,000 00	
" " 6 "	5,000 00	
United States Stock, 6 "	48,075 00	
	<hr/>	116,075 00
Circulation,		83,250 00

H. J. Miners's Bank of Utica, Fredonia.

New-York State stock, 6 per cent,	\$25,000 00	
United States stock, 6 "	25,000 00	
	<hr/>	50,000 00
Circulation,		49,999 00

Marine Bank, Buffalo.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$52,400 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent,	5,000 00	
" " 6 "	25,000 00	
United States stock, 5 "	5,000 00	
" " 6 "	25,000 00	
	<hr/>	112,400 00
Circulation,		112,050 00

North River Bank, New-York.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent,	\$51,000 00	
" " 5½ "	98,000 00	
" " 6 "	132,532 00	
United States stock, 5 "	34,000 00	
" " 6 "	90,000 00	
	<hr/>	405,532 00
Circulation,		404,181 00

Northern Bank of New-York, Madrid.

New-York State stock, 5½ per cent,....	\$146,000 00
United States " 5 "	20,000 00
" " 6 "	12,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$178,000 00
Circulation,	177,486 00

Northern Exchange Bank, Brasher Falls.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent,....	\$65,000 00
" " 5½ "	7,000 00
" " 6 "	13,000 00
United States " 5 "	44,000 00
" " 6 "	33,000 00
	<hr/>
	162,000 00
Circulation,	160,210 00

Northern Canal Bank, Fort Ann.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent,....	\$14,500 00
" " 6 "	50,000 00
United States " 5 "	14,600 00
" " 6 "	17,000 00
	<hr/>
	96,100 00
Circulation,	95,485 00

New-York Stock Bank, Durham.

New-York State stock, 4½ per cent,....	\$8,000 00
" " 5 "	27,000 00
" " 5½ "	26,000 00
" " 6 "	10,500 00
United States, " 5 "	20,500 00
	<hr/>
	92,000 00
Circulation,	91,284 00

New-York Security Bank; Saratoga county.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$5,000 00
New-York State stock; 5 per cent,....	45,000 00
	<hr/>
	50,000 00
Circulation, ..	50,000 00

Bank of New Rochelle, Bolivar.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$17,790 00
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	34,898 10
" " 6 "	3,000 00
United States 5 "	30,700 00
	<hr/>
	86,388 10
Circulation,	86,376 00

New-York State Stock Security Bank, New-York.

New-York State stock, 6 per cent.,	500 00
Circulation,	280 00

Oliver Lee & Company's Bank, Buffalo.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	\$43,000 00	
" " 6 "	7,000 00	
United States 5 "	50,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$100,000 00
Circulation,		100,000 00

Oswego County Bank, Granby.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	\$22,000 00	
" " 6 "	23,250 00	
United States 6 "	45,000 00	
	<hr/>	90,250 00
Circulation,		89,728 00

Ocean Bank, New-York.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	\$3,697 00	
" " 5½ "	28,000 00	
" " 6 "	52,100 00	
United States 5 "	10,000 00	
" 6 "	73,000 00	
	<hr/>	166,797 00
Circulation,		165,498 00

Palmyra Bank, Newark.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$14,604 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	5,000 00	
" " 5½ "	1,000 00	
" " 6 "	3,000 00	
United States " 5 "	3,000 00	
" " 6 "	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	31,604 00
Circulation,		31,365 00

Patchin Bank of Buffalo.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$29,143 00	
New-York State stock, 4½ per cent.,....	39,200 00	
" " 5 "	7,800 00	
" " 5½ "	11,000 00	
" " 6 "	16,900 00	
	<hr/>	104,043 00
Circulation,		101,933 00

Pine Plains Bank, Pine Plains.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$50,000 00	
New-York State stock, 5½ per cent.,....	10,000 00	
Michigan State " 6 "	20,000 00	
Arkansas State " 6 "	43,000 00	
	<hr/>	123,000 00
Circulation,		97,821 00

Powell Bank, Newburgh.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$56,908 00	
New-York State stock, 6 per cent,....	34,092 00	
United States " 5 "	10,000 00	
Michigan State " 6 "	15,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$116,000 00
Circulation,		115,700 00

Prattville Bank, Prattville.

New-York State stock, 6 per cent,....	50,000 00	
United States " 6 "	50,000 00	
	<hr/>	100,000 00
Circulation,		100,000 00

Pratt Bank of Buffalo.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent,....	\$25,000 00	
United States " 5 "	25,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$50,000 00
Circulation,		50,000 00

Putnam County Bank, Farmers' Mills.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$29,330 00	
New-York State stock, 4½ per cent,....	3,000 00	
" " 5 "	53,036 00	
" " 5½ "	78,100 00	
" " 6 "	85,420 00	
United States " 5 "	100,200 00	
" " 6 "	45,500 00	
	<hr/>	394,586 00
Circulation,		386,393 00

Putnam Valley Bank, Putnam Co.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent,....	\$12,285 66	
" " 5½ "	28,000 00	
" " 6 "	11,034 00	
United States " 5 "	31,000 00	
" " 6 "	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	87,319 66
Circulation,		85,228 00

Bank of Pawling, Dutchess Co.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$28,900 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent,....	15,000 00	
“ “ 6 “	25,000 00	
United States “ 5 “	27,405 85	
“ “ 6 “	6,500 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$102,805 85
Circulation,.....		101,200 00

Phœnix Bank, Bainbridge.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$26,704 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent,....	42,265 00	
“ “ 5½ “	9,000 00	
United States “ 5 “	15,000 00	
“ “ 6 “	36,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		128,969 00
Circulation,.....		125,586 00

Pacific Bank, New-York.

New-York State stock, 5½ per cent....	\$2,000 00	
“ “ 6 “	65,116 00	
United States “ 6 “	65,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		132,116 00
Circulation,.....		114,000 00

Rochester Bank, Rochester.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$50,764 33	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent,....	27,354 00	
“ “ 5½ “	6,000 00	
“ “ 6 “	39,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		123,118 33
Circulation,.....		123,108 00

Bank of Rondout, Rondout.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent....	\$15,000 00	
“ “ 5½ “	1,000 00	
“ “ 6 “	85,000 34	
	<hr/>	
		101,000 34
Circulation,.....		100,300 00

Suffolk County Bank, Sag Harbor.

New-York State stock, 4½ per cent,...	\$16,250 00	
“ “ 5 “	48,253,63	
“ “ 5½ “	1,000 00	
United States “ 5 “	12,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		77,503 63
Circulation,.....		76,454 00

State Bank at Saugerties, Saugerties,

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	\$50,000	29	
United States stock, 6 "	19,100	00	
			<hr/>
Circulation,			\$69,100 29
			69,098 00

Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$111,576	86	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	20,000	00	
" " 6 "	60,000	00	
United States stock, 5 "	5,000	00	
" " 6 "	30,000	00	
Michigan " 6 "	50,000	00	
			<hr/>
Circulation,			276,576 86
			275,205 00

Bank of Silver Creek, Silver Creek.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$36,790	00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	15,000	00	
" " 5½ "	6,000	00	
" " 6 "	13,000	00	
Illinois " 6 "	20,000	00	
			<hr/>
Circulation,			90,790 00
			81,103 00

Bank of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Springs.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	\$46,757	00	
" " 5½ "	2,000	00	
" " 6 "	1,700	00	
Cash in deposit,	20,000	00	
			<hr/>
Circulation,			70,457 00
			70,457 00

Syracuse City Bank, Syracuse.

New-York State stock, 6 per cent., ..	\$50,000	00	
United States " 5 "	51,700	00	
" " 6 "	5,000	00	
			<hr/>
Circulation,			106,700 00
			100,000 00

Sullivan County Bank, Monticello.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$24,900	00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,...	23,259	69	
" " 6 "	3,000	00	
			<hr/>
Circulation,			51,159 69
			50,400 00

Unadilla Bank, Unadilla.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	\$28,900 00	
" " 5½ "	15,000 00	
" " 6 "	56,600 00	
United States stock, 5 "	10,000 00	
" " 6 "	50,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$160,500 00
Circulation,		160,500 00

Utica City Bank, Utica.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$43,478 00	
New-York State stock, 6 per cent.,....	100,000 00	
United States stock, 6 "	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	153,478 00
Circulation,		153,474 00

Bank of Utica, Utica.

New-York State stock, 6 per cent.,....	\$10,500 00	
United States stock, 5 "	10,800 00	
	<hr/>	21,300 00
Circulation,		21,000 00

Bank of Vernon, Vernon.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$10,550 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,....	70,000 00	
	<hr/>	80,550 00
Circulation,		80,537 00

**Village Bank, Randolph.*

United States stock, 6 per cent.,	\$5,000 00	
Cash in deposite,	6,851 00	
	<hr/>	11,851 00
Circulation,		11,845 00

Watertown Bank and Loan Company, Watertown.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$30,561 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,	4,000 00	
" " 5½ "	11,000 00	
United States " 5 "	15,000 00	
	<hr/>	60,561 00
Circulation,		59,996 00

Wooster Sherman's Bank, Watertown.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$25,733 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent.,	13,047 18	
" " 6 "	5,000 00	
United States " 6 "	8,000 00	
	<hr/>	51,780 18
Circulation,		51,774 00

*Given notice of closing business.

White's Bank of Buffalo, Buffalo.

New-York State stock, 5 per cent,	\$45,575 00
Circulation,	45,566 00

White Plains Bank, Naples.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$6,738 69
New-York State stock, 5 per cent,	15,630 90
" " 5½ "	4,000 00
" " 6 "	24,000 00
United States, " 5 "	23,841 25
Cash in deposite,	10,151 00
	<hr/>
	84,361 84
Circulation,	83,056 00

Washington County Bank, Union village.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$29,031 00
Illinois State stock, 6 per cent,	50,000 00
Cash in deposite,	250 00
	<hr/>
	79,281 00
Circulation,	58,759 00

Bank of Watertown, Watertown.

Bonds and mortgages	\$20,189 20
Arkansas State stock 6 per cent....	39,000 00
Illinois State " 6 "	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	60,189 20
Circulation	26,932 00

Bank of Waterville, Waterville.

Bonds and mortgages	\$23,020 00
New-York State stock 5 per cent....	35,280 00
" " 5½ "	4,000 00
" " 6 "	4,000 00
United States " 5 "	12,000 00
Illinois State " 6 "	30,000 00
	<hr/>
	108,300 00
Circulation	102,664 00

Bank of Whitestown, Whitestown.

Bonds and mortgages ..	\$23,750 00
New-York State stock 5 per cent....	50,000 00
" " 5½ "	2,000 00
" " 6 "	5,000 00
United States " 6 "	8,000 00
	<hr/>
	88,750 00
Circulation	88,750 00

Bank of Westfield, Westfield.

Bonds and mortgages.....	\$4,150 00	
New-York State stock 5 per cent....	51,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$5¢
Circulation		5¢

**Warren County Bank, Johnsburgh.*

Cash in deposite.....	15
Circulation.....	15

Western Bank, Washington county.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$54,855 00	
New-York State stock, 5 per cent,	29,407 81	
“ “ 6 “	5,480 00	
United States “ 5 “	1,200 00	
“ “ 6 “	23,500 00	
	<hr/>	110,
Circulation,		110,1.

Western Bank of Lockport, Lockport.

Bonds and mortgages,	\$10,642 00	
New-York State stock, 6 per cent,.....	13,000 00	
United States “ 5 “	10,000 00	
“ “ 6 “	12,500 00	
	<hr/>	46,142 00
Circulation,		27,000 00

**Walter Joy's Bank, Buffalo.*

Cash in deposite,.....	4,680 01
Circulation,	2,111 00

• Given notice of closing business.

(L.)

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Albany, May 1, 1850.

In pursuance of the act entitled "An act to provide for a final distribution of the funds held by the Comptroller belonging to the creditors of insolvent banks and bankers," passed April 10, 1850 :

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the circulating notes issued by the following insolvent banks, that the circulating notes of said banks outstanding must be presented at this office for payment within six months from this date ; and that any of such circulating notes which shall not be presented within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge or claim upon the funds of said banks remaining in the hands of the Comptroller.

The holders of said notes will receive the amount herein specified, on presenting the same to DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Chief Register of the Free banking department.

Name of Banks.	Secured by	Redemption.
Allegany County Bank,...	Stocks and bonds and mortgages,	50 cts.
do do do ...	Stocks,.....	36
Bank of America, Buffalo, .	Stocks and bonds and mortgages,	76
do do do ...	Stocks,.....	78
Bank of Commerce, Buffalo,	Stocks,.....	76
Bank of Lodi,.....	Stocks and bonds and mortgages,	97
do do	Stocks,.....	83
Bank of Olean,.....	Stocks and bonds and mortgages,	74
do do	Stocks,.....	87
Bank of Tonawanda,.....	Stocks,.....	68
Bank of Western N. York,	Stocks,.....	75
Binghamton Bank,.....	Stocks and bonds and mortgages,	74
do do	Stocks,	79
Cattaraugus County Bank, .	Stocks and bonds and mortgages,	77
do do do	Stocks,.....	85
Chelsea Bank, New-York, .	Stocks,.....	25
City Trust and Banking Co.	Stocks,.....	Par.
Erie County Bank,.....	Stocks and bonds and mortgagas,	60 cts.
do do do	Stocks,.....	72
Farmers' Bank Orleans,...	Stocks and bonds and mortgages,	Par.
Farmers' Bank, Seneca co..	Stocks and bonds and mortgages,	74 cts.

Farmers' Bank, Seneca co.,	Stocks,	Par.
Fr'ms' & Drov'rs B'k Erie co.,	Stocks,	Par.
Mechanics' Bank, Buffalo, ..	Stocks and bonds and mortgages,	63 cts.
Merchants' Ex. B'k, Buffalo,	Stocks and bonds and mortgages,	65
do do do	Stocks,	81
Millers' Bank, Clyde,	Stocks and bonds and mortgages,	94
do do do	Stocks,	Par.
New-York Banking Com'py	Stocks,	42 cts.
Phenix Bank, Buffalo,	Stocks and bonds and mortgages,	73
State Bank of N. Y., Buffalo,	Stocks,	30
Staten Island Bank,	Stocks and bonds and mortgages,	56
St. Lawrence Bank,	Stocks and bonds and mortgages,	50
do do	Stocks,	32
Tenth Ward Bank,	Stocks,	94
Union Bank, Buffalo,	Stocks,	81
United States Bank, Buffalo,	Stocks and bonds and mortgages,	77

WASHINGTON HUNT,
Comptroller.

(M.)

List of Insurance Companies of other States, to whose agents certificates of authority have been issued by the Comptroller since January 1st, 1850.

Company	Fire and in-land navigation.	Fire, marine & inland navigation.	Fire.	Life and health.	Life.
Etina Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.,	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Fire Insurance Co., Pennsylvania,	1	.....	40
American Mutual Life Insurance Co., Conn.,
Augusta Insurance & Banking Co., Geo.,	1	.....	8
Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., Conn.,
Columbian Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Mass.,	2	.....	.....	.....
Columbus Insurance Co., Ohio,	89	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Conn.,	2	.....	.....
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., Conn.,	53
Eagle Life and Health Insurance Co., New-Jersey,	45	.....
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., Penn.,	3	.....	.....
Franklin Insurance Co., Mass.,	1	.....	.....
Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Conn.,	23	.....	.....
Hartford Life and Health Insurance Co., Conn.,	21	.....
Insurance Co., of North America, Penn.,
Insurance Co., of the State of Penn., Penn.,	2	1	.....	.....
Kentucky Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ky.,	1
Lafayette Insurance Co., Ind.,	4	.....	.....	.....
Lexington Fire, Life and Marine, Ky.,	19	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturers' Insurance Co., Mass.,	2	.....	.....
Merchants Insurance Co., Mass.,	1	.....	.....
Merchants Louisville Insurance Co., Ky.,
Merchants Mutual Insurance Co., Wis.,	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchants Mutual Life Insurance Co., New-Jersey,	1	.....	.....	29
Nashville Insurance and Trust Co., Tenn.,
National Insurance Co., Mass.,	1	.....	.....
National Life Insurance Co., of the U. S., Vt.,	11
New England Mutual Fire Insurance Co., N. H.,	1	.....	.....
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., Mass.,	2

M.—(CONTINUED.)

	Fire and in- land navi- gation.	Fire, marine & inland navigation.	Fire & ma- rine.	Fire.	Life and health.	Life.
Neptune Insurance Co., Mass.,	1	.....	.....
Norwich Fire Insurance Co., Conn.,	3	.....	.....
Ohio Mutual Insurance Co., Ohio,	4	.....	.....
Protection Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.,	33	.....	.....	.....
Providence Washington Insurance Co., R. I.,	1	.....	.....
State Mutual Life Assurance Co., of Worcester, Mass.,	4
Trenton Mutual Life and Fire Insurance Co., N. J.,	57	.....	.....
Toledo Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ohio,	2	.....	.....	.....
Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., Me.,	27
U. S. Annuity and Trust Co., Penn.,	32
	45	2	152	105	66	207

RECAPITULATION.

Fire and inland navigation,	45
Fire, marine and inland navigation,	2
Fire and marine,	152
Fire,	105
Life and health,	66
Life,	207
Total agencies,	577

(N.)

STATEMENT

Showing the amount of Auction duty paid by each
auctioneer, during the fiscal year ending September
30, 1850.

Clark Lewis,.....	Albany,	\$19 10
Dawley Lawson,.....	"	7 38
Fitzpatrick F. J.,.....	"	17
Homer W. P.,.....	"	5 91
Monell J. D.,	"	6 42
Parke S. M.,	"	1 45
Payne W. L.,	"	10 79
Pillsbury L. C.,.....	"	10 25
Ransom J. D.,	"	4 94
Van Alstyne T. W.,	"	0 40
Cole James,	Brooklyn,	12 08
Hegeman Joseph,.....	"	3 18
Todd R. J.,	"	1 12
Vandewater J. L.,	"	115 81
Fleirsham L. H.,	Buffalo,	4 50
Ford W. G.,	"	5 00
Fuller J. C.,.....	"	1 00
Hutchinson James,.....	"	1 00
Lyon E. R.,	"	11 00
Plympton L. K.,	"	31 36
Smedley J. D.,.....	"	22 19
Staring John,	"	2 00
Welch S. M.,.....	"	17 41
Sears Peter,	Newburgh,	2 50
Haight Hiram,.....	Poughkeepsie,	2 60
Macay Isaac,	"	2 26
Allen Hiram,	Rochester,	1 00
Scrantom Edwin,.....	"	3 00
Foster C. W.,	New-York, ...	11,416 44
Franklin Wm. H.,.....	"	48 44
Gilbert Warren,	"	5 33
Greenough Walter,	"	1,138 20

[Assembly No. 9.]

Gribbin Wm.,	.....	New-York,	.....	1 65
Groot John R.,	.....	"	.....	21 57
Haydock Robt.,	.....	"	.....	836 34
Hill Horatio,	.....	"	.....	3 93
Hoffman L. M.,	.....	"	.....	23,952 28
Hoguet H. L.,	.....	"	.....	1,832 79
Ingraham S. P.,	.....	"	.....	1 63
Keese John,	.....	"	.....	76 90
Kemp R. C.,	.....	"	.....	163 00
Kerrigan M.,	.....	"	.....	0 19
Kimball N. P.,	.....	"	.....	0 33
Kobbe Wm.,	.....	"	.....	3,083 89
Leeds H. H.,	.....	"	.....	540 17
Legget J. W.,	.....	"	.....	21 44
Levison John,	.....	"	.....	2 47
McCormick W.,	.....	"	.....	4 73
McElwain J. G.,	.....	"	.....	16 45
McLaughlin W. G.,	.....	"	.....	0 99
Merwin A. M.,	.....	"	.....	574 14
Minturn T. R.,	.....	"	.....	474 92
Mooney Ben.,	.....	"	.....	108 97
Morgan Homer,	.....	"	.....	120 30
Morris Mic,	.....	"	.....	3 47
Walker Ebenezer,	.....	"	.....	10 00
Lee Joshua H.,	.....	Syracuse,	.....	9 92
Phinney L. O.,	.....	"	.....	2 00
Newell F. T.,	.....	Morrisville,	.....	0 94
Ackley Wm.,	.....	Troy,	.....	2 75
Ashley Lot,	.....	"	.....	1 28
Allendorf Wm.,	.....	"	.....	7 18
Lawrence John,	.....	"	.....	2 14
Lewis Chester,	.....	"	.....	1 23
McMurray M.,	.....	"	.....	1 74
Backus W. W.,	.....	Utica,	.....	0 13
Brooks B. F.,	.....	"	.....	8 00
Keeler Thomas,	.....	Watertown,	.....	0 43
Austin John H.,	.....	New-York,	.....	5,713 57
Baker R. M.,	.....	"	.....	38 06
Bell Thomas,	.....	"	.....	1 79
Betts John S.,	.....	"	.....	2,333 63
Boyle Terence,	.....	"	.....	3 24
Brown J. W.,	.....	"	.....	21 11
Bushnell Sam,	.....	"	.....	37 50
Cady Jesse,	.....	"	.....	15 38
Calahan J. H.,	.....	"	.....	30 06
Cassidy Chris,	.....	"	.....	16 83
Chilton B. A.,	.....	"	.....	64 08
Davidson W. J.,	.....	"	.....	39 94

Draper Simeon,	New-York,.....	5,399 42
Damont W. M.,	"	88 41
Mount Andrew,	"	7,082 72
Muller A. H.,	"	39 33
Nash D. D.,	"	2 65
Newcomb W.,	"	0 41
Newmark J.,	"	2 34
Oldfield F. H. H.,	"	1 10
Osgood Sam'l,	"	3 81
Pickard L. B.,	"	2 98
Parks David,	"	76 51
Pell Walden,	"	2,924 59
Perry H. A.,	"	12 09
Philips W. G.,	"	43 66
Polhemus James,	"	4 54
Rogers G. W. H.,	"	86 39
Rudderow John,	"	1,175 57
Ryan C. H.,	"	9 19
Seixas H. L.,	"	5 83
Stocking A. Y.,	"	10 94
Targee J. L.,	"	0 60
Topping Wm.,	"	1,462 04
Warren E. J.,	"	9,461 02
Warren O.,	"	2 25
Wilmerding G. G.,	"	4,889 25
Van Houten P. S.,	"	7 37
Total,		<u><u>\$85,909 69</u></u>

(O.)

*Alfred R. Booth, agent of Sing Sing Prison, in account with the
State of New-York.*

1849.	<i>D R.</i>	
Oct. 1.	To balance brought forward,	\$13,336 11
	To cash received from the following sources during the year, viz :	
	From State Treasury,	41,587 50
	Carpet contract,	\$8,587 97
	Lime contract,	3,781 02
	Cooper contract,	592 00
	Saddlery and hardware,	6,345 68
	File contract,	10,734 45
	Hat contract,	10,577 22
	Button contract,	807 59
	Railroad contract,	1,148 29
	Boot and shoe contract,	116 30
	Cabinet contract,	369 13
	Swill contract,	222 79
	Stone shop and quarries,	4,965 24
	Provisions,	3,013 08
	Convicts' deposits,	159 65
	Oil and fuel,	110 48
	Rents, (house and farm,)	297 06
	United States convicts,	284 25
	Convict labor,	554 45
	Visitors,	309 25
	Discharged convicts,	13 25
	Naval hospital,	221 49
	Trans. com. to Auburn,	64 68
	James Homer, (old account,) ..	75 37
	Error corrected, &c.,	128 70
		<hr/> 53,479 39
		<hr/> 108,403 00
1850.		
Oct. 1.	To balance brought down.....	\$12,574 36

CR.

1849.

Nov. 1.	By expenditures in	October,	\$4,360 43
Dec. 1.	do	November,	4,684 04
Jan. 1.	do	December,	5,879 09
Feb. 1.	do	January,	3,090 85
March 1.	do	February,	4,218 32
April 1.	do	March,	11,183 05
May 1.	do	April,	8,617 64
June 15.	do	May,	13,291 87
July 15.	do	June,	5,614 70
Aug. 20.	do	July,	12,232 86
Sept. 20.	do	August,	11,419 90
Oct. 6.	do	September,	11,233 69
	Error corrected,		2 20
	Balance carried down,		12,574 36
			<hr/>
			\$108,403 00
			<hr/>

(P.)

*Henry Underwood, late Agent, and Benjamin Ashby, present Agent,
of Auburn Prison, in account with the State of New-York.*

DR.

1849, Oct. 1.	To balance brought forward,	\$10,837 80
	“ amount received from the following sources during the year, viz :	
	From cabinet shop,	\$7,285 34
	“ tool shop,	6,665 62
	“ machine shop,	5,920 80
	“ carpet shop,	28,292 15
	“ shoe shop,	7,376 07
	“ coopers' shop,	2,916 76
	“ hame shop,	5,743 46
	“ rations,	1,389 40
	“ building & repairs,	374 59
	“ fire wood, oil, &c.,	172 65
	“ visitors,	1,710 73
	“ prison,	788 46
	“ convicts' deposits	111 28
		<hr/>
		68,737 31
		<hr/>
		79,575 11
		<hr/>
1850, Oct. 1.	To balance brought down,	\$8,409 04
		<hr/>

CR.

1849, Nov. 20.	By expenditures for October,	\$6,234 12
Dec. 20.	“ November,	4,274 90
1850, Jan. 21.	“ December,	7,687 39
Feb. 18.	“ January,	4,849 23
Mar. 2.	“ February,	7,126 04
April 15.	“ March,	7,271 48
May 15.	“ April,	3,868 81
June 15.	“ May,	6,258 17
July 15.	“ June,	3,687 43
Sept. 30.	“ July,	4,489 50
Sept. 30.	“ August,	6,358 41
Nov. 5.	“ September,	9,058 59
April 1.	By cash paid into treasury, to balance difference in accounts,	2 00
	By balance carried down,	8,409 04
		<hr/>
		\$79,575 11
		<hr/>

(Q.)

*George Throop, late Agent and Isaac N. Comstock present Agent of
Clinton Prison in account with the State of New-York.*

DR.

1849.			
Oct. 1.	To balance due the State.....	\$2,922	07
	cash from State Treasury during the year	24,723	01
	sales of Prison in Oct., Nov. and Dec.,	4,222	19
	“ “ from Jan. 1st. to Sept.		
	30th 1850	8,379	76
	Balance carried down,.....	126	42
		<hr/>	
		\$40,373	45

CR.

1849.			
Nov. 1.	By am't charged Ransom Cooke, to balance		
	his account	\$130	50
	paid R. Cooke for use of machinery		
	&c., charged George Throop 27		
	April, 1848 erroneously, both of		
	the above being special appro-		
	priations	2,545	98
	deducted for gold pens and cor-		
	rected in May receipts,.....	3	00
20.	expenditures for October,.....	2,180	07
Dec. 20.	“ November.....	2,868	85
1850.			
Jan. 18.	“ December.....	2,270	45
Feb. 9.	“ January.....	3,501	60
Mar. 22.	“ February	2,398	64
April 25.	“ March.....	1,915	62
May 9.	“ April	6,273	13
June 15.	“ May	6,541	86
July 20.	“ June.....	2,000	22
Aug. 20.	“ July	2,643	88
Sept. 20.	“ August.....	1,982	74
Oct. 31.	“ September	3,116	91
		<hr/>	
		40,373	45
		<hr/>	
Oct. 1.	By balance brought down.....	126	42

(R.)

December 5th, 1850.

Daniel Stewart, Commissioner, reports to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, as required by an act of the Legislature, of the State of New-York, passed April 11, 1849, to provide for improving the upper waters of the Hudson river. (Daniel Stewart, Jeremy Rockwell and Jacob Parmeter, Commissioners.)

There was, as will show by last year's report,

Cash in my hands,	\$755 80
By sales of drills, &c.,	19 73

\$775 53

Expended above Barber's dam, on third section,	\$575 93
Cash on hand,	202 60

\$775 53

On hand 285 lbs crowbar,
197 " drills,
16 steel hammers,
About 25 lbs powder,
250 feet fuse,

State of New-York, ss : Daniel Stewart, being sworn, says that the preceding report contains a correct statement of the amount expended by him, as one of the Commissioners, for improving the upper waters of the Hudson river, including ten days services, and that there is now in his hands applicable to the said work two hundred and two dollars and sixty cents.

DANIEL STEWART.

Sworn before me, this }
10th Dec., 1850. }

PHILIP PHELPS, *Dep. Comp.*

(S.)

To the Honorable Washington Hunt, Comptroller :

SIR :—As one of the Commissioners (named in section 1, chapter 406, Laws of 1849,) for improving the upper waters of the Hudson river, and pursuant to section 3, of the said chapter, which requires the said Commissioners to report their proceedings to your department, I would respectfully submit the following, to wit :

That the amount of money in my hands, December 1,	
1849, as per report of that date, was,	\$204 16
Amount drawn from Treasury, September 19, 1850..	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,204 16

That there has been expended in improvements, mentioned in the said law, as per vouchers in my possession,	422 50
--	--------

Leaving the balance unexpended in my hands,	\$781 66
---	----------

The past season has been unfavorable to some extent for making said improvements, as contemplated by the law. The streams have been considerably swollen by heavy falls of rain, and did not subside as much as was desirable until late in the month of September last, leaving but a limited time to operate in; previous to the setting in of the fall rains.

The expenditures have been made on one of the west branches of the Hudson river, passing through a wilderness country, some distance from any settlement. For this reason it was thought advisable to operate with fewer men. This, together with the unfavorableness of the season, will account for the small amount expended the past year.

I am, sir, your's with much respect,
JACOB PARMETER,
Commissioner.

Dated, North Hudson, Nov. 30, 1850.

Essex County, ss : Jacob Parmerter, being duly sworn, deposeth and says the facts set forth in the foregoing report are true.

JACOB PARMETER,
Commissioner.

Sworn and subscribed, this 30th day }
of November, 1850, before me, }
BENAJAH POND, *Justice of the Peace.*

(T.)

HON WASHINGTON HUNT,

Comptroller of the State of New-York.

SIR :—The undersigned commissioners for the improvement of Racket River, respectfully report :

That in June and July last they made repeated and minute surveys and explorations of the river, from this village, (Potsdam in the county of St. Lawrence) to Tupper's Lake in the county of Franklin, and settled the points at which, and the kind of improvement to be made. The freshet in July delayed the letting of the work until August. The work has been chiefly done by Messrs. Townsend & Pierce, and although the season was too far advanced for safely undertaking a work of this magnitude, and spread over a distance of forty five miles, and a portion entirely beyond the settlements, yet competition for the work brought the price to a reasonable rate, and fortunately the Autumn has been quite favorable to them, so that with the exception of the booms, all the dams and piers as specified in schedules 1 & 2, have been completed and accepted, except two dams, which one of the Commissioners had doubts about, and required and obtained from the contractor, a guaranty that it would answer the purpose, and sustain itself against the spring freshets.

The contract price for the dams was one dollar per lineal foot, for a dam six feet high, and one dollar and three quarters per lineal foot for a pier six feet high by eight feet wide ; these were constructed with timber, and filled in solidly with stone.

In the progress of the work, it was thought expedient to enlarge both dams and piers, and thus the cost of the whole has somewhat exceeded the estimate made in the outset. The booms are to be completed by the 15th of February next. Should these be finished according to contract, the river will have been rendered safe and navigable for logs, from Atwater's mills in Norfolk, the point of beginning as specified in the law, to within three miles of Piercefield Falls, a distance of sixty three miles. The obstacles to the passage of logs down this river, do not arise from want of water to float them, or the falls which abound in the lower half of the river, although three of these have required an outlay ; but to the varying width of the stream which expanding in many places, with always one, and often four or five islands, renders it too shallow to float logs past them in the highest freshets. Hundreds of valuable logs, the record of abortive attempts

to drive them, are stranded at these points, and indicate at once the obstacle and the means to overcome it. It is at these and similar points, that strong and substantial dams and piers, have been placed which by confining the water to *one channel*, when divided by an island, or *narrowing its bed* when too wide; will it is believed render the water of sufficient depth, and overcome the chief difficulty to the driving of logs in this river. It is estimated that from seven to ten millions of feet of pine lumber, will be sent to tide water through the Champlain canal next year, *more* than would have been sent but for this improvement; and if it is extended no further, an increased quantity from year to year would be sent forward.

But it is hoped its influence will be felt seventy or eighty miles beyond, when the appropriation for next year is expended, reaching lands owned by the State, which it cannot be doubted will be eagerly sought for by the settler, as well as the lumberman.

Already on the line of our improvements, 27,000 acres of land have passed from the hands of proprietors, to whom they have heretofore been a grievous burthen to the hands of men who will improve them, and who are now engaged in lumbering upon them, and who will not only render them profitable to themselves but productive of revenue to the State. The lumberman is and must be pioneer of the settler upon this stream.

With his pine and spruce lumber, the settler can sustain himself, until he can clear land sufficient to support himself, and perhaps a family. Active and enterprising young men, in our vicinity, are already looking into this hitherto unapproachable wilderness to achieve to themselves permanent homes.

The Commissioners would respectfully suggest, that a section be added to the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, declaring Racket River a public highway, empowering the justices of the county or Supreme court, to appoint one or more Commissioners of rivers, in the several counties where they are required, with powers similar to Commissioners of highways.

This improvement of necessity passes through two booms, erected before the passage of the law, and questions may arise of the right to pass through them, and the right has been and is now questioned at Colton on this river.

There are three booms, and the piers sustaining them, yet to be constructed. Their cost cannot be ascertained until they are done and measured. They collectively will amount to about \$200 or \$250.

The Commissioners have confided to H. Hewitt, of the commission the disbursement of the appropriation, and have examined his account and believe it to be correct. It appears there remains in his hands \$111.36, which will be applied to the balance, (if any) which may be found due to Mr. H. Pierce, and towards payment for the above booms.

The Commissioners confidently believe that the anticipations of the Legislature, with regard to the benefits to result to the State, and to that portion of it known as Northern New-York, will be abundantly realized, when the river shall have been opened to its sources, and

that the friends of the bill making the appropriation, and of the principle of internal improvement involved in it, will perceive additional evidence of its adaptedness to the true interests of our noble State.

All which is respectfully submitted,

H. HEWITT.

A. T. HOPKINS.

CHAS. RUSSELL.

} Commissioners.

Potsdam, November 21st, 1850.

(U.)

STATEMENT

Of stationery purchased during the year, and distributed
to the several departments.

Amount on hand at last account,	\$26 88
Amount purchased during the year,	4,584 87
To balance carried down,	53 08
	<hr/>
	\$4,664 83
	<hr/>

Amount furnished for the	Assembly,	\$2,358 35
"	" Senate,	838 14
"	" Comptroller's office,	263 71
"	" Secretary's " ..	256 07
"	" Treasurer's " ..	103 63
"	" At'y General's " ..	67 00
"	" State Eng'r's " ..	82 33
"	" Canal Department, .	118 55
"	" Canal Commis'ers, .	195 93
"	" Canal Appraisers, ..	29 31
"	" Clerk of Appeals, ..	117 01
"	" Adj. Gen'l's office, .	26 01
"	" State Library,	40 96
"	" Free Bank Depart't,	119 88
"	" Inc'd Bank Depart't,	47 95
		<hr/>
		\$4,664 83
		<hr/>
Balance brought down,		\$53 08
		<hr/>

(V.)

CLERKS IN THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

STATEMENT showing the amount paid for clerk hire in the following State Offices, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1850, and their present annual salaries.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Amount paid for Salaries.</i>	<i>Extra services and temporary clerks.</i>	<i>Total payments.</i>	<i>Present Salaries.</i>
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.				
<i>Present Clerks.</i>				
Peter Keyser, book keeper.....	\$1,000 00	\$75 00	.....	\$1,000 00
Isaac Carpenter.....	900 00	.....	.....	900 00
Edgar A. Barber.....	750 00	100 00	.....	800 00
Daniel W. Mills.....	741 67	50 00	.....	800 00
Joseph B. Lawyer.....	406 34	.....	.....	700 00
John I. Olmsted.....	408 35	.....	.....	700 00
Henry R. Cone.....	600 00	.....	.....	600 00
Asa W. Lee.....	263 34	.....	.....	700 00
Peter Carmichael.....	64 80	.....	.....	600 00
John G. Erwin.....	.....	.....	.....	600 00
<i>Late Clerks.</i>				
William H. Andrews.....	403 00	.....	.....	.....
Brace Millard.....	273 60	139 00	.....	.....

George A. Bagley.....	291 66	75 00	.....	.....	.....
Arthur T. Mills.....	700 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
John Hancock.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$7,308 09	\$489 00	\$7,797 09	\$7,400 00	
FREE BANKING DEPARTMENT.					
Daniel B. St. John, Chief Register.....	\$1,500 00		.....	\$1,500 00	
Edward Hand.....	933 32		.....	1,000 00	
Samuel Moffat.....	800 00	197 94	.....	800 00	
James Nichols.....	800 00	277 93	.....	800 00	
Nathaniel Davis.....	400 00	.....	.....	600 00	
	\$4,333 32	\$475 87	\$4,909 19	\$4,700 00	
INCORPORATED BANKING DEPARTMENT.					
Alexander H. Dennis,	\$1,000 00	\$53 08	.....	\$1,000 00	
Thomas McMullen,	1,000 00		.....	1,000 00	
Howard Boyd,	800 00	59 88	.....	800 00	
George Cuyler,	821 90	51 00	.....	800 00	
	\$3,621 90	\$163 94	\$3,785 84	\$3,600 00	
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.					
<i>Present Clerks.</i>					
Samuel S. Randall, General Deputy Supt. of Common Schools,	\$945 60	.....	.....	\$1,000 00	

V.—CONTINUED.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Amount paid for salaries.</i>	<i>Extra services and temporary clerks.</i>	<i>Total payments.</i>	<i>Present salaries.</i>
Morgan L. Schermerhorn,	800 00	41 77	.....	800 00
James Redfield,	800 00	.....	.....	800 00
<i>Late and temporary Clerks.</i>				
Alexander G. Johnson, late Gen'l Dep'ty Supt. of Com. Schools,	\$271 92	.....	.....	.....
Henry P. Nugent, .....	.....	250 00	.....	.....
R. F. Johnstone, .....	.....	10 50	.....	.....
J. C. Schermerhorn, .....	.....	113 00	.....	.....
C. H. Randall, .....	.....	50 00	.....	.....
J. N. T. Tucker, .....	.....	25 00	.....	.....
	\$2,817 52	\$490 27	\$3,307 79	\$2,600 00
<i>TREASURER'S OFFICE.</i>				
<i>Present Clerks.</i>				
L. L. Doly,	\$323 32	.....	.....	\$800 00
H. H. Crane,	600 00	.....	.....	600 00
<i>Late Clerk.</i>				
C. C. Clarke,	296 57	.....	.....	.....
	\$1,229 89	.....	\$1,229 59	\$1,400 00

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.				
<i>Present Clerk.</i>				
William Bamber,	\$533 32	.....	.....	\$800 00
<i>Late Clerk.</i>				
A. H. Green,	266 66	400 00	.....	.....
	\$799 98	\$400 00	\$1,199 98	\$800 00
STATE ENGINEER & SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.				
<i>Present Clerks.</i>				
B. S. Van Rensselaer,	\$887 50	\$200 00	.....	\$900 00
Alexander Maine,	500 00	150 00	.....	750 00
<i>Temporary Clerks.</i>				
Platt Durkee, .....	.....	75 40	.....	.....
C. H. P. Nugent, .....	.....	12 00	.....	.....
	\$1,387 50	\$437 40	\$1,824 90	\$1,650 00
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.				
Abraham Van Vechten,	\$800 00	.....	\$800 00	\$800 00
CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.				
A. W. Eaton,	\$900 00	.....	.....	\$900 00
J. G. Curtis,	800 00	.....	.....	800 00
Evans Humphrey,	750 00	.....	.....	750 00

V.—CONTINUED.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Amount paid for salaries.</i>	<i>Extra services and temporary clerks.</i>	<i>Total payments.</i>	<i>Present salaries.</i>
Joseph Yates.....	700 01	.....	.....	700 00
Ambrose S. Cassidy.....	500 02	.....	.....	500 00
F. A. Fargo, late clerk,.....	15 34	.....	.....	.....
John Leslie, temporary, .....	.....	20 00	.....	.....
	\$3,665 37	\$20 00	\$3,685 37	\$3,650 00

(W.)

STATEMENT

Showing the amount of the one-half of a mill tax on the valuations of 1849, in each county of this State, and the nett proceeds of said tax.

Counties.	Amount of Tax.	Co'y Treas's Fees.	Nett Proceeds.
Albany,	\$8,696 68	\$86 97	\$8,609 71
Allegany,	1,898 93	.....	1,898 93
Broome,	1,059 30	.....	1,059 30
Cattaraugus,	1,912 29	.....	1,912 29
Cayuga,	5,898 57	53 99	5,344 58
Chautauque,	2,662 12	25 91	2,636 21
Chemung,	1,529 03	14 11	1,514 92
Chenango,	2,147 81	21 12	2,126 69
Clinton,	889 78	.....	889 78
Columbia,	4,614 87	46 15	4,568 72
Cortland,	1,131 09	9 62	1,121 47
Delaware,	1,868 91	.....	1,868 91
Dutchess,	9,695 31	96 95	9,598 36
Erie,	7,863 77	34 10	7,829 67
Essex,	805 33	.....	805 33
Franklin,	886 99	.....	886 99
Fulton,	623 27	.....	623 27
Genesee,	3,210 32	30 00	3,180 32
Greene,	1,373 46	12 08	1,361 38
Hamilton,	166 11	.....	166 11
Herkimer,	3,248 14	15 50	3,232 64
Jefferson,	3,600 44	33 34	3,566 90
Kings,	19,957 79	*935 70	19,022 09
Lewis,	811 00	.....	811 00
Livingston,	5,361 74	53 62	5,308 12
Madison,	3,345 32	33 45	3,311 87
Monroe,	7,593 59	74 39	7,519 20
Montgomery,	1,807 07	18 07	1,789 00
New-York,	128,098 57	*7,685 91	120,412 66
Niagara,	2,639 49	21 51	2,617 98
Oneida,	6,431 33	53 17	6,378 16
Onondaga,	8,373 65	80 55	8,293 10
Ontario,	6,918 23	69 17	6,849 06
Orange,	6,079 99	60 79	6,019 20

Counties.	Amount of Tax.	Co'y Treas's Fees.	Nett Proceeds.
Orleans,	2,521 65	25 21	2,496 34
Oswego,	3,559 42	7 42	3,552 00
Otsego,	2,777 57	27 78	2,749 79
Putnam,	1,646 91	16 47	1,630 44
Queens,	5,800 16	58 00	5,742 16
Rensselaer,	7,053 23	70 52	6,982 71
Richmond,	951 84	9 52	942 32
Rockland,	1,251 84	12 52	1,239 32
Saratoga,	3,760 79	37 01	3,663 78
Schenectady,	1,556 20	15 56	1,540 64
Schoharie,	909 16	9 09	900 07
Seneca,	3,098 96	30 66	3,068 30
Steuben,	4,060 79	29 93	4,030 86
St. Lawrence,	1,793 81	.....	1,793 81
Suffolk,	3,047 89	30 47	3,017 42
Sullivan,	778 72	.....	778 72
Tioga,	969 07	9 69	959 38
Tompkins,	2,035 40	20 35	2,015 05
Ulster,	2,718 35	15 68	2,702 67
Warren,	511 65	.....	511 65
Wayne,	3,610 36	36 10	3,574 26
Washington,	3,279 92	32 80	3,247 12
Westchester,	10,009 48	100 09	9,909 39
Wyoming,	2,049 85	20 50	2,029 35
Yates,	2,162 75	21 63	2,141 12
	\$334,555 96	\$10,203 37	\$324,352 59

*These sums include five per cent. upon the amount of tax for collector's fees.

(X.)

TO THE TOWN AND WARD ASSESSORS.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
Albany, June 15, 1860. }

In view of the doubts which exist in some localities respecting the construction of the law subjecting banking associations and individual bankers to taxation on their capital, and the frequent application to this Department by the Assessors for instructions to guide them in the discharge of their duty, the Comptroller deems it advisable to submit to the Assessors some suggestions with reference to the proper and legal mode to be pursued in the assessment of banking capital.

By the fourth section of the act, chapter 419, of the laws of 1847, it is provided that,

"All individual bankers and all banking associations, which are now or shall be hereafter engaged in the business of banking, under the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to authorize the business of Banking,' shall be subject to taxation on the full amount of actual capital paid in, or secured to be paid in, as such capital by them severally, at the actual market value of such securities, to be estimated by the Comptroller, without any reduction for the debts of such individual banker or banking association. But in no case shall the capital of any such banking association or individual banker, be estimated at a less sum than the amount of circulating notes delivered to such banking association or individual banker and not returned to the Comptroller; and in case the capital of such banking association has been reduced by the surrender of any securities to the stockholders thereof, and the certificates of stock held on account of such securities being surrendered to such banking association and cancelled, such banking association shall not be subject to taxation upon such part of its capital."

In many instances, the actual capital of banking associations is larger in amount than the amount of securities deposited with the Comptroller; and in such cases the whole capital is to be assessed without reference to the deposit of securities in this office, or the circulation issued thereon. The actual capital of each bank may be ascertained from the statement which all stock corporations are required to deliver to the assessors by the provisions of title 4, chap. 13, part 1, Revised Statutes, or from the quarterly report made to this office, and published in the county where the bank is located.

The law of 1847 is specially applicable to bankers and associations which have deposited securities with the Comptroller and obtained circulation to an amount exceeding their nominal capital. In all such

cases, the actual market value of the securities deposited here, is to be adopted by the assessors as the amount of capital liable to taxation. That the assessors may be enabled to determine with accuracy the amount to be assessed against this class of banks and bankers, the Comptroller furnishes herewith a statement showing the present market value of the securities in his hands and the circulation issued thereon, belonging to banks whose circulation exceeds, or corresponds nearly to, their capital. The statement referred to will be enclosed to the assessors of the proper towns, for their information. If the market value of the securities, falls below the actual capital as reported, or published, by the bank, the latter is to be assumed by the assessors as the true criterion. When the amount of capital liable to taxation has been ascertained, whether by adopting the market value of the securities held by the Comptroller, or the nominal amount as reported by the bank, the assessors will deduct therefrom the cost of all real estate belonging to such bank, in the manner prescribed by section 6, title 4, chapter 13, part 1, Revised Statutes. Doubts and controversies have sometimes arisen as to the extent, and in what cases, banking associations and individual bankers may justly claim a deduction from their taxable capital on account of real estate. The 24th section of the General Banking Law (of 1838) furnishes a correct rule for the government of the assessors in this respect. Every bank formed under the general law, whether belonging to an association or an individual banker, may own and hold as part of its capital :

1. Such real estate as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation in the convenient transaction of its business ;
2. Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts, previously contracted in the course of its dealings ;
3. Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees or mortgages, held by the bank.

Real estate owned by individual bankers and forming no part of the capital of the bank, and not coming within the above limitations, cannot be deducted from the capital of the bank liable to assessment.

In the assessment of banks owned by individual bankers, they should be entered on the roll in the name of the bank, by its *quasi* corporate, or artificial designation, and not in the name of the owner or owners. Such banks are to be assessed in the town or ward where the banking office is located, without reference to the residence of the owner or owners. In cases of doubt as to the actual location of any bank, reference should be had to the certificate of location on file in the Comptroller's Office.

In making this communication to the assessors, the Comptroller feels it to be his duty to call their attention to the 17th section of article 2, title 2, chapter 13, part 1, Revised Statutes, which requires that "all real and personal estate liable to taxation, the value of which shall not have been specified by the affidavit of the person taxed, shall be estimated by the assessors at its full value, as they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor."

From some portions of the State, in which property is estimated at

its full value, serious (and it is apprehended, well founded,) complaints have been made to this Department, that in other sections the legal requirement is disregarded, or evaded by adopting a reduced valuation.

The practice which has obtained in some counties, of estimating property at one-third, or one-half its real value, however sanctioned by usage, is clearly in conflict with the letter and design of the law ; and by many it is justly regarded as an abuse which the assessors are called upon, by the highest dictates of official duty, to remedy.

A disregard of the law in this particular, is productive of gross injustice and inequality. In regard to the town and county assessments, the system of undervaluations may occasion no unfairness, if the towns are properly equalized by the supervisors ; but it necessarily subjects the counties whose assessors return the true value of the property, to an undue proportion of the State tax. The plain provisions of the law should be faithfully carried into effect, "without fear, favor or affection," by those who are entrusted with its execution.

WASHINGTON HUNT, *Comptroller*.

State
rate

Amount of
and county
ca.

\$91,500
22,378
15.340

State; the number of acres of land as-
rate of taxation on each dollar of the

ount of State nd county tax- s.	Amount of town taxes.	Total taxation.	Rate of taxes on \$1, valu- ation, mills.
\$91,500 00	\$190,897 49	\$282,397 49	16.2
22,378 83	13,590 34	35,969 17	8.2
15.340 42	8.969 40	24 109 82	11.4

s Stat
rate

mount of
and cour
ca.

\$91,50
22,3
15.3

State; the number of acres of land as-
rate of taxation on each dollar of the

Amount of State and county tax- es.	Amount of town taxes.	Total taxation.	Rate of taxes on \$1, valu- ation, mills.
\$91,500 00	\$190,897 49	\$282,397 49	16.2
22,378 83	13,590 34	35,969 17	8.2
15.340 42	8.969 40	24 109 82	11.4

State of New-York.

No. 10.

IN ASSEMBLY, JAN. 16, 1851.

REPORT.

Of the committee on claims on the petition of William Sternburgh for relief.

The committee on claims, to which was referred the petition of William Sternburgh, asking the Legislature to pass a law authorising the Canal Board to re-examine his claim for labor performed and materials furnished in pursuance of his contract with the State, dated August 28th, 1837, for the construction of a guard lock and the excavation of a portion of the prism of the Genesee Valley canal, and to make him such additional compensation as from the evidence already taken by them shall appear just,

REPORT :

That from the evidence furnished the committee, the following facts appear : That on the 28th day of August 1837, the petitioner entered into a contract with the Canal Commissioner to construct a guard lock, and do and perform other work on the Genesee Valley canal. That said contract was taken from the petitioner before the time for the completion of the work contracted to be done had expired, for reasons not fully made known to your committee. That the petitioner made application to the Legislature in 1841 for relief. That on the 26th day of May 1841, the Legislature passed a law which authorised the Canal Board to examine petitioner's claim "for work and labor done, and materials found on the guard lock on the Genesee Valley canal in the year 1837 and 1838." That said act was deemed insufficient by the Canal Board to authorise them to

[Assembly, No. 10.]

1

[u. n.]

make full compensation to the petitioner, for all work done and materials furnished in pursuance of the contract of August 28th, 1837. That on the 11th day of April 1842, the Legislature passed another law authorising the Canal Board to examine the claim of William Sternburgh for work and labor done, and material furnished under his contract dated August 28th 1837, for guard lock No. 1, on the Genessee Valley canal, and the sections of canal of five chains each above and below connected therewith, in the year 1837 and 1838, by the direction of any engineer in the employ of the State, and to pay him such additional compensation therefor as shall seem to them just. That in pursuance of said last mentioned act, a hearing was had before the Canal Board, a large amount of testimony taken, and the petitioner was awarded the sum of thirteen hundred dollars.

It appears to your committee that at the time the award of the Canal Board was made, the petitioner complained that great injustice was done him thereby, that he was desirous of appealing from the decision of the Board, and of getting a rehearing ; but he was informed by those whom he consulted that the decision of the Board was final, and thereby, through his ignorance of his rights, he lost the opportunity allowed him by the law.

Of the injustice or justice of the award made by the Canal Board, your committee are not prepared, and neither would it become them to speak with perfect confidence ; they are not possessed of all the testimony taken by them on their examination of the claim, and which is represented in their report made to a former committee as very voluminous, amounting to near 150 folios.

It would seem, however, that there was a discrepancy in the estimate of the two engineers who examined the work ; that an error was made by one of them against the petitioner, which error as alleged by the petitioner, has never been wholly corrected ; that there was a wide difference in the estimates of different persons, on the cost of the labor done and material furnished under the contract, and a still greater difference between the amount awarded, and the amount claimed, and as proved by any of the estimates made.

The petitioner alleges in his petition, and your committee believe the fact to be as alleged, that in his endeavor to faithfully fulfil his part of the aforesaid contract made with the State, he has sacrificed all his property, lost a valuable farm worth from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, and that he is now aged and entirely dependent upon

his daily exertion for the support of himself and family. He asks not for a law which shall necessarily award him any amount large or small. He asks *only* that the Canal Board may examine the testimony already taken and in their possession ; give him a rehearing on that testimony and award him such a sum as in their opinion would be just and equitable. He has a confidence that the Board will, from such an examination and hearing, come to the conclusion that an error has been committed, and injustice done the petitioner. Although the committee are not prepared to concur or disagree with the petitioner from not having a full knowledge of all the facts as they appeared before the Canal Board, still they have come to the conclusion under the peculiar circumstances of this case, to recommend the passage of a law in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner, satisfied that by such a law, no unjust claim or demand will or can, by the action of the Canal Board, be ever allowed the petitioner.

They therefore ask leave to introduce a bill for his relief.

State of New-York.

No. 11.

IN ASSEMBLY, JAN. 15, 1851.

REPORT

Of the Committee on claims, on the petition of Josiah S. Kellogg.

Mr. Severance from the committee on claims to which was referred the petition of Josiah S. Kellogg for relief,

REPORTS :

That the committee have examined the petition and accompanying documents, and find that when the route of the Chenango canal was laid out, the line thereof was surveyed and staked out through the lands of Jacob Kellogg, of New Hartford, Oneida county, and as thus surveyed, it crossed a corner of the front yard of said Kellogg, taking less than half an acre of ground and crossing the public highway nearly in front of his house. The yard was filled with fruit and ornamental trees, and although considerable damage would have resulted from the adoption of this route, yet in consideration of the small quantity of land appropriated, and the fact that an assurance was given that the bridge crossing the highway would be located nearly in front of said Kellogg's residence, he assented to the location and executed a release, in the usual printed form, of all damages to the State.

When the excavation of the canal commenced, it was deemed expedient to alter the route at this point, and it was accordingly altered, and carried nearer the dwelling of said Kellogg by the whole width of the canal, obliging him to remove one of his buildings, taking

[Assembly, No. 11.]

1

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over two and a quarter acres of land, destroying a small orchard of selected grafted fruit, crossing the highway some distance east of the house, and thus bringing the bridge at an inconvenient distance from the house, and obliging said Kellogg to maintain at his own expense, a road to the bridge from his house. This was done contrary to the wishes and against the remonstrances of said Kellogg, who insisted that his release was not applicable to this changed state of facts, and that he had a just claim for damages, which have never been accorded to him. The committee are of opinion that the case presents a fair claim upon the State, and they report a bill directing the canal appraisers to ascertain and report damages accordingly.



Front of Ashmun House

State of New-York.

No. 12.

IN ASSEMBLY, JAN. 8, 1851.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of the Executive Committee of the State Normal
School.**

To the Legislature :

Pursuant to the provisions of the act, chapter 311 of the Laws of 1844, the undersigned have the honor to state that Doctor T. Romeyn Beck, has been appointed one of the Executive Committee for the care, management and government of the Normal School, in the place of the Hon. Samuel Young, deceased, since the date of our last report. We herewith transmit the Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the State Normal School, which has been received and approved ; which report contains a full statement of the receipts and expenditures of money under the same act.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,

Superintendent of Common Schools.

G. Y. LANSING, Chancellor.

Albany, January 3d, 1850.

REPORT .

*To the State Superintendent of Common Schools
and Regents of the University of New-York :*

The Executive Committee of the State Normal School,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

In presenting their annual report, the committee beg leave to give, under separate heads, the several points which seem worthy of the notice of your honorable body.

Attendance.

The following table will show the number of pupils in each term, and also the number and sex of the graduates.

		Graduates.			
Term.		Students.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First	1st term,-----	98	0	0	0
Year,	2d "-----	185	29	5	34
Second	3d "-----	197	30	17	47
Year,	4th "-----	205	37	26	63
Third	5th "-----	178	27	19	46
Year,	6th "-----	221	37	25	62
Fourth	7th "-----	198	25	25	50
Year,	8th "-----	208	17	29	46
Fifth	9th "-----	175	22	21	43
Year,	10th "-----	196	19	18	37
Sixth	11th "-----	223	12	20	32
Year,	12th "-----	219	21	13	34
		<hr/> 2303 <hr/>	<hr/> 276 <hr/>	<hr/> 218 <hr/>	<hr/> 494 <hr/>

The whole number of pupils who have enjoyed the advantages of the school, for a longer or shorter period, is 1447. From the above

table it will also be seen, that the number of students has been larger during the past than in any preceding year. See appendix (A.)

Classification of Students.

The school is divided into four classes, sub-juniors, juniors, sub-seniors and seniors, making a two years' course of study. These classes are arranged in divisions to suit the convenience of recitations. The relative standing and advancement of the pupils will be seen from the following table, which exhibits the classification of the 226 students, who now compose the school, which is prosecuting its 13th term :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Seniors,-----	18	18	36
Sub-seniors, -----	19	32	51
Juniors,-----	20	58	78
Sub-juniors, -----	20	41	61
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	77	149	226
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Course of Study.

The following is the course of study for the school ; and a thorough acquaintance with the whole of it, on the part of the male pupils, is made a condition for graduating :

SUB-JUNIORS.

Reading,	<i>Mandeville.</i>
Spelling.	
Elementary Sounds of the Letters,	<i>Page's Normal Chart.</i>
Writing.	
Geography and Outline Maps,	<i>Mitchell.</i>
Intellectual Arithmetic,	<i>Colburn.</i>
Elementary Arithmetic,	<i>Perkins.</i>
English Grammar,	<i>Brown.</i>
History,	<i>Worcester.</i>
Elementary Algebra, begun,	<i>Perkins.</i>

JUNIORS.

Intellectual Arithmetic,	<i>Colburn.</i>
Elementary Arithmetic,	<i>Perkins.</i>
High Arithmetic, begun,	<i>Perkins.</i>
Geography and Map Drawing,	<i>Mitchell.</i>
Writing.	
Elementary Sounds of the Letters,	<i>Page's Normal Chart.</i>
Reading,	<i>Mandeville.</i>
History,	<i>Worcester.</i>
English Grammar,	<i>Brown.</i>
Elementary Algebra,	<i>Perkins.</i>

SUB-SENIORS.

Spelling.

Book-keeping,..... *Preston.*English Grammar, reviewed,..... *Brown.*Higher Arithmetic, reviewed,..... *Perkins.*Geometry, six books, *Perkins.*Constitutional Law, with select parts of the Statutes of this State, most intimately connected with the rights and duties of citizens, } *Young's Science of Government; Revised Statutes.*

Drawing.

Elementary Algebra, reviewed,..... *Perkins.*Natural Philosophy, *Olmsted.*Perspective Drawing,..... *Lectures.*Mathematical Geography and Use of Globes, *Lectures.*

SENIORS.

Higher Algebra, Chaps. VII and VIII, (omitting Multi-nomial Theorem, and Recurring Series,)..... *Perkins.*Plane Trigonometry, as contained in..... *Davies' Legendre.*Land Surveying, *Davies.*Rhetoric, *Lectures.*Aids to English Composition,..... *Parker.*Human Physiology,..... *Cutter.*Astronomy, *Robinson.*Intellectual Philosophy,..... *Abercrombie.*Chemistry,..... *Silliman.*Agricultural Chemistry,..... } *Norton's Elements of Scientific Agriculture.*Moral Philosophy,..... *Wayland's Elements ab'd.*Art of Teaching, } *Lectures, Theory and Practice of Teaching and Exper. School.*

Webster's Unabridged Quarto Dictionary is the standard in the Normal School.

Lessons in Vocal Music to be given to all.

The same course of study, omitting the Higher Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, Surveying and Astronomy, must be attained by females, as a condition of graduating.

Any of the pupils who desire further to pursue mathematics, are allowed to do so after completing the above course of study.

Pupils on entering the school are subjected to a thorough examination, and are classified according to their previous attainments. The time required to accomplish the course depends upon the attainments and talents of the pupil.

During the past year, the committee have revised, with great care, the course of study : it was found that too much time had been spent on some subjects to the neglect of others which were believed to be of more importance to the teachers of common schools ; hence several changes have been made, so that greater attention might be

paid to book-keeping, history, English composition, and other kindred subjects. How extended should be the course of instruction in Normal schools is a grave question, and one which the committee have considered long and anxiously. It is an undoubted fact, that the sole purpose of the establishment of such a school in this State, was to prepare competent teachers for our common schools; this fact, the committee wish in future to keep ever in their view; in the past they have perhaps not done so, as much as they should, and hence that kind of knowledge has been imparted, which fitted the students for other and more lucrative pursuits; and we are sorry to say that in a number of instances, the students have preferred the greater gains of other pursuits to keeping their promise of teaching common schools. The committee are not able to state the number of such violations of faith, but they are believed to be more numerous of late, than formerly, and are a cause of sorrow and anxiety; for no well founded expectation can be cherished of his becoming a good citizen, who begins the active duties of life by violating a solemn promise. If the Regents could state any means by which this abuse can be corrected, the committee would be glad to carry such suggestions into effect.

The Building.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated \$2,000, to be expended "in providing window blinds and seats for the said building, and for such other improvements in the internal arrangements of said school as the said Executive Committee shall deem expedient." The further sum of \$300, was also appropriated "for repairs to the Normal School Building." The amount of these appropriations, together with \$312.87, a balance of the building fund, unexpended at the date of the last report, placed at the disposal of the committee the gross sum of \$2,612.87, to be expended in perfecting the arrangements of the school. With this sum, the committee have been able to procure iron shutters and casings for the back windows and doors, which it is believed, will secure the building against all danger from fire in the rear. Inside shutters have also been procured for all the windows, one hundred settees have been bought to seat the large lecture room, new cases have been procured for the chemical and philosophical apparatus, trees have been planted on the side-walks on Lodge and Howard streets, and the drains and sinks relaid and arranged more commodiously than before. These outlays have added much, not only to the comfort and convenience of the teachers and students, but also to the safety of the building; and the committee would return their thanks to the Legislature, for the readiness with

which these appropriations have been made for the school. The expense of these repairs and additions has been \$2,725.94, exceeding by \$113.07, the amount which was to have been thus expended, but the committee have been able to meet this payment, and do not ask for any additional appropriation.

Indian Pupils.

The Legislature, March 23, 1850, passed "An act to provide for the support and education of a limited number of Indian youth of the State of New-York, at the State Normal School." Immediately after the passage of this act, arrangements were made to carry its provisions into effect; and at the beginning of the following term of the school, in May last, nine Indian pupils were admitted, three of whom were females, and six males. Four of these pupils, two females and two males, were not sufficiently advanced to be admitted into the Normal School, and were placed in the experimental department. The conduct of all these pupils has been commendable, and they are making as great progress as could be expected from persons whose opportunities of improvement have been so limited. See appendix B.

Faculty.

The following is a list of the names and duties of the present corps of instructors:

George R. Perkins, A. M.,
Principal.

Wm. F. Phelps,
Superintendent of Experimental School.

Darwin G. Eaton, A. M.,
Teacher of Physiology, Mathematics, &c.

Sumner C. Webb, Librarian,
Teacher of Arithmetic, &c.

Silas T. Bowen, A. M.,
Teacher of Int. Philos., Rhetoric, Grammar, &c.

William W. Clark, A. M.,
Teacher of Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.

Truman H. Bowen,
Teacher of Vocal Music, Grammar, &c.

Elizabeth C. Hance,
Teacher of Reading and History.

Ann Maria Ostrom,
Teacher of Drawing, Geography, &c.

Change of Vacations.

The attention of the committee has been directed, for some time, to the fact of the great prevalence of sickness among the teachers and pupils of the school, during the summer terms. Physicians and others have given their opinion, that it was caused by the continuance of the sessions of the school during the entire months of July and August. The committee were quite unwilling to make any change in the time of the vacations, unless required by absolute necessity; but having become convinced that the present arrangement of the vacations was injurious to the health of the pupils, they passed, on the 23d of November last, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the term of the Normal School, which begun on the second Monday of November, continue nineteen weeks, and that the next term thereafter, begin immediately at the close of the first term, and continue nineteen weeks.

Resolved, That hereafter, the terms be fixed as follows: The Fall Term to begin on the third Monday in September, and continue twenty-one weeks, including an intermission of one week, from Christmas, to New-year's day. The Spring term to begin on the last Monday in February, and continue twenty weeks.

Association of Graduates of State Normal School.

This association was organized on the 26th of September, 1849. Its objects, as set forth in the constitution, are, to keep up a system of correspondence between the Institution and its graduates, and to furnish schools with well qualified teachers, and well qualified teachers with schools. The utility of the association is demonstrated by the fact, that the number of applications for efficient Normal graduates, as teachers for the common schools of the State, has greatly increased since its establishment. This increase, it is believed, has resulted from the increased facilities which the association has furnished for the efficient, prompt, and certain despatch of business. As will be seen by reference to the constitution, the association has a corresponding secretary, whose duty it is to receive and answer all applications, whether for teachers or schools. During the past year nearly two hundred applications for teachers, have been made from all parts of the State; which fact may tend to show more strongly, perhaps, than any other, the estimation in which the Normal school is held. The call, at the present time, for Normal graduates is so great, that it is impossible to supply the want; and this difficulty will probably remain, until another class is graduated in the Spring.

In addition to the above facts, it may be well to mention, that the call for Normal teachers is not limited to this State alone; frequent applications from other States, and from the British Provinces, are received, but it has not been deemed proper to recommend the graduates to places without the boundaries of our own commonwealth, since the Normal school was established, and it is supported by the State, for the supply of its own educational wants.

For the constitution, &c., of the Association, see Appendix C.

Inventory.

The following resolutions, in regard to the moveable property of the Normal and Experimental schools, were passed November 12 1850, and it is the intention of the committee, to have the purpose of these resolutions carried into effect.

Resolved, That the Principal be required to have made, full inventories of all books belonging to the Normal and Experimental schools, also of all apparatus of every kind, and of all chemical materials, and of all the moveable property of the Normal and Experimental schools.

Resolved, That at the close of every term, it shall be the duty of the Principal, to report the condition of all the property contained in the above named inventories, or which may from time to time be added to such inventories, by donation or purchase, and that the form of such semi-annual report shall be that contained in the "instructions" of the Regents of the University of New-York, to the Academies, edition of 1849, page 47, section 9.

Library and Apparatus.

The libraries continue under the charge of Mr. Webb, who reports, that the Miscellaneous Library contains 734 bound volumes, and 110 unbound magazines, and other pamphlets.

In the text book library, there are 4,519 volumes fit for use; 343 volumes are reported as worn out; of the 4519 volumes, named above, 270 volumes have been re-bound. The increase in this library since last report, by donation and purchase, is 233 volumes.

It was found that the chemical and philosophical apparatus were suffering for the want of suitable cases to exclude them from the action of the air; these have been procured, and the committee re-

port the entire apparatus as in good order, and well cared for by the teacher of chemistry, Mr. Clark.

Agricultural Chemistry.

By the liberality of the Hon. James S. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, funds were placed in the hands of the committee, for the purpose of furnishing a copy of Prof. Johnston's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, to each of the graduates of the Normal school. A circular was at the same time prepared, and sent to each of the graduates, urging upon their attention, the importance of Agricultural Chemistry, as a subject of study in common schools. See Appendix F.

Experimental School.

This school is in a prosperous condition, under the efficient superintendence of Mr. Phelps.

By the liberality of S. S. Randall, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of common schools, a Miscellaneous Library, for the use of the pupils of the Experimental school, has been formed, Mr. R. having contributed 245 volumes for this purpose.

Death of Col. Young.

The committee have again to perform the mournful duty of recording the death of another of their associates, the Hon. Samuel Young, who departed this life on the 3d of last November, in the 71st year of his age. The State of New-York is indebted to Col. Young more than to any other individual, for the establishment of the Normal School. When Superintendent of common schools, he again and again, in his reports urged the importance of such an institution, and having had the happiness of seeing his wishes accomplished, while he was yet in office, the school was begun under his auspices, and indeed it owes much of its present efficiency to his wise counsels and directions. For several years, however, he has seldom met with the committee, yet they always appealed to him for advice in difficult questions, and always found his counsels safe and judicious. Of his character and public services it is not the province of the committee to speak, but when the history of this State, embracing the period of Col. Young's public life is written, his name will occupy a conspicuous, and not inglorious place.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Normal School, from Sept. 30, 1849, to Sept. 30, 1850, is herewith submitted, and the vouchers for every item are in the possession of the committee.

All which is respectfully submitted,

WM. H. CAMPBELL,
T. ROMEYN BECK,
G. HAWLEY.

I approve the above report.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,

Superintendent of Common Schools.

Albany, January 2d, 1851.

New-York State Normal School in account with the Executive Committee.

DR.

Oct. 1, 1850. To cash paid for window blinds and shutters, iron railing, settees, drains, sewers, &c., -----	\$2,725 94
for insurance, fuel, cleaning and other incidental expenses, from Oct. 1849 to this date,-----	1,515 05
for stationery, library and text books, apparatus, chemicals, &c., -----	388 86
support of experimental Schools,---	984 52
board of Indian pupils, -----	443 75
mileage of students, -----	992 85
salaries of teachers, -----	6,500 00
Balance of cash in hands of treasurer,*---	1,832 04
	<hr/>
	\$15,383 01
	<hr/>

* A number of bills against the Normal School remain unpaid, which, when settled, will reduce this balance very greatly.

CR.

Oct. 1, 1850. By balance in treasurer's hands Oct. 1 1849, for support of Normal School,-	1,349 64
balance of building fund,-----	312 87
	<hr/>
	1,662 51
Received from the State Supt. from the appropriation "to support the Normal School " from Sept. 30, 1849, to this date,-----	10,000 00
from Comptroller, pursuant to the act passed April 1, 1850,-----	2,000 00
	<hr/>
Carried forward, -----	

	Brought forward,-----	
Oct. 1, 1850.	Received for repairs to building, -----	300 00
	for support of Indian pupils,-----	443 75
	Received for tuition in Experimental School for year ending Sept. 30, 1850, -----	950 00
	for old stoves sold, -----	25 00
	from Normal School pupils for text books lost,-----	1 75
		<hr/>
		\$15,383 01
		<hr/>

TIVE

DOCUMENTS

**ACCOMPANYING THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.**

(A.)

GRADUATES

Of the Eleventh term ending April 4th, 1850.

LADIES.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post Offices.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
Harriet Booth,	Goshen,	Orange.
Georgianna L. Butler,	Hudson,	Columbia.
Lucy J. Bullock,	Ellisburgh,	Jefferson.
Adeline E. Coley,	Albany,	Albany.
Elizabeth Colwell,	Friendship,	Alleghany.
Mary A. Elmore,	Albany,	Albany.
Caroline A. Farr,	"	"
Pilana A. Foster,	Peringston,	Monroe.
Isabella G. Hoyt,	Catskill,	Greene.
Elizabeth Miller,	South Argyle,	Washington.
Catharine McCue,	Albany,	Albany.
Mary S. Onderdonk,	Mariaville,	Schenectady.
Celia D. Raymond,	Erieville,	Madison.
Susan D. Lee,	Tarrytown,	Westchester.
Mary E. Swain,	Cortlandville,	Cortland,
Alma Tuttle,	Monticello,	Otsego.
Caroline P. Titus,	Buffalo,	Erie.
Sarah M. Willson,	Malone,	Franklin.
Emeline F. Williams,	Albany,	Albany,
Mary Young,	Montgomery,	Orange.

GENTLEMEN.

John C. Bishop,	Rose,	Wayne,
J. Ansel Bootb,	Rochester,	Monroe.
John D. Campbell,	Roxbury,	Delaware.

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<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post Offices.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
Joseph Green,	Stone Mills,	Jefferson.
Chester Harris,	Nassau,	Rensselaer.
Charles H. Peck,	Brooklyn,	Kings.
Andrew Parsons,	Leesville,	Schoharie.
Hermon Skinner,	Richmondville,	Schoharie.
Bowen H. Stone,	Hermitage,	Wyoming.
Cornelius Snyder,	W. Sand Lake,	Rensselaer.
Deranzel R. A. Thorp,	Seelysburgh,	Cattaraugus.
James Wade,	Black Rock,	Niagara.

Ladies, ----- 20

Gentlemen, ----- 12

Total, ----- 32

Twelfth Term, ending October 3, 1850.

LADIES.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post Offices.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
Theresa A. Barnes,	Evans Mills,	Jefferson,
Mary P. Coffin,	Chatham,	Columbia.
Chloe M. Eaton,	Pierrepont Manor,	Jefferson.
Rebecca Frisby,	Williamsburgh,	Kings.
Jane Ann Humphrey,	Kortright,	Delaware.
Sylvia A. Lewis,	Mecklenburgh,	Tompkins.
Alice S. McDonald,	South Livonia,	Livingston.
Emily J. Noyes,	Edinburgh Centre,	Saratoga.
Chloe L. Palmer,	Hornellsville,	Steuben,
Orline O. Sutton,	Seneca Falls,	Seneca.
Caroline Van Voorihis,	South Schodack,	Rensselaer.
Elizabeth S. Waterman,	Hudson,	Columbia.
Abby J. Wright,	Brooklyn,	Kings.

GENTLEMEN.

Silas Betts,	Van Buren Centre,	Onondaga,
Isaac Briggs,	Sherwood,	Cayuga.
Watts Beckwith,	West Bloomfield,	Ontario.
Gideon H. Carswell,	Fort Miller,	Washington.
Dubois B. Frisbie,	Roxbury,	Delaware.
Daniel S. Gregory,	Croton Falls,	Westchester.
Henry Hinds,	Salem,	Washington.
Homer H. Ingalsbe,	South Hartford,	Washington.
Virgil A. Lamson,	Lorraine,	Jefferson.
Oliver P. Mason,	Brookfield,	Madison.
Oscar F. Morris,	Howard,	Steuben.
William D. Palmer,	Potter's Hollow,	Albany.
Joseph Perkins, jr.,	Salem,	Washington.
Henry B. Pierce,	Cooperstown,	Otsego.
Silas J. Pratt,	Nicholville,	St. Lawrence.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post Offices.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
Samuel H. Rodgers,	Sidney Plains,	Delaware.
Leonard S. Root,	East Bloomfield,	Ontario.
Samuel I. C. Sweezey,	Camden,	Oneida.
Derriek W. Sparling,	Hasbrouck,	Sullivan.
Joseph N. Tubbs,	Esperance,	Schoharie.
Daniel P. Waite,	Corfu,	Genesee.

Ladies, ----- 13

Gentlemen, ----- 21

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(B.)

INDIAN PUPILS

IN ACCORDANCE WITH

An act to provide for the support and education of a limited number of Indian Youth of the State of New-York, at the State Normal School. Passed March 23, 1850.

Caroline G. Parker,	Pembroke,	Genesee.
Ga-ho-a-noh. [Watching the Door.]		
Lucia Green,	Cattaraugus,	Erie,
Da-doh-oh.		
Mary Jemison,	Cattaraugus,	Erie,
Ga-wen-noh-de-a-soh. [A sound going in all directions.]		
Nicholson H. Parker,	Pembroke,	Genesee.
Gye-wah-go-wa. [Important subject.]		
Newton Parker,	Pembroke,	Genesee.
Ga-ne-yo-squa-ga-oh. [Ribs lying about.]		
Levi Williams,	Collins,	Erie.
Ha-we-ans. [Taking them over or above something; to the top.]		
Thomas Webster,	Lenox,	Madison.
Dah-yo-ga-weh. [Rowing a boat this way.]		
Daniel W. Pierce,	South Valley,	Cattaraugus.
Ha-yoh-woh-oh. [The main body or stem of a weed.]		
Honues Neddy,	Onondaga,	Onondaga.
Indian name unknown.		

(C.)

CONSTITUTION,

OF ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.

PREAMBLE : We, whose names are hereunto affixed, desiring to effect a more thorough community of interest, and to promote a more extended, intimate and friendly intercourse among ourselves ; believing, also, that the wants of the people at large demand it, and that the promotion of our own interests will be thereby more perfectly secured, do hereby form ourselves into an association, and adopt the following constitution for the purpose of accomplishing these objects:

ART. I. This association shall be called "The Association of Graduates of the New-York State Normal School," and shall hold its meetings biennially, at the Normal School, at Albany.

ART. II. All persons who have received the diploma of the State Normal School, or who are members of its faculty, may become members of this society and enjoy all its privileges, by subscribing this constitution, or expressing in writing a desire to do so, and paying (if males) the sum of fifty cents into the treasury of the association.

ART. III. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer.

ART. IV. The Recording Secretary and the Corresponding Secretary shall be chosen from the faculty of the Normal School.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association, and also to prepare and deliver an address before the Association, the next regular meeting succeeding his election.

ART. VI. It shall be the duty of the Vice Presidents, in their order, to discharge all the duties of the President, in case of the absence or inability of that officer; they shall, moreover, each prepare an essay or poem, to be read before the Association, and placed at its disposal.

ART. VII. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to enter on his record a copy of this constitution, and also all by-laws of the society; to keep a register of all the officers and members; to record all proceedings of the Association, and to make a full report of the same at the next meeting of the Association.

ART. VIII. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to conduct, under the direction of the faculty of the State Normal School, all the general correspondence of the Association, and also to use the information which he, as Secretary may possess, so as to promote the interests of the members of the Association, as well as those of the schools of the State.

ART. IX. The Recording Secretary shall be ex officio, Treasurer of the Association. It shall be his duty to receive and disburse the funds of the Association, under its direction, and to report to the society, at the close of the term for which he shall have been elected, the condition and resources of the same, with such other matter in connection therewith, as he may deem necessary.

ART. X. The officers of the Association shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, in the interim between the meetings of the society. They shall have power to call special meetings of the Association, whenever circumstances may seem to demand, and in all cases they shall call such meeting upon the application of one third of the members.

ART. XI. At each meeting of the Association there shall be elected from among the female members three persons, each of whom shall prepare a poem or an essay, to be read before the society, and placed at its disposal.

ART. XII. It shall be the duty of every member to report himself to the Corresponding Secretary at least once each year, stating in full whether he is teaching, and if so, where, and with what success; also what compensation he is receiving, with such other matter as he may think proper.

ART. XIII. The officers of the Association shall be elected at each regular meeting of the Association. They shall be elected by ballot, a majority of all the votes cast being necessary to a choice.

ART. XIV. This Association shall have power to elect persons who are not graduates of the Normal School as honorary members, which election shall entitle such persons to all the privileges of the Association, except that of voting, on their paying the usual initiation fee.

ART. XV. This constitution may be revised or amended, at any of the regular meetings of the Association, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Circular.

It is for the interest of the members of this Association, as well as of the great cause it is designed to advance, that its functions should be discharged with efficiency and dispatch. The undersigned, therefore, submits the following suggestions to members, and all others whom they may concern:

1st. Applications for teachers should describe fully the school for which such teacher is desired. That is, they should state the number of pupils; the branches to be taught; the character of school buildings; the character of district; the general condition of the school; the salary to be paid, and whether or not board is included; if included, whether the teacher is to board around the district. These being questions which every teacher will wish answered previous to accepting a position, it is requested that trustees be particular on these points. If the application is for a Union School, it should state, in addition to the above, the number of departments, the number of teachers, and the department for which a candidate is wanted.

2d. Members who apply for schools should state, explicitly, the kind of situation desired, and the lowest salary they would be willing to accept.

3d. All applications, whether for schools or teachers, should be made in writing.

4th. Letters of application should possess the following characteristics, viz: legibility, clearness and brevity.

5th. Other correspondence of the members may be more extended, giving a brief account of their schools, their successes; improvements in methods of organization, discipline and instruction, together with such other information as may be useful to the Association.

6th. Letters from members, asking advice of the faculty on any subject connected with their duties as teachers, will be promptly attended to.

7th. It is obvious that this society will not, at all times, be able to furnish, immediately, situations for its members. The ability to provide them will be limited by the actual number of calls for teachers. Such applications, therefore, should be made as early as possible, and should be coupled with personal effort, on the part of the applicant, to provide for himself. Nevertheless, the society will devote itself promptly and energetically, to the interests of its members.

8th. All communications to the undersigned should be post paid, that the funds of the Association may not be too largely drawn upon by the department of correspondence. And, as such communications are to be "placed on file," they should be written on good letter paper, with a margin on the first page of not less than one inch.

9th. It is to be remembered that during the months of April and October, occur the vacations in the State Normal School, and that communications directed to Albany at that time would not be immediately received by the undersigned.

WM. F. PHELPS,
Cor. Sec. A. G. S. N. S.

(D.)

The following are the Programs of Exercises of the Fall Term. They remain the same for the Spring Term, with the exception, that the exercises of the forenoon session commence one hour earlier, and those of the afternoon, one hour later:

PROGRAM, FOR THE FIRST THIRD OF THE FALL TERM.

9 until 9-20, ...	Opening Exercises.		
9.20 until 10.5, .	Seniors, Chemistry,	Mr. Clark.	
	Sub-Seniors No. 1, Grammar,	Mr. S. T. Bowen.	
	Sub-Seniors No. 2, Higher Arithmetic, ...	Mr. Webb.	
	Juniors No. 1, Reading,	Miss Hance.	
	Juniors No. 2, Grammar,	Mr. T. H. Bowen.	
	Sub-Juniors No. 1, { Sub-Juniors No. 2, } Spelling.	Miss Ostrom.	
10.5 until 10.15.	Rest, and change of Classes.		
10.15 until 11. ...	Seniors, Theory and Practice,	Prof. Perkins.	
	*Sub-Seniors No. 1, Geometry,	Mr. S. T. Bowen.	
	*Sub-Seniors No. 2, Natural Philosophy, ..	Mr. Clark.	
	Juniors No. 1, Intellectual Arithmetic, ...	Mr. Eaton.	
	Juniors No. 2, Intellectual Arithmetic, ...	Miss Ostrom.	
	Sub-Juniors No. 1, Elementary Arithmetic, ..	Mr. Webb.	
	Sub-Juniors No. 2, Grammar,	Mr. T. H. Bowen.	
11 until 11. 10, .	Rest, and change of Classes.		
11.10 until 11.55	Seniors, Higher Algebra,	Prof. Perkins.	
	†Sub-Seniors No. 1, Natural Philosophy, ..	Mr. Clark.	
	†Sub-Seniors No. 2, Geometry,	Mr. S. T. Bowen.	
	Juniors No. 1, Algebra,	Mr. Eaton.	
	Juniors No. 2, Elementary Arithmetic, ..	Mr. Webb.	
	Sub-Juniors No. 1, Grammar,	Mr. T. H. Bowen.	
	Sub-Juniors No. 2, History,	Miss Hance.	
11.55 until 12.15.	Recess.		
12. 15 until 1. ...	Seniors, Rhetoric,	Mr. S. T. Bowen.	
	Sub-Seniors No. 1, Science of Government, ..	Mr. Eaton.	
	Sub-Seniors No. 2, Drawing,	Miss Ostrom.	
	Juniors No. 1, Grammar,	Mr. T. H. Bowen.	
	Juniors No. 2, Algebra,	Prof. Perkins.	
	Sub-Juniors No. 1, History,	Miss Hance.	
	Sub-Juniors No. 2, Elementary Arithmetic	Mr. Webb.	
1 until 1. 10,....	Rest, and change of Classes.		
1.10 until 1.55, .	Seniors, Intellectual Philosophy,	Mr. S. T. Bowen.	
	Sub-Seniors No. 1, Higher Arithmetic, ...	Mr. Webb.	
	Sub-Seniors No. 2, Science of Government, ..	Mr. Eaton.	
	Juniors No. 1, { Juniors No. 2, } Writing,	Mr. Clark.	
	Sub-Juniors No. 1, Reading,	Miss Hance.	
	Sub-Juniors No. 2, Geography,	Miss Ostrom.	
1. 55 until 2, ...	Dismission.		
3.15 until 4.15, .	Mondays, { Tuesdays, { Wednesdays, { Thursdays, { Fridays, {	Vocal Music,	Mr. T. H. Bowen.
	Lectures on various topics.		
	*United on Tuesdays and Fridays, in Natural Philosophy.		
	†United on Tuesdays and Fridays, in Geometry,		
	Mr. Clark. Mr. S. T. Bowen.		

PROGRAM,

FOR SECOND THIRD OF FALL TERM.

9 until 9.20,...	Opening exercises.	
	{ Seniors, Physiology,	Mr. Eaton.
	{ *Sub-Seniors No. 1, Geometry,	Mr. S. T. Bowen.
	{ *Sub-Seniors No. 2, Natural Philosophy, ..	Mr. Clark.
9.20 until 10.5,.	{ Juniors No. 1, Elementary Arithmetic,...	Mr. Webb.
	{ Juniors No. 2, Grammar,	Mr. T. H. Bowen.
	{ Sub-Juniors No. 1, Geography,	Miss Ostrom.
	{ Sub-Juniors No. 2, History,	Miss Hance.
10.5 until 10.15,	Rest, and change of classes.	
	{ Seniors, Aids to Compositions,	Mr. S. T. Bowen.
	{ Sub-Seniors No. 1, Algebra,	Mr. Eaton.
	{ Sub-Seniors No. 2, Algebra,	Prof. Perkins.
10.15 until 11,.	{ Juniors No. 1, Grammar,	Mr. T. H. Bowen.
	{ Juniors No. 2, History,	Miss Hance.
	{ Sub-Juniors No. 1, Intellectual Arithmetic,	Mr. Webb.
	{ Sub-Juniors No. 2, Geography,	Miss Ostrom.
11 until 11.10,.	Rest, and change of classes.	
	{ Seniors, Trigonometry and Surveying, ...	Prof. Perkins.
	{ †Sub-Seniors No. 1, Natural Philosophy, ...	Mr. Clark.
	{ †Sub-Seniors No. 2, Geometry,	Mr. S. T. Bowen.
11.10 until 11.55	{ Juniors No. 1, Algebra,	Mr. Eaton.
	{ Juniors No. 2, Reading,	Miss Hance.
	{ Sub-Juniors No. 1, Elementary Arithmetic,	Mr. Webb.
	{ Sub-Juniors No. 2, Grammar,	Mr. T. H. Bowen.
11.55 until 12.15	Recess.	
	{ Seniors, Chemistry,	Mr. Clark.
	{ Sub-Seniors No. 1, { Drawing,	Miss Ostrom.
	{ Sub-Seniors No. 2, {	Miss Hance.
12.15 until 1,...	{ Juniors No. 1, Reading,	Miss Hance.
	{ Juniors No. 2, Algebra,	Prof. Perkins.
	{ Sub-Juniors No. 1, Grammar,	Mr. T. H. Bowen.
	{ Sub-Juniors No. 2, Elementary Arithmetic,	Mr. Webb.
1 until 1.10, ...	Rest, and change of classes.	
	{ Seniors, Intellectual Philosophy,	Mr. S. T. Bowen.
	{ Sub-Seniors No. 1 { Science of Government,	Mr. Eaton.
	{ Sub-Seniors No. 2 {	Miss Hance.
1.10 until 1.55,.	{ Juniors No. 1, History,	Miss Hance.
	{ Juniors No. 2, Higher Arithmetic,	Mr. Webb.
	{ Sub-Juniors No. 1, { Writing,	Mr. Clark.
	{ Sub-Juniors No. 2, {	
1.55 until 2,....	Dismission.	
	{ Mondays,	
	{ Tuesdays,	
3.15 until 4.15,.	{ Wednesdays,	
	{ Thursdays,	
	{ Fridays, Lectures on various topics.	
	{ Vocal Music,	Mr. T. H. Bowen.

* United on Tuesdays and Fridays in Natural Philosophy, Mr. Clark.

† United on Tuesdays and Fridays in Geometry, Mr. S. T. Bowen.

PROGRAM,

FOR THE LAST THIRD OF FALL TERM.

9 until 9.20, ...	Opening exercises.	
9.20 until 10.5, .	{ Seniors, Physiology,	Mr. Eaton.
	{ *Sub-Seniors No. 1, Geometry,	Mr. S. T. Bowen
	{ *Sub-Seniors No. 2, Natural Philosophy, ..	Mr. Clark.
	{ Juniors No. 1, History,	Miss Hance.
	{ Juniors No. 2, Grammar,	Mr. T. H. Bowen.
	{ Sub-Juniors No. 1, Elementary Arithmetic, ..	Mr. Webb.
	{ Sub-Juniors No. 2, Intellectual Arithmetic, ..	Miss Ostrom.
	Rest, and change of Classes.	
10.5 until 10.15, .		
10.15 until 11, ..	{ Seniors, Aids to Compositions,	Mr. S. T. Bowen.
	{ Sub-Seniors No. 1, } Spelling,	Mr. Eaton.
	{ Sub-Seniors No. 2, }	Mr. Webb.
	{ Juniors No. 1, Higher Arithmetic,	Miss Hance.
	{ Juniors No. 2, History,	Miss Ostrom.
	{ Sub-Juniors No. 1, Geography,	Mr. T. H. Bowen.
	{ Sub-Juniors No. 2, Grammar,	Miss Hance.
	Rest, and change of Classes.	
11 until 11.10, ..		
11.10 until 11.55	{ Seniors, Astronomy,	Prof. Perkins.
	{ †Sub-Seniors No. 1, Natural Philosophy, ..	Mr. Clark.
	{ †Sub-Seniors No. 2, Geometry,	Mr. S. T. Bowen.
	{ Juniors No. 1, } Geography and mapping, {	Miss Ostrom and
	{ Juniors No. 2, }	Mr. Webb.
	{ Sub-Juniors No. 1, Algebra,	Mr. T. H. Bowen.
	{ Sub-Juniors No. 2, Reading,	Miss Hance.
	Recess.	
11.55 until 12.15		
12.15 until 1, ..	{ Seniors, Agricultural Chemistry,	Mr. Clark.
	{ Sub-Seniors No. 1, } Book-keeping,	Mr. Eaton.
	{ Sub-Seniors No. 2, }	Mr. T. H. Bowen.
	{ Juniors No. 1, Grammar,	Prof. Perkins.
	{ Juniors No. 2, Algebra,	Miss Hance.
	{ Sub-Juniors No. 1, History,	Mr. Webb.
	{ Sub-Juniors No. 2, Elementary Arithmetic, ..	Miss Hance.
	Rest, and change of Classes.	
1 until 1.10,		
1.10 until 1.55, .	{ Seniors, Moral Philosophy,	Prof. Perkins.
	{ Sub-Seniors No. 1, Drawing,	Miss Ostrom.
	{ Sub-Seniors No. 2, Grammar,	Mr. S. T. Bowen.
	{ Juniors No. 1, Algebra,	Mr. Eaton.
	{ Juniors No. 2, Reading,	Miss Hance.
	{ Sub-Juniors No. 1, Grammar,	Mr. T. H. Bowen.
	{ Sub-Juniors No. 2, Algebra,	Mr. Webb.
	Dismissal.	
1.55 until 2,		
3.15 until 4.15, .	{ Mondays, }	Vocal Music,
	{ Tuesdays, }	
	{ Wednesdays, }	
	{ Thursdays, }	
	{ Fridays, Lectures on various topics. }	
	Mr. T. H. Bowen.	

* United on Tuesdays and Fridays, in Natural Philosophy, Mr. Clark.

† United on Tuesdays and Fridays, in Geometry, Mr. S. T. Bowen.

(E.)

Amount of mileage paid at the end of each term to the students of the respective counties.

Counties	Amount paid to each pupil.
Albany, -----	\$0 00
Allegany, -----	7 68
Broome, -----	4 35
Cattaraugus, -----	8 76
Cayuga, -----	5 16
Chautauque, -----	10 08
Chemung, -----	5 94
Chenango, -----	3 30
Clinton, -----	4 86
Columbia, -----	0 87
Cortland, -----	4 20
Delaware, -----	2 31
Dutchess, -----	2 19
Erie, -----	9 75
Essex, -----	3 78
Franklin, -----	6 36
Fulton, -----	1 35
Genesee, -----	8 49
Greene, -----	1 02
Hamilton, -----	2 46
Herkimer, -----	2 37
Jefferson, -----	4 80
Kings, -----	4 38
Lewis, -----	4 26
Livingston, -----	7 14
Madison, -----	3 03
Monroe, -----	7 53
Montgomery, -----	1 26
New-York, -----	4 35

Niagara,	9 00
Oneida,	2 79
Onondaga,	4 38
Ontario,	6 66
Orange,	3 15
Orleans,	7 71
Oswego,	5 01
Otsego,	1 98
Putnam,	3 18
Queens,	5 01
Rensselaer,	0 18
Richmond,	4 74
Rockland,	3 66
Saratoga,	0 90
Schenectady,	0 45
Schoharie,	0 96
Seneca,	5 91
St. Lawrence,	6 18
Steuben,	6 48
Suffolk,	6 78
Sullivan,	3 39
Tioga,	5 01
Tompkins,	5 10
Ulster,	1 74
Warren,	1 86
Washington,	1 50
Wayne,	5 43
Westchester,	3 90
Wyoming,	9 09
Yates,	6 36

(F.)

To the Graduates of the State Normal School :

In pursuance of the request of the executive committee of the Normal School, I have prepared the following circular. Its object is to bring before each of you, the claims which the agricultural interests of New-York have upon you, for your co-operation in aiding, so far as you can consistently with your duties as common school teachers, in making known the true principles of farming. The science of agriculture is not only of great utility, but is the foundation of the wealth of all nations, and consequently should receive, to a certain extent, the fostering care of government.

It is believed that you, who have, in part, been educated by the liberality of this State, will respond cheerfully to any reasonable demands which may be made for the advancement of her interests in this respect. It is also believed, that your attention being once called to this subject, you will readily see that you have it in your power to do much good in this direction; and that you will not only feel a willingness, but a desire, thus to extend the knowledge of this important branch of education.

Those who shall hereafter receive the diploma of this institution, will be required to understand, to a certain extent, the elementary principles of agriculture, and for this reason they, as teachers, will be better prepared than yourselves to diffuse this knowledge through the community, by means of the common schools. To supply in part the deficiencies under which you will labor in the advancement of this knowledge, our executive committee have directed me to transmit to each of you a copy of Prof. Johnston's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, which work has been recently adopted as an elementary text book for this school. They are enabled to do this by the liberality of James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Geneseo, acting as the representative of his late father.

The earnestness which our committee feel in this matter will be seen from the following extract, taken from their last annual report made, through the Regents of the University, to the Legislature, Feb. 11, 1850.

[illegible]

much satisfaction from the Society at its last annual meeting. It is referred to that year's report. It is a very valuable addition to the text, and is understood, to be in the opinion of the Boston school in-

R. PERKINS.

W. PERKINS.

Principal of N. S.

...their commendation
...; and would res-
... of the Normal School
... of Agricultural Chemistry

ROSEMER MORGAN,

Executive Committee.

LET.

BELL,

— — — — —

Committee.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

With the County which they represent, Place of residence in Albany, and nearest Post Office, to their Permanent Residence.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, (New-York City,) Speaker, Congress Hall.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Home Post Office.</i>	<i>Boarding House.</i>
Allen, Henry J.,	New-York,	New-York,	Washington Hall.
Allen, Orlando,	Erie,	Buffalo,	Delavan House.
Anthon, Wm. Henry,	Richmond,	Vanderbilts Landing,	Congress Hall.
Atwood, Henry,	Erie,	Lancaster,	Franklin House.
Babcock, Robert,	Albany,	Cedar Hill,	Bethlehem Turnpike.
Babcock, Jephtha, W.,	Niagara,	Somerset,	Delavan House.
Backhouse, Edward T.,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	City Hotel.
Baker, Geo. E.,	do	Williamsburgh,	Delavan House.
Barnes, Milton,	Orange,	Edenville,	Franklin House.
Belknap, Oliver,	do	Coldenham,	American Hotel.
Benedict, Joseph,	Oneida,	Utica,	Stanwix Hall.
Benedict, Theo. H.,	Westchester, ...	Tarrytown,	Congress Hall.
Bird, William A.,	Erie,	Black Rock,	Congress Hall.

"The committee appreciating the great and growing importance of agricultural science, and considering it, in its elementary principles, an appropriate subject for common school instruction; and considering also, that with the aid of suitable text books now, or soon to be attainable, the subject, always appropriate, has at length become feasible for such instruction, have recently assigned to it a more prominent place than it had before held in the Normal School, by making it a separate or independent branch, and requiring it to be taught as an essential or constituent part of the course of study pursued in the school. The committee, impressed as they themselves are, with the great importance of this new subject of study, hope to be able, through their normal graduates, acting under a like impression, to cause it to be introduced into all the schools taught by such graduates, and through their influence, and that of such schools, to cause it to be finally adopted as part of the regular course of study in all the common schools, at least in the rural or agricultural parts of the State.

The committee have learned, with much satisfaction, from the proceedings of the State Agricultural Society at its last annual meeting, that a treatise on the subject above referred to, has been recently prepared by Professor Norton, and submitted to the society, who, after due examination have recommended it as a very valuable production, specially appropriate for the use of common schools, and have directed it to be published with a view, as is understood, to such a use. Such a treatise at this time, together with the text books already published and in practical use, will, in the opinion of the committee, furnish all needful facilities for common school instruction on the subject above referred to."

GEO. R. PERKINS.

Normal School, Albany March, 1850.

Principal of N. S.

The executive committee are happy to express their commendation of the above circular, prepared by Prof. Perkins; and would respectfully and earnestly urge upon the graduates of the Normal School the importance of introducing the study of Agricultural Chemistry into the schools under their charge.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,

Chairman of the Executive Committee.

GIDEON HAWLEY,

WM. H. CAMPBELL,

CH. L. AUSTIN.

} *Committee.*

Albany, March, 1850.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

With the County which they represent, Place of residence in Albany, and nearest Post Office, to their Permanent Residence.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, (New-York City,) Speaker, Congress Hall.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Home Post Office.</i>	<i>Boarding House.</i>
Allen, Henry J.,	New-York,	New-York,	Washington Hall.
Allen, Orlando,	Erie,	Buffalo,	Delavan House.
Anthon, Wm. Henry,	Richmond,	Vanderbilts Landing,	Congress Hall.
Atwood, Henry,	Erie,	Lancaster,	Franklin House.
Babcock, Robert,	Albany,	Cedar Hill,	Bethlehem Turnpike.
Babcock, Jephtha, W.,	Niagara,	Somerset,	Delavan House.
Backhouse, Edward T.,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	City Hotel.
Baker, Geo. E.,	do	Williamsburgh,	Delavan House.
Barnes, Milton,	Orange,	Edenville,	Franklin House.
Belknap, Oliver,	do	Coldenham,	American Hotel.
Benedict, Joseph,	Oneida,	Utica,	Stanwix Hall.
Benedict, Theo. H.,	Westchester, ..	Tarrytown,	Congress Hall.
Bird, William A.,	Erie,	Black Rock,	Congress Hall.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Home Post Office.</i>	<i>Boarding House.</i>
Bishop, Philetus W.,	Columbia,	Chatham 4 Corners,	Stanwix Hall.
Blackstone, Wyllis,	New-York,	New-York,	140 State street.
Bottom, Edward W.,	Wayne,	Huron,	Delavan House.
Bowne, William,	Putnam,	Cold Spring,	Franklin House.
Bradley,	Cayuga,	Kelloggsville,	Delavan House.
Brayton, George,	Oneida,	Westerville,	Delavan House.
Briggs, Danl. Clark,	Westchester,	Peekskill,	Delavan House.
Burroughs, Silas M.,	Orleans,	Medina,	Mansion House.
Bushnell, Loren,	Jefferson,	La Fargeville,	Adams House.
Cady, Howard C.,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	Congress Hall.
Campbell, Henry J.,	Otsego,	Cherry Valley,	Delavan House.
Carrington, Joel,	Steuben,	South Dansville,	Stanwix Hall.
Chamberlin, Alvin,	Livingston,	Lima,	37 Maiden lane.
Clark, George,	New-York,	New-York,	Delavan House.
Clark, John F.,	Onondaga,	South Onondaga,	Stanwix Hall.
Coffin, Edward S.,	Otsego,	Cooperstown,	Delavan House.
Colvin, Levi,	Cayuga,	Cato,	Delavan House.
Cooke, J. Atwater,	Greene,	Catskill,	Delavan House.
Congdon, Anson,	Allegany,	West Clarksville,	American Hotel.
Corser, Caleb B.,	Monroe,	Spencerport,	Albany Hotel.
Davis, John P.,	Ulster,	Rondout,	47 Montgomery street.
Dennison, Daniel,	Onondaga,	Onondaga P. O.,	15 Jay street.
Dewey, James,	New-York,	New-York,	Eagle Tavern.
Dougherty, Michael,	New-York,	New-York,	
Douglas, Daniel, W.,	Chautauque,	Fredonia,	Delavan House.

Doyle, Samuel,	Delaware,	Hancock,	Franklin House.
Elderkin, Noble S.,	St. Lawrence,	Potsdam,	Mansion House.
Elwood, Reuben,	Schenectady,	Scotia,	Stanwix Hall.
Ely, Jas.,	Tioga,	Owego,	Stanwix Hall.
Farr, James,	Washington,	Fort Ann,	Delavan House.
Ferris, Benj. G.,	Tompkins,	Ithaca,	Delavan House.
Feller, Wm. H.,	Dutchess,	Upper Red Hook, ..	Delavan House.
Fisk, Levi,	Genesee,	Byron,	Delavan House.
Fitzhugh, Wm. A.,	Monroe,	Rochester,	Congress Hall.
Fordyce Nathaniel H., ..	Monroe,	Pittsford,	Albany Hotel.
French, Jarius,	Madison, .....	.....	Delavan House.
Gilbert, William A.,	Jefferson,	Adams P. O.	American Hotel.
Gleason, William, Jr., ..	Delaware,	Moresville,	Delavan House.
Graham, Alexander,	Tompkins,	Burdett,	Delavan House.
Gregory, Alonzo A.,	Cattaraugus,	Ellicottville,	Delavan House.
Gregory, Wm. S.,	New-York,	New-York,	Eagle Tavern.
Green, Wm. D.,	New-York,	New-York,	Eagle Tavern.
Harris, Hamilton,	Albany,	Albany,	722 Broadway.
Harris, Levi,	Chenango,	South New Berlin, ..	6 Pine street.
Hatch, Moses P.,	Oswego,	Oswego,	City Hotel.
Heath, S. Pulver,	Montgomery,	Amsterdam,	Mansion House.
Hewitt, Henry G.,	Clinton,	Plattsburgh,	Mansion House.
Higby, Chas. G.,	Steuben,	Prattsburgh,	Franklin House.
Hinds, Roger W.,	Broome,	Binghamton,	65 Maiden lane.
Horton, John,	St. Lawrence,	Madrid,	Mansion House.
Hoppin, Franklin B.,	Madison,	Lebanon,	Stanwix Hall.
Humphrey, Wolcott J., ..	Wyoming,	Sheldon,	Delavan House.
Ingersoll, Laman,	Chenango,	Guilford,	55 Maiden lane.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Home Post Office.</i>	<i>Boarding House.</i>
Jayne, Samuel Jr.,	Yates,	Benton,	Delavan House.
Kinsley, Henry,	Greene,	Ashland,	Franklin House.
Kellogg, Alvan,	Cortland,	Scott,	Delavan House.
Lake, Orrin D.,	Livingston,	Ridge,	Albany Hotel.
Langdon, John D.,	Columbia,	Copake,	Delavan House.
Lawyer, A. L.,	Schoharie,	Cobleskill,	15 Jay street.
Leggett, Abraham,	Saratoga,	Bemis Heights,	24 Plain street.
Le Roy, D. C.,	Onondaga,	Camillus,	Stanwix Hall.
Lesley, George,	Rensselaer,	Troy,	Stanwix Hall.
Lewis, Benjamin F.,	Oswego,	Redfield,	Mansion House.
Lyon, Caleb,	Lewis,	Lyonsdale,	Delavan House.
McLouth, Thomas J.,	Ontario,	Manchester,	Stanwix Hall.
Macomber Sanford L.,	New-York,	New-York,	Albany Hotel.
Maurice James,	Queens,	Williamsburgh,	Stanwix Hall.
Miles, James H.,	Steuben,	Addison,	Stanwix Hall.
Minier, Samuel,	Chemung,	Big Flats,	Franklin House.
Moss, Abijah H.,	Niagara,	Lockport,	Delavan House.
Nelson, William J.,	Cattaraugus,	Great Valley,	Franklin House.
Noble, David, 2d,	Warren,	Johnsburgh,	Delavan House.
Norton, Emery E.,	Allegany,	Angelica,	Delavan House.
Pardee, Henry,	Ontario,	Victor,	Stanwix Hall.
Perry, Eli,	Altany,	Albany,	87 Washington street.
Perry, John L.,	Saratoga,	Saratoga Springs,	Mansion House.
Pool, John Jr.,	Jefferson,	Great Bend,	Delavan House.
Rider, Lewis,	Oneida,	Florence,	Stanwix Hall.

Robinson Charles,	Dutchess,	Sprout Creek,	Mansion House.
Rockwell Lewis,	Schoharie,	Esperance,	15 Jay street.
Rouse, Lorenzo,	Oneida,	Paris,	Stanwix Hall.
Rowe, Albert,	Genesee,	Alexander,	Delavan House.
Rumsey, Phineas,	Orange,	Goshen,	American Hotel.
Russell, William,	Rensselaer,	Pittstown,	Mansion House.
Russell, William F.,	Ulster,	Saugerties,	Franklin House.
Ryan, John,	New-York,	New-York,	Eagle Tavern.
Severance, Charles C.,	Erie,	Springville,	Delavan House.
Shall, Daniel,	Herkimer,	Starkville,	130 State street.
Sherman, Howland R.,	Dutchess,	Poughkeepsie,	Delavan House.
Shultes, Adam I.,	Albany,	Bernville,	Beardsley's Hotel.
Sickles, Jacob,	Rockland,	Blauveltville,	Franklin House.
Smith, Austin,	Chautauque,	Westfield,	Delavan House.
Smith, Egbert T.,	Suffolk,	Fireplace,	City Hotel.
Snell, Conrad P.,	Montgomery,	Stone Arabia,	Delavan House.
Southwick, Orrin,	Seneca,	Junius,	Delavan House.
Stevens, George,	Onondaga,	Syracuse,	Stanwix Hall.
Stewart, John,	Fulton,	Johnstown,	Franklin House.
Stilwell, Smith,	St. Lawrence,	Ogdensburg,	Mansion House.
Stratton, Jonathan,	Sullivan,	Thompsonville,	American House.
Swords, Charles R.,	New-York,	New-York,	Congress Hall.
Thompson, Albert A.,	New-York,	New-York,	Mansion House.
Thompson, O. C.,	Rensselaer,	Hoag's Corners,	Clinton Hotel.
Townsend, John J.,	New-York,	New-York,	Congress Hall.
Tuthill, Franklin,	Suffolk,	Southold,	American Hotel.
Underwood, George,	Cayuga,	Auburn,	Delavan House.
Varnum Joseph B., Jr.,	New-York,	New-York,	Congress Hall.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Home Post Office.</i>	<i>Boarding House.</i>
Wakeman, Abram,	New-York,	New-York,	Congress Hall.
Ward, Lebeus B.,	New-York,	New-York,	140 State street.
Welden, Abraham,	Essex,	Willisburgh,	Stanwix Hall.
Wheeler William A.,	Franklin,	Malone,	Mansion House.
Whiteside, Thomas C.,	Washington,	South Easton,	Delavan House.
Wooster, John H.,	Herkimer,	Newport,	Stanwix Hall.
Wright, Worthington,	Otsego,	Oneonta,	Franklin House.
Yeomans, Theron G.,	Wayne,	Walworth,	Delavan House.
OFFICERS.			
Sherman, Richard U., Clerk,	Oneida,	Utica,	Stanwix Hall.
Archer, Ornon, Deputy Clerk,	Wayne,	Marion,	Stanwix Hall.
McQuade, James, Deputy Clerk,	Oneida,	Utica,	Stanwix Hall.
Wadsworth, Louis F., Deputy Clerk., ..	New-York,	New-York,	Eagle Tavern.
Huntington Daniel W., Deputy Clerk., ..	Franklin,	Malone,	Mansion House.
Platt, George W., Postmaster,	Clinton,	Plattsburgh,	186 North Pearl street.
Goddard, Willet B., Serg.-at-arms,	Tompkins,	Ithaca,	Congress Hall.
Crooker, Dewitt C., Ass't Serg.-at-arms, .	Cattaraugus,	Ellicottville,	Franklin House.
Tuell, Saml. R., Doorkeeper,	Steuben,	Bath,	Stanwix Hall.
Parks, John, Ass't Doorkeeper,	Orleans,	Medina,	Franklin Hotel.
Osborn, Thomas E., Ass't Doorkeeper, ..	Madison,	Cazenovia,	Mech. and Farmers' Hotel.
Scott, Wm., Doorkeeper ladies gallery, ..	Livingston,	Genesee,	Congress Hall.
Adam Mott, Doorkeeper gents. gallery, ..	Rensselaer,	West Sandlake,	Beardsley's Hotel.
Durrin, Wm., Librarian,	Westchester,	Peekskill,	Eagle Tavern.
Gregory, Lewis R., Ass't Librarian,	Albany,	Albany,	27 Wilson street.

State of New-York.

No. 14.

IN ASSEMBLY, JAN. 18, 1851.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

(ADOPTED JANUARY 18, 1851.)

1. Upon the appearance of a quorum, the Speaker having taken the chair, and the members being called to order, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistakes therein may be corrected by the House ; and in all cases of the absence of a quorum, the members present may take such measures as shall be necessary to procure the attendance of absent members ; and the Speaker, with the consent of the majority of the members present, may adjourn from day to day until a quorum shall appear.

2. After the reading and approving of the journal, the order of business, which shall not in any case be departed from, except by the unanimous consent of the House, shall be as follows :

1. The presentation of petitions.
2. Reports of standing committees.
3. Reports of select committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Communications from the State officers.
6. Messages from the Senate.
7. Third reading of bills.
8. Motions, resolutions, notices, and introduction of bills.
9. Unfinished business.

10. Special orders of the day.
11. General orders of the day ; but messages from the Governor, communications from State officers, and messages from the Senate, may be considered at any time.
3. Motions for reference to different committees shall be put in the following order ; and the same shall not be considered in committee of the whole until printed :
 1. To the committee of the whole.
 2. To a standing committee.
 3. To a select committee.
4. No bill shall be ordered to a third reading without having been acted on in committee of the whole.
5. The Speaker shall cause the Clerk to make a list of all bills, resolutions and reports of committees, and other proceedings of the House which are committed to a committee of the whole, and not made a special order of the day for any particular day ; which list shall be called "*The General Orders of the Day*."
6. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.
7. The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to the appeal of the House. On every appeal from the decision of the Speaker, he shall have the right in his place to assign his reasons for his decision. He shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such a substitution shall not extend beyond one day, unless by leave of the House.
8. When the House shall be equally divided, including the Speaker's vote, the question shall be lost.
9. When the Speaker is putting the question no member shall walk across or out of the House.
10. When the House adjourns, the members shall keep their seats until the Speaker shall have left the chair.

11. Every member previous to his speaking, shall rise from his seat and address himself to the Speaker.

12. When two or more members rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.

13. No member shall speak more than twice to the same general question without leave of the House ; nor more than once in any case, until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

14. While a member is speaking, no member shall entertain any private discourse, or pass between him and the chair.

15. A member called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. All decisions of the chair on questions of order shall be conclusive, unless reversed on appeal to the House.

16. Every member who shall be within the bar of the House when a question is stated from the chair, shall vote thereon, unless he be excused by the House, or unless he be directly interested in the question, in which case he shall not vote. No member shall be permitted to vote on any question, unless within the bar when his name is called in regular order. The bar of the House shall be deemed to include only the Assembly Chamber within the rails, including the cloak-room.

17. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place.

18. Every member previous to presenting a petition or memorial shall endorse on the same the substance thereof, and add his name ; the clerk shall then read the endorsement ; after which, the Speaker shall put the question on the reference of said petition or memorial.

19. Every motion shall be first stated by the Speaker before debate ; and every such motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

20. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

21. If the question in debate contain several distinct propositions, any member may have the same divided ; but a motion to strike out and insert shall be indivisible.

22. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times are proposed, the question shall first be put on the largest sum and longest time.

23. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received unless for a call of the House, for the previous question, to postpone it indefinitely, to adjourn it to a certain day, to lay it on the table, to commit it, to amend it, or to adjourn the House.

24. A motion to lay a question on the table shall be decided without amendment or debate ; a motion to commit until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment and debate of the main question ; and a motion to postpone a question indefinitely, or to adjourn it to a day certain, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment of the main question.

25. The "previous question" shall be as follows—"*Shall the main question be now put?*" and until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment or debate. When on taking the previous question, the House shall decide that the main question shall not now be put, the main question shall be considered as still remaining under debate. The "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution, or other matter under consideration ; and in cases where there shall be pending amendments which have been adopted in committee of the whole, but not acted on in the House, the question shall first be taken upon such amendments in their order, and without further debate or amendment.

26. A motion to adjourn the House shall always be in order, and decided without debate.

27. In all cases where a bill, order, resolution or motion shall be entered on the journal of the House, the name of the member moving the same shall also be entered on the journal.

28. If any ten members require it, the ayes and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journal.

29. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise especially directed by the House.

30. Select committees to whom original references are made, and all committees to whom private claims are referred, shall in all cases report a state of facts with their opinion thereon.

31. Every bill originating in this House, shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by an order of the House and a report of a committee. One day's notice at least shall be given of a motion for leave to bring in a bill unless the House otherwise unanimously allow; such notice shall specify the subject matter of such bill; and all resolutions of reference and instruction to committees shall state the subject to be referred.

32. All bills brought into this House by any member or committee, shall be endorsed with the name of the member or committee bringing in the same; all bills introduced by members on leave shall be referred to one of the standing committees or to a select committee; such committee may report adversely to the entire bill, with or without amendment, and the bill, if any, reported by such a committee, shall then become the bill before the House for consideration.

33. The titles of all bills introduced into the house for repealing, modifying, or amending any existing law, shall state concisely the subject matter sought to be so amended, modified, or repealed.

34. No private bill shall be brought into this House, but upon a memorial or petition presented to the House, and signed by the party or parties praying for such bill, except by the unanimous consent of the House.

35. No bill shall be committed or amended until it has been twice read.

36. Every message from the Senate communicating any bill for the concurrence of this House, shall, with the accompanying documents, if any, be referred to a standing or select committee to consider and report thereon.

37. All amendments by the Senate to bills which have passed this House, shall be referred to a standing or select committee, to examine and report thereon, unless the House shall otherwise expressly order or allow.

38. In forming a committee of the whole House, the Speaker shall leave the chair, and shall appoint a chairman to preside.

39. The rules of the House shall be observed in the committee of the whole so far as may be applicable, except limiting the number of times of speaking, and except that the ayes and noes shall not be taken. Such committee may strike out the enacting clause of a bill, and report that fact to the House : and if the report be agreed to by the House, it shall be deemed a rejection of the bill.

40. Bills committed to a committee of the whole House, shall, in committee of the whole thereon, be first read through, unless the committee shall otherwise order, and then read and debated by sections, leaving the title to be last considered. All amendments shall be noted on a separate piece of paper, and reported to the House by the chairman of the committee of the whole ; after the report, the bill shall be still subject to debate and amendment before the question to engross is put ; and such amendments only shall be in order, as were offered and decided in committee of the whole House.

41. A similar mode of proceeding shall be observed with bills which have originated in the Senate, as with bills originating in this House.

42. If, at any time when in committee of the whole House, there be not present a quorum to do business, the chairman shall immediately report that fact to the Speaker.

43. On a motion, in committee of the whole House to rise and report progress, the question shall be decided without debate.

44. Every bill shall receive three several readings, previous to its being passed ; and the second and third reading shall be on different days ; and the third reading shall be on a day subsequent to that on which the bill passed in committee of the whole House, unless the House unanimously direct otherwise ; and the question on the final passage of a bill shall be taken immediately after such third reading, and without debate : and no bill shall be read the last time, unless it shall have been once printed without the consent of a majority of the members present.

45. A standing committee of five members shall be appointed to be called "The committee on engrossed bills ;" whose duty it shall be carefully to examine all the bills passed by this House, and see that the same are correctly engrossed, and report the same to the House before they are signed by the Speaker.

46. Reports from the committee on engrossed bills shall at all times be in order, and have the preference to any other business.

47. When a bill passes the House, the Speaker shall certify the same, with the date thereof, at the foot of the bill.

48. No motion for reconsideration shall be in order unless on the same day or day following that on which the decision proposed to be reconsidered took place; nor unless one of the majority shall move such reconsideration. A motion for reconsideration being put and lost, shall not be renewed; nor shall any subject or vote be a second time reconsidered without unanimous consent.

49. A standing committee of five members shall be appointed on bills coming within the ninth Section of the first Article, and 14th Section of Article seven of the Constitution of this State; and when any bill shall have passed in committee of the whole House, on which the Speaker may entertain doubts whether it comes within the provision of either of the said sections, it shall be referred to the said committee to examine and report thereon, before the question on the final passage shall be taken.

50. A motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of any bill, shall be made by a member who voted in favor of the decision of the House on the question on the final passage of the bill; and except in the case of a two-third bill, a majority of all the members elected to the House shall be required to reconsider the same; and on a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of any bill requiring the assent of two-thirds of all the members elected to this House, two-thirds of the members elected to the House shall be required to reconsider the same. But the vote on the final passage of any bill creating, continuing, altering, or renewing any moneyed incorporation shall not be reconsidered whenever such bill shall be lost.

51. No standing rule or order of this House shall be suspended, changed or rescinded, without one day's previous notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall the 50th rule, so far as it applies to two-third bills, be altered, changed, rescinded or suspended, unless two-thirds of all members elected to this House agree to such alteration, change, rescinding or suspension.

52. No person, unless in the exercise of an official duty or by special invitation of a member, shall be admitted on the floor of the House, except members of the Senate, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, other state officers, Regents of the University, and such reporters as the Speaker shall designate. The privilege of admission under any invitation shall not extend beyond the day on which such invitation shall be given.

53. Standing committees, consisting of five members each, shall be appointed on the following subjects:

Ways and Means,
Commerce and Navigation,
Canals,
Railroads,
Banks and Insurance Companies,
Two-third and three-fifth Bills,
Colleges, Academies and Common Schools,
Grievances,
Privileges and elections,
Petitions of Aliens,
Erection and Division of Towns and Counties,
Claims,
Internal affairs of Towns and Counties,
Medical Societies and Colleges,
Incorporation of Cities and Villages,
Manufacture of Salt,
Trade and Manufactures,
State Prisons,
Engrossed Bills,
Militia and Public Defence,
Roads and Bridges,
Public Lands,
Indian Affairs,
Charitable and Religious Societies,

Agriculture,

Expiring Laws,

Public Printing,

Expenditures in the Executive Department,

Expenditures of the House ; and

A Committee on the Judiciary, consisting of seven members.

And it shall be the duty of each of the several committees to inquire into the matters indicated by its name, and to report thereon to the House any information, and any bill or resolution which it may deem conducive to the public good.

54. There shall be printed of course, and without order, 380 copies of all original bills reported by committees of either House ; and 800 copies of all messages from the Governor, (except messages certifying his approval of bills,) all reports of standing or select committees, and all reports or communications made in pursuance of law, or of a resolution of this House ; which number shall be denominated the usual number. And all motions or resolutions for the printing of an extra number of any document, paper or bill, shall be referred as of course to the printing committee to report thereon.

55. It shall be the duty of the committee on public printing, to examine and report on all questions of printing referred to them, and to state an approximate estimate of the cost in the particular case referred, when practicable: to examine, from time to time, and ascertain whether the prices charged for printing are in conformity to the contract therefor, and whether it is done in conformity to the orders of the House, and without unreasonable delay ; to ascertain and report what number of copies ought usually to be printed, and how distributed ; and to report to the House, from time to time, any measures they may deem useful for the economical and proper management of the public printing.

56. It shall be the duty of the committee on expenditures of the House and in the Executive Department, severally to inquire into the said expenditures, and whether the same have been made in conformity to law, and whether proper vouchers exist for the same, and whether the funds provided for the purpose are economically applied,
[Assembly, No. 14.]

and to report from time to time such provisions, laws and regulations as may conduce to economy, and secure the faithful disbursement of the moneys appropriated by law.

57. Resolutions giving rise to debate, all concurrent resolutions and those containing calls for information from the Executive Department, shall lie over one day for consideration, after which they may be called up, of course, under the order of business.

58. It shall be the duty of the committee on ways and means, to examine into all the departments of the government, whether Executive, Legislative, Judicial or otherwise, where salaries or emoluments are given; to examine ascertain and report to the House what officers can be dispensed with, and what salaries or emoluments can be reduced, and how far consistent with the public good, and to take such action in regard to section eight, of article seven, of the Constitution of this State, as may be requisite.

59. No bill or other matter shall be made a special order of the day for a particular day, without the assent of two-thirds of the members present. It shall not be in order to make any bill or other matter a special order of the day from day to day: nor shall more than two bills or other matters be made special orders for the same day.

60. Whenever ten or more bills shall be in readiness for final reading, the House shall assign a day for the final reading of such bills, which day shall be within one week thereafter. At the time appointed, the House shall proceed to the final reading of bills, and continue the same from day to day, under the order of third reading of bills, until all bills then in readiness for final reading shall have been read, except as herein provided. All bills shall have their last reading in the order in which the same shall have been ordered to a final reading in the House; but the House may assign a day, certain, for the final reading of a particular bill: or it may, by a majority of all the members present, order any bill when reached to lie on the table. In all cases where a bill shall be so ordered to lie on the table, it shall retain its place in the order of the final reading of bills, but shall not be called up for consideration unless by the vote of a majority of the members present.

State of New-York.

No. 15.

IN ASSEMBLY, JAN. 17, 1851.

REPORT

Of the committee on claims on the petition of James M'Cabe for relief.

The committee on claims, to which was referred the petition of James M'Cabe for a law to compensate him for the loss of his canal boat R. P. Hunt, by reason of the breaking of weigh Lock No. 1 in the city of Albany, in the summer of 1849,

REPORT :

That the facts as they appear before the committee, are briefly these: In the summer of 1849, the petitioner was the owner of the canal boat R. P. Hunt, and engaged in freighting business on the Erie canal. That on or about the 19th day of July of that year, his boat loaded with coal going west was passed into the weigh lock No. 1, in the city of Albany to be weighed pursuant to the regulations of the Canal department ; that in letting the boat down, one of the great cleaves broke, and the lock gave way by reason of which the boat was so badly broken as to be entirely worthless. On examining the clevice it was found to have been cracked apparently for some length of time. The above facts are proved by the affidavit of W. J. Babcock, who at the time had charge of the lock. It further appears that the boat was worth about five hundred dollars.

On the above facts your committee are unanimously of the opinion that the petitioner is justly entitled to redress from the State. They therefore ask leave to introduce a bill for his relief.

State of New-York.

No. 16.

IN ASSEMBLY, JAN. 22, 1851.

REPORT

Of the committee on the expenditures of the house on the resolution making enquiry in relation to Revised Statutes.

The committee on expenditures of the House, to which was referred the resolution instructing them to enquire what amount was paid for the copies of the Revised Statutes, have made such enquiries, and report the following :

That under date of April 15, 1850, the State is charged by Little & Co. for 65 Revised Statutes, at \$12.50 each, making a total of \$812.50, and find upon enquiry, that this is about the usual price that they *have been*, and are now sold for in the bookstores, to the State ; but your committee are unanimous in the belief that they are sold to individuals for \$12.00. Also from the librarian your committee find that there is but four numbers of the 3d edition to be found in library ; and in the Secretary's office, there is none of the 3d edition, all being of the first and second.

Your committee further report that the clerk's account for 1849, does not show any expenditure for Revised Statutes.

State of New-York.

No. 17.

IN ASSEMBLY, JAN. 21, 1851.

COMMUNICATION

From the Comptroller transmitting additional appropriations required for expenses of government.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
Albany, January 20th, 1851. }

To the Honorable, the Speaker of the Assembly:

SIR—In the annual report of the late Comptroller, an estimate is referred to at page 15 “of additional appropriations required for expenses of government during the remainder of the fiscal year.” This estimate seems to have been inadvertently omitted. I have now the honor to submit the statement which was intended to be inserted in that report.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
PH. C. FULLER,
Comptroller.

APPROPRIATIONS

*Required for expenses of government during the year ending 30th
September, 1851, which were not provided for in 1850.*

Printing, -----	\$30,000 00
Transportation of books, journals and documents of the Legislature, &c.,-----	5,500 00
House of Refuge, Western New-York,-----	12,000 00
Costs of suit,-----	5,000 00

State of New-York.

No. 18.

IN ASSEMBLY, JAN. 22, 1851.

REPORT

**Of the committee of Ways and Means on the petition
of Thomas J. Strong, &c.**

Mr. Wheeler from the committee on ways and means, to which was referred the petition of Thomas J. Strong and George W. Cheney, praying for the passage of an act authorizing the Comptroller to audit their account for the publication of a list of non-resident lands in the county of Warren,

REPORT :

That the petitioners allege that they are the publishers of the "Glens Falls Republican," and "Glens Falls Clarion," newspapers printed and published in the county of Warren,

That they were directed by the treasurer of said county of Warren in the month of November 1850, to publish in their respective newspapers, a list of lands returned to the Comptroller from said county for non-payment of taxes in the year 1849, together with a notice that such lands would be sold at public auction &c.

That they did publish such list of lands, but that before the time specified for sale, the said treasurer discovered that he had misapprehended or misconstrued one of the provisions of the act, chap. 298 of the Laws of 1850, and that the publication of such list of lands was premature.

That in consequence of the irregularity, the Comptroller declined to audit the accounts of the petitioners on the ground that there was no law authorising him so to do. It is true that the unpaid taxes of the year 1849 come under the operations of the chap. 298, Laws 1850. But by the provisions of the same chapter, no sale of the lands upon which they were assessed, can be had until the first Tuesday of December 1852, The act also requires the directions of the Comptroller to the county treasurer before he is authorized to sell. No such directions were or could be given in the case presented. The act is full and explicit and it is difficult to account for the negligence of the county treasurer in prematurely directing the advertising of the lands in question.

The committee have felt a strong desire to aid the petitioners who as they allege "were made to incur the same expense and to perform the same amount of labor and services in the publication of such list of lands as they would have been subjected to had such publication been in accordance with the provisions of said act."

It is undoubtedly true that the treasurer of the county is legally liable to the petitioners. To enforce that liability might be deemed harsh and severe, and holding public officers too rigidly to a strict performance of their official duty. On the other hand the committee have not felt at liberty to sanction the dangerous principle that the State must atone for losses accruing by the positive negligence of public officers. To do this would be virtually to offer a premium for official negligence.

Had the publication made by the petitioners been legal, the expense would have been a charge upon the county of Warren. The committee, strongly desirous of doing every thing in their power consistent with their duty to the State for the relief of the petitioners, have not felt at liberty to recommend the granting of their prayer, but have concluded to report a bill authorizing the board of supervisors of the county of Warren to audit the claim of the petitioners and pay the same or such portions thereof as they in their discretion may think just and proper,

State of New-York.

No. 19.

IN ASSEMBLY, JAN. 23, 1851.

REPORT

Of the committee on claims on the several petitions of James Woodward and Ebenezer Humphrey for canal damages.

Mr. Severance from the committee on claims to which was referred the petitions of James Woodward and Ebenezer Humphrey asking for the appraisal and payment of damages sustained by them respectively by reason of the enlargement of the Erie canal,

REPORTS :

That the circumstance of their two claims are so nearly alike in all particulars, that the committee have thought it best to present the facts as they have found them to exist in both cases in one report.

Both petitioners reside, and own dwelling houses and small lots of about an acre of ground each, in the village of Whitesboro in the county of Oneida. These dwelling houses and lots are situated about sixty rods north of the Erie canal, on the Rome and Utica road, which runs nearly parallel therewith.

Each dwelling house and lot is worth about \$500, and constitute the entire property of the petitioners. Up to the time of the enlargement of the Erie canal, neither of them suffered any inconvenience or injury from the water of the canal. Their entire premises were fitted for the purpose for which they were intended, and the cellar and basement of their dwelling houses were dry and comfortable.

[Assembly No. 19.]

Immediately after the enlargement, and during the navigation of the canal, a great change took place. The cellar and basement rooms of their houses were covered with water to such an extent as to render them entirely useless, and each of them suffered much injury in consequence of the amount of water which constantly remained on their premises. Mr. Humphrey was obliged to place lime and other disinfecting agents in his cellar to protect himself and family from the unwholesome effluvia which emanated from the stagnant water therein, and lost the use of his well of water which had previously been of great use and convenience to his family. The buildings have been subjected to a more rapid decay by reason of the dampness which pervades them. Mr. Woodward has suffered the same evils, has lost the use of his garden to a considerable extent, and several of the members of his family have suffered sickness, occasioned as testified to by his family physician, by the damp and unwholesome situation of his apartment. All these losses and injuries have arisen, evidently, from the enlargement of the Erie canal. In order to drain the premises of the petitioners, it will become necessary to dig a ditch extending from the premises in question to the Mohawk river, a distance of nearly one mile ; and the petitioners are illy able to incur such an expense. Their property has become damaged materially and their safety endangered, and your committee are unanimously of the opinion, they each have a just claim upon the State. The facts contained in this report, are particularly set forth in the petitions referred, sworn to by the petitioners, and corroborated by the certificates of several of their immediate neighbors, represented to your committee as persons of standing and integrity.

Your committee therefore ask leave to introduce bills for the relief of the petitioners respectively.

(N.)

Abstract of ammunition issued at Batavia Arsenal from the 7th March to 31st December, 1850.

12th July, 1850. Eleven qr. casks of powder, in conformity with general orders 224.

(O.)

Abstract of camp equipage issued at Buffalo Arsenal from 7th March to 31st December, 1850.

To Col. H. K. Velie, 65th regt., 115 common tents, 115 common tent poles, 425 tent pins.

(P.)

Abstract of ordnance and ordnance stores issued at Watertown Arsenal from 7th March to 31st December, 1850.

To Canandaigua Arsenal, 760 muskets, 1 brass 6 pr. cannon, 1 6 pr. carriage.

(R.)

Abstract of articles sold at Watertown Arsenal, from 7th March to 31st December, 1850.

August 3, 1850. 4 6 pr. iron cannon, 1111 muskets, unserviceable, 1412 cartridge boxes and belts, unserviceable, 47 canteens, 363 knapsacks, 1 ladder, 2 qr. casks powder, 375 12 pr. balls, 21 lbs. grape shot.

(S.)

Abstract of arms issued at Malone Arsenal from 7th March to 31st December, 1850.

To Col. S. M. Hickok, 34th regt., 478 muskets.

(T.)

Abstract of articles sold at Malone Arsenal from 7th March to 31st December, 1850.

June, 1850. 1 12 pr. iron cannon, unserviceable, 2 6 pr. iron cannon, unserviceable, 2 6 pr. carriages, unserviceable.

(U.)

Abstract of articles sold at Russell Arsenal, from 7th March to 31st December, 1850.

Aug. 2, 1850. 384 muskets unserviceable, 14 cartridge boxes, unserviceable, 1 6 pr. iron cannon, unserviceable, 1 6 pr. carriage, unserviceable, 16,333 musket blank cartridges.

(V.)

Abstract of articles issued and sold at Elizabethtown Arsenal from 7th March to 31st December, 1850.

Issued to Canandaigua Arsenal, 1 6 pr. brass cannon, 1 6 pr. carriage. Issued in conformity with general orders No. 224, 15 kegs fixed ammunition.

Sold August 5th, 1850.

1 6 pr. iron cannon, unserviceable.	1 6 pr. carriage unserviceable.
1 tumbril, do	20 G. haversacks, do
1137 pistols, do	4 rifles, do
19 pistols, do	35 cavalry sabres, do
35 sabre belts, do	25 art. sword belts, do
735 bayonet scab. belts, do	735 bayonet scabbards, do
781 cartridge boxes, do	781 cap box plates.
1 saddle, do	100 canteens & straps, do
1 national flag, do	1 tent floor, do
1 halyard, do	2 rms. wrapping paper, do
$\frac{1}{2}$ box window glass, do	1 cross cut saw, do
1 hammer, do	1 saw, do
1 anvil, do	60 knapsacks, do
1 vice, do	1 block and tackle.
1 old wheel, do	1 blacksmith's bellows, do
8 4 pr. balls.	

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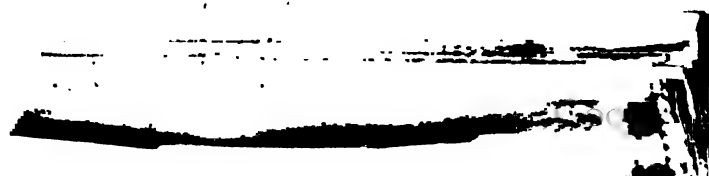
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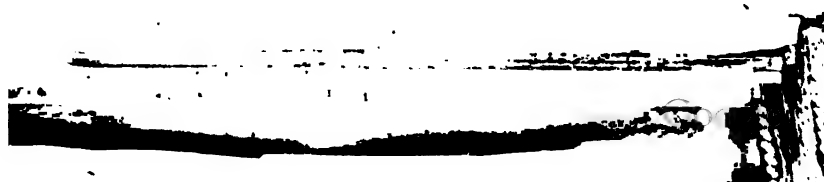
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State of New-York.

No. 20.

IN ASSEMBLY, JAN. 7, 1851.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Commissary-General of the State of New-York.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
New-York, January 2d, 1851. }

To His Excellency WASHINGTON HUNT,
Governor of the State of New-York.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to transmit a report of the condition of the department confided to my care.

On the seventh of March last there were twelve arsenals in the State, as per former reports. There was also one arsenal lot in Plattsburgh, Clinton county, (the arsenal having been burned during the war of 1813 or 14.) The arsenal in Buffalo is a mere depot; the building belongs to the city, and was leased to the State in 1844 for military purposes, on condition that the State keep the building in good repair, and insure for a certain amount. The military depot at Troy has been discontinued, there being no further necessity for such an establishment there since the organization of the 24th regiment in that vicinity. The arsenals in Albany, Ontario, and Genesee counties have all been repaired, and are now in as good condition as deemed advisable to put them in, under present circumstances.

In compliance with, and by authority of the law passed in April, 1850, chapter 269, sec. 1, the arsenal lot in Clinton county, and the
[Assembly, No. 20.] 1 [u. n.]

arsenals and arsenal lots in Essex, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, and Onondaga counties, were sold at public sale, and reports made to the Governor, (as required by the 2d section of the act,) and one-fourth of the purchase money paid into the State treasury. The whole amount of these sales was \$1,752.

The arms and other property in those arsenals, belonging to the State, and which had become unserviceable and useless for military purposes, were, under the same act, sold mostly at public sale: in Essex county, for \$368.96, except one brass six-pounder cannon, which was sent to the arsenal in Ontario county, in good order. In Franklin county, three old iron cannon were sold for \$75. The muskets in this arsenal were issued to the commandant of the 34th regiment by general orders. The equipments and other property in the building are all worthless, and yet remain unsold. All the arms and other property in the arsenal in St. Lawrence county were sold for \$281.88. In the Jefferson county arsenal, all the arms and other property were sold for \$940.20, except one six pounder brass cannon, and seven hundred and sixty muskets; these, also, were sent to the arsenal in Ontario county, in good order, agreeable to the 3d section of the act. The arsenal in the county of Onondaga has contained no arms for many years past.

By authority of title 8, article 2, secs. 11 and 12 of the militia law of 1847, there has been sold, reported, and paid into the State treasury, to the first day of December, for old arms, equipments, and other military property that had become unserviceable and useless to the State, the amount of	\$2,630 02
Sales for arms and equipments, under the law of 1850,	2,166 04
Sales for arsenal and arsenal lots, under the law of 1850,	1,752 00

Total sales from 7th March to 1st Dec., 1850, ..	<u>\$6,548 06</u>
--	-------------------

In consequence of the right of the State in the old arsenal property in Elm and Franklin streets having been relinquished by the State to the corporation of the city of New-York, and the corporation having subsequently leased the same for other than military purposes it will become necessary to vacate the old buildings early in the coming spring, when (unless other provisions are made) all the arms and other property and stores now on the old ground, must be re-

moved to the new arsenal on Fifth avenue, which, I regret to say, is not in a suitable condition to contain so large amount of valuable property as now belongs to the State, and located in the city of New-York.

The new arsenal now requires repairing, and painting inside and out; also a new stoop or stairway at the front centre entrance, besides stairs from the second to the fourth stories inside. The windows never having been finished, require completing, to secure the building from the weather. The exterior also requires improving. A portion of the ground adjoining the arsenal should be graded or levelled with the ground in front of the building: a fence in front, to enclose the property from the public road, is also much needed for its protection and preservation from intruders.

It is desirable that suitable buildings be erected for the occupancy of those employed in and about the building, both for the protection of property, as well as the interests of the State respectively.

There have been, since the organization of this department, (over 40 years) a dwelling and an office attached to the arsenal in the city of New-York, for the accommodation of the Commissary General, as well as for the convenience of those doing business with the department. I would now suggest, whether it would not be for the benefit of the department, as well as the interest of the State, to erect a suitable dwelling house and office on the new arsenal ground, corner Fifth avenue and Sixty-fifth st., and would therefore respectfully recommend that the honorable the Legislature appropriate the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the objects above stated, to be disbursed by, or under the direction of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

I would also recommend that a law be passed directing the sale of all the iron ordnance, and all unserviceable muskets, as well as all other arms, equipments, and other military stores in the State. There are at this time over one hundred pieces of iron ordnance, more than five thousand muskets, besides a large quantity of other arms and stores in the several arsenals, that never will, under any circumstance, be issued or required for service.

Besides, these old arms are daily depreciating in value, owing to the cannon carriages being very old, and many of them much decayed, and will soon be entirely worthless. The equipments are of a very old pattern, and altogether unsuitable for present use. Many of the muskets were made years before the war of 1812; consequently are unsafe, dangerous, and altogether unfit for use, and ought no longer to be annually reported as a part of the military organization of the State.

There are at this time more than two hundred pieces of brass ordnance in the arsenals, and in the possession of organized corps in the State, all, or nearly all, new and in perfect order, mostly mounted, or ready to mount at a moment's notice. There are muskets that could be put in serviceable condition, more than sufficient to supply the militia of the State, under the present organization, at a comparatively small expense.

I would recommend also, that the 29th section of the militia law, passed 15th December, 1847, be so amended as to conform to the powers of the Commissary General, or, that the Commissary General be empowered to carry into effect the provisions of that section.

There are now five arsenals in the State, one in the city of New-York, one in the city of Albany, one in Canandaigua, Ontario county, one in Batavia, Genesee county, and one in Buffalo, Erie county.

There are two magazines, one in the city of New-York and one in Albany.

There were on the 7th of March last in the State treasury to the credit of this department,..... \$4,297 28

Appropriation for the year 1850 and 51, 15,500 00

19,797 28

Expenses of the department for nine months to 30th of November inclusive,..... 8,839 57½

Balance due department on the 1st December,..... 10,957 70½

\$19,797 28

About \$1,500 of the amount expended, have been for repairs and improvements, necessary to put and keep the buildings in suitable condition for the protection and preservation of the public property ; and about \$500 paid for the recovery of old cannon and muskets, found in different parts of the State, where they had been left or deserted by different corps disbanded by the present organization, and for ammunition issued under general orders, for extraordinary occasions. Thus leaving the ordinary expences of the department about \$6,839.57½

For a detailed amount of public property, see table annexed. For amount of arms and stores purchased, received, recovered, issued, sold, and expended, see Abstracts lettered A to V, inclusive.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL LEE,

Commissary General.

" 24th, ..	G. Drew,	28	1	2	4	4	6	2	1	7	156	10000	2000
" 30th, ..	G. F. Nesbitt,	29											
" 24th, ..	O. F. Dickenson,	30											
" 24th, ..	C. S. Fay,	31									4	6	
" 24th, ..	R. E. Bacon,	32									2	3	
Sept. 2d, ..	C. L. Kinney,	33									2	4	
Aug. 14th, ..	P. Mundy,	34									4	5	
" 24th, ..	S. F. Judd,	35									4	5	
Sept. 3d, ..	Otis Vaughan,	36									4	4	
Aug. 31st, ..	R. West,	37									6	10000	
Oct. 19th, ..	E. A. Hitchcock,	38									2 1/2		
" 31st, ..	J. O. Spencer,	39											
" 23d, ..	Gilman & Conover,	40											
Sept. 23d, ..	N. S. Elderkin,	41											
Oct. 30th, ..	J. F. Bridges,	42											
Nov. 30th, ..	J. T. Bell,	43											
" 30th, ..	Torboss, Chapman & Co.,	44											2000
" 30th, ..	E. Hidden,	45									100		
" 30th, ..	Laffins & Smith,	46									14		
" 30th, ..	L. B. Swan,	47									7		
" 30th, ..	S. S. Ward,	47											
Total,			1	2	4	4	6	2	1	7	156	10000	2000

[Assembly, No. 20.]

(

110	Thumb stalls.
5	Prolonges.
30	Vant courses.
80	Ball screws.
40	Spring vices.
40	Bullet moulds.
1000	Extra cones.
500	Cav. sabres.
500	Cav. sabre belts and plates.
500	Pairs pistol holsters.
500	Bayonet scabbards, O. S.

INDEX.

Purchases New-York Arsenal,	.....	Abstract	A.
Rec'd. from militia officers,	do	do	B.
Rec'd. from United States	do	do	C.
Arms recovered	do	do	D.
Rec'd. at Canandaigua	do	do	E.
Rec'd. at Albany	do	do	F.
Issues of property N. Y.	do	do	G.
Issues of powder	do	do	H.
Articles sold	do	do	I.
Expenditures	do	do	J.
Issues, Albany	do	do	K.
Issues of powder, Albany	do	do	L.
Issues, Troy	do	do	M.
Batavia	do	do	N.
Buffalo	do	do	O.
Watertown	do	do	P.
Sold	do	do	R.
Issues, Malone	do	do	S.
Sold	do	do	T.
do Russell	do	do	U.
Issued & sold, Elizabethtown	do	do	V.
Annual return,	.....	

MILITARY STOREKEEPERS.

J. H. Hobart Ward,	.....	New-York Arsenal.
Renssalaer West,	.....	Albany do
W. T. Willard,	.....	Troy do
Horace Frizell,	.....	Onondaga do
George Drew,	.....	Canandaigua do
Daniel D. Waite,	.....	Batavia do
James W. Brown,	.....	Buffalo do
R. E. Bacon,	.....	Watertown do
Samuel Kelsey,	.....	Russell do
U. D. Wheeler,	.....	Malone do
E. F. Williams,	.....	Elizabethtown do

(D.)

Abstract of ordnance and ordnance stores recovered and collected by Daniel Lee, Commissary General of the State of New-York, from the 7th March to the 3d December, 1850.

DATE.	OF WHOM RECEIVED.	NO.	Brass cannon.					6 pounder, Iron can, unserv.	Old carriages, unserviceable.	Muskets, servicable.	Muskets, unserviceable.
			Unserv'ble.			3 pounder.					
			9 pounder.	6 pounder.	Unserv'ble.						
October 8	H. Frizell, mil. storekeeper,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	136	...
15	Freetown & Homer,	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Capt. Colville,	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	44	...
25	Genl. S. S. Burnside,	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November 8	Col. A. Rice,	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Col. S. F. Judd, 33d regt.,	6	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
October 12	E. F. Williams, mil. storekeeper,	7	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	150
November 12	L. B. Swan,	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total recovered, .....		.....	2	6	3	6	2	180	150	150	...

(E.)

Abstract of ordnance and ordnance stores received at Canandaigua Arsenal, from 7th March to 31st December, 1850.

DATE.		OF WHOM RECEIVED.	6 pounder cannon.	6 pounder cannon, (unserv.)	6 pr. carriages.	6 pr. carriages, (unserv'ble.)	Serviceable muskets.
Sept.	12	Maj. L. B. Swan,.....	1	1	..	1	....
Dec.	2	Elizabethtown Arsenal,	1	..	1	..	....
Sept.	12	Watertown Arsenal, .....	..	..	..	..	760
	12	N. Y. Arsenal,.....	..	..	..	..	140
Total received,.....			2	1	1	1	906

(H.)

Abstract of ammunition issued by Daniel Lee, Commissary General of the State of New-York, from 7th March to 31st December, 1860.

DATE.	No. of Vour	TO WHOM ISSUED.	By what authority.	Quarter casks. Powder.		Musk. ball. Cartrdg's.		Balls.		Grape and canister.			Percussion caps.	
								6 pounder.	3 pounder.	12 pounder.	6 pounder.	3 pounder.	Cannon.	Musket.
Mar. 29	1	Col. J. W. DePeyster, 22d regt.,	Genl. Ord's.	3				50		12	12		300	
July 12	2	Col. J. O. Spencer, 65th regt.	do	6										
12	3	Genl. C. Fay,	do	9										
12	4	Capt. J. L. Oney, 13th regt.	do	2									40	
12	5	Genl. J. M. Lockwood, 7th brig.,	do	0										
12	6	Genl. N. S. Elderkin, 15th brig.,	do	3									60	
12	7	Col. A. Smith, 13th brig.,	do	2										
12	8	Capt. L. H. Swan, 54th brig.,	do	2										
12	9	Lt. Col. C. A. Hamilton, 15th brig.,	do	4										
13	10	Col. S. C. Parmenter, 19th brig.,	do	3									50	
13	11	Lieut. R. Dillon, 4th brig.,	do	2										
13	12	Capt. S. Graham, 13th brig.,	do	4										
14	13	Col. S. F. Judd, 33d brig.,	do	2										
18	14	Col. T. F. Peers, 6th brig.,	do	3										
Aug. 10	15	N. W. H. Judson,	do	1500										3000
16	16	Capt. F. McMurray, 32d regt.,	State law.	2				20						
24	17	Col. C. L. Kinney, 68th regt.,	Genl. Ord's.	2										
Sept. 2	18	Capt. L. Wilson, 68th regt.,	State law.											
6	19	Col. J. W. DePeyster, 22d regt.,	Genl. Ord's.	7				100				78	128	
14	20	Capt. R. W. Judson, 33d regt.,	State law.	3				50					50	
16	21	Capt. P. Ferber, 4th regt.,	do	2				30					50	

(H.)

Abstract of ammunition issued by Daniel Lee, Commissary General of the State of New-York, from 7th March to 31st December, 1860.

DATE.	No. of Vour	TO WHOM ISSUED.	By what authority.	Quarter casks. Powder.	Musk. ball. Cartrg's.	Balls.			Grape and cannister.			Percussion caps.	
						6 pounder.	5 pounder.	3 pounder.	12 pounder.	6 pounder.	3 pounder.	Cannon.	Musk.
Mar. 29	1	Col. J. W. DePeyster, 22d regt.,	Genl. Ord's.	3	.....	50	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	200	.....
July 12	2	Col. J. O. Spencer, 66th regt.,	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	3	Genl. C. Fay,	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	4	Capt. J. L. Olney, 13th regt.,	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	5	Genl. J. M. Lockwood, 7th brig.,	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
12	6	Genl. N. S. Elderkin, 15th brig.,	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	7	Col. A. Smith, 13th brig.,	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
12	8	Capt. L. B. Swan, 54th brig.,	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	9	Lt. Col. C. A. Hamilton, 15th brig.,	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	10	Col. S. C. Parmenter, 19th brig.,	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	11	Lieut. R. Dillon, 4th brig.,	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
13	12	Capt. S. Graham, 13th brig.,	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	13	Col. S. F. Judd, 33d brig.,	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	14	Col. T. F. Peers, 6th brig.,	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 10	15	N. W. H. Judson,	do	.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000
Aug. 24	16	Capt. F. McMurray, 32d regt.,	State law.	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 2	17	Col. C. L. Kinney, 38th regt.,	Genl. ord's.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	18	Capt. L. Wilson, 66th regt.,	State law.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	19	Col. J. W. DePeyster, 22d regt.,	Genl. ord's.	7	500	.....	100	75	.....	.....	.....	125	.....
14	20	Capt. R. W. Judson, 33d regt.,	State law.	3	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	21	Capt. P. Forber, 4th regt.,	do	2	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....

Nov.
 July
 Sept.
 July
 Oct.
 July
 Aug.
 July
 Oct.
 Sept.
 July

[illegible]

(I.)

Abstract of articles sold by Daniel Lee, Commissary General State of New-York, from 7th March to 3st December, 1850.

DATE.		6 pr. brass cannon.	3 pr. brass cannon.	6 pr. iron cannon.	Old wheels.	Cannon locks.	Ram's & sponges, 6 pr.	Toy cannon.	Muskets.	Cartridge boxes.	Drag ropes.	6 pr. balls.	Kegs powder.
May	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
July	24	2	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug.	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	22	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..
	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..
Sept.	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct.	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	1	..	..
	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov.	28	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..
	7	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
Total sold,		10	8	14	20	7	1	7	142	6	1	110	3

6	:	:	:	:	:	12 pounder tompons.
14	:	:	:	:	:	6 pounder tompons.
2	:	:	:	:	:	3 pounder tompons.
12	:	:	:	:	:	Lead pencils.
8	:	:	:	:	:	Wafers, (oz.)
6	:	:	:	:	:	Sealing wax, (oz.)
1	:	:	:	:	:	Inkstand.
1	:	:	:	:	:	India rubber, piece.
1	:	:	:	:	:	Gum seals, boxes.
6	:	:	:	:	:	Linseed oil, galls.
8	:	:	:	:	:	Boiled oil, galls.
9	:	:	:	:	:	Spirits turpentine, galls.
12	:	:	:	:	:	Sperm oil, galls.
3	:	:	:	:	:	

Abst,

DA

May

June

July

Aug.

Sept.

Oct.

Nov

40	40	40	40	42	1	143	53	30	1
Cav. sabres.	Sabre belts.	Pistols, unserviceable.	Pistol holsters, pairs, old.	Waist belts.	Snare drums.	Common tents and poles.	Wall tents and poles.	Knapsacks, unserviceable.	Marquee and poles.

(L.)

Abstract of ammunition issued at Albany Arsenal from 7th March to 31st December, 1850.

DATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Powder qr. casks.	6 pound balls.	4 pound balls.	6 pound strapd shot.	12 pound balls.	6 pdr. cannister shot.	3 pdr cannister shot.
	Capt. J. Osborn, 25 reg.,...	15	...	...	..	....	..	..
	Capt. H. A. Mercer, 24 reg.,	5	20	....	..	....	..	..
June 27	Capt. Fredendall, 25 reg.,...	6	....	....	..	....	..	..
July 10	Col. W. T. Willard, 24 reg.	6	....	....	..	....	..	..
27	S. J. Farnham, Newburgh, .	...	....	100	..	100	..	..
11	Capt. C. E. Brintnall 24 reg.	2	20	....	..	....	..	..
11	R. D. Fuller, Watervleit,...	3	....	....	..	....	..	..
	Col. E. Frisby, 25 reg., ...	5	....	....	..	....	..	..
12	Mayor of Schenectady,....	3	....	....	..	....	..	..
14	Genl. Burnside,.....	3	....	....	..	....	..	..
	Genl. Miller,	2	....	....	..	....	..	..
17	Genl. F. Jacobs,	4	....	....	..	....	..	..
25	Genl. Bradley,	4	....	....	..	....	..	..
Aug. 24	Col. P. S. Stafford, 32 reg.,	4	....	....	..	....	..	..
27	Col. J. W. DePeyster, 22 reg.,	...	....	....	5	....	25	3
	Capt. Jos. Wright, 21 reg.,	8	40	....	..	....	..	..
Sept. 1	Capt. L. Wilson, 66 reg., ..	6	....	....	..	....	..	..
17	Col. J. S. Crocker, 30 reg ,	15	20	....	..	....	..	..
17	Genl. J. S. Blanchard,	10	....	....	..	....	..	..
17	Col. G. E. Danforth,.....	6	....	....	..	....	..	..
28	Capt. R. W. Judson,.....	3	....	....	..	....	..	..
30	Col. J. D. Shaw,.....	6	24	....	..	....	..	..
Oct. 9	Col. A. Brown,	6	....	....	..	....	..	..
Nov. 16	Citizens of Albany,	6	....	....	..	....	..	..
18	Clinton prison,.....	6	....	....	..	....	..	..
	Total issued,	134	124	100	5	100	25	3

State of New-York.

No. 21.

a 350:

3 pr. sponges and rammers.			
4	2	Tow hooks.	4
10	8		
6	18	G. quadrant.	2

State of New-York.

No. 21.

350:

3	18	Tow hooks.	3 pr. sponges and rammers.
10	8		
2	2	G. quadrant.	

State of New-York.

No. 21.

IN ASSEMBLY, JAN. 7, 1851.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, }
Albany, January 7, 1851.

TO THE SPEAKER

Of the Assembly :

SIR—In compliance with the law of 1847, chapter 350, I herewith transmit to the Legislature the annual report of the Superintendent of common schools and the documents and abstracts accompanying the same.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,
Sup't of Common Schools.

[Assembly, No. 21.]

1

[u. n. & 5t.]

REPORT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, }
Albany, January 7, 1851.

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The Superintendent of Common Schools, in accordance with the requisitions of the law, has the honor to submit the following

ANNUAL REPORT.

CONDITION OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

From the returns of the several town superintendents, made to the county clerks of the respective counties, and bearing date on the first day of July last, an abstract of which will be found in Table A. annexed, it appears that the whole number of school districts in the State, duly organized at that date, was 11,397, being an increase of 206 during the preceding year. Of this number 8,394 are composed of territory wholly situated in the town where the school house of the district stands, and the remainder are joint districts, formed from two or more adjoining towns.

Reports, in accordance with law, have been received by the several town superintendents from the trustees of 11,173 of these districts, leaving 124 districts from which no returns were made. These reports bear date on the 1st day of January, 1850, and refer to the condition of the several schools during the year 1849. The average period during which the schools were taught, during that year, by duly qualified teachers, in accordance with law, was eight months. The whole number of children, between the ages of five and sixteen years, residing in the several districts of the State, on the 31st day of December, 1849, was 735,188 ; and the number of children taught during the preceding year was 794,500, being an ex-

cess of 59,312 over the number between the ages of five and sixteen, and 16,191 over the whole number taught in 1848. Of the number thus taught, 9,079 had been under instruction during the entire year; 18,455 for ten months and less than twelve; 59,315 for eight months and less than ten; 106,100 for six months and less than eight; 167,732 for four months and less than six; 198,022 for two months and less than four, and 200,128 for a period less than two months. The period of attendance of the remaining 35,669 is not included in the reports of the trustees, which have been found very defective in this respect, from the difficulty of ascertaining the requisite data upon which to base these returns

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS OF EXPENDITURES OF SCHOOL MONEYS.

During the year embraced in the report of the trustees, the whole amount of money paid for teachers' wages in the several districts from which reports were received was \$1,322,696.24, of which \$767,389.20 was public money, \$508,724.56 raised on rate bills from those sending to school, \$31,834.27, raised by district tax to supply deficiencies in the collection of such rate bills, and \$14,748.21 raised in like manner to defray the rate bills of indigent persons, exempted by the trustees in the mode prescribed by law. The number of children thus placed on the list of indigent exempts during the year 1849, was 18,686.

The aggregate amount of library money expended during the same year in the purchase of books, and articles of school apparatus authorised by law was \$92,456.78; and the amount raised by district taxation for such apparatus, for book cases and other purposes connected with the several district libraries, was \$2,628.73, making an aggregate of \$95,085.51 for library expenditures and school apparatus.

The following sums were raised by the inhabitants of the several districts, during the year 1849, by district taxation in addition to those above specified for the respective purposes enumerated, viz :

For purchasing sites,-----	\$23,490 62
“ building school houses,-----	154,932 06
“ renting houses or rooms for school,-----	2,724 67
“ repairing school houses,-----	52,090 75
“ Insurance on do -----	3,721 97
“ fuel for do -----	62,334 29
“ other purposes,-----	49,592 13

\$348,886 49

Amount as above stated raised for supplying deficiencies	
in rate bills,-----	31,834 27
do do for book cases and apparatus,-----	2,628 73
do do for exemptions of indigent children,-----	14,748 21
	<hr/>
Showing an aggregate amount of,-----	\$398,097 70
	<hr/>
Raised by district taxation during the year. Add to this the amount raised by rate bill,-----	\$508,724 56
	<hr/>
And the whole amount contributed by the inhabitants of the several districts for the support of schools during the year, will be,-----	\$906,822 26
Amount of public money as above received and ex- pended during the year for teachers, wages and li- braries,-----	\$859,845 98
	<hr/>
Total expenditure for school purposes in 1849,----	\$1,766,668 24

The whole amount of public money received from all sources during the year ending on the first day of July last, by the several town superintendents, was \$1,035,851.85; of which \$730,798.12 have been apportioned among the several districts, in the mode prescribed by law, for teachers' wages, \$91,363.90 for library purposes and the residue for contingent expenses in the several cities and large towns, where special provisions of law exist.

The number of private unincorporated and select schools in the State, is reported at 1697, and the aggregate number of pupils in attendance upon such schools during the year 1849, at 70,606.

IMPROVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

The accompanying table, marked B, contains a statement furnished by the Comptroller shewing the increase and diminution of the capital of the Common School Fund, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, and the present revenue of that fund, by which it will appear that the capital of this fund has been increased during the year by the sum of \$17,109 87; and that the balance of revenue now in the treasury, applicable to Common School purposes, in addition to the revenue accruing from the United States Deposit Fund, is \$137,524.07. The amount of revenue annually con-

tributed to this object from the avails of the Deposit Fund is \$165,000, which added to the amount above stated accruing from the Common School Fund, gives an aggregate of \$302,524.07, as the present revenue of the combined funds. As under the existing provisions of law, not only the capital but the revenue of this fund is constantly and steadily increasing, no good reason is perceived why the apportionment for the ensuing year, based upon the ratio of the population of the State as ascertained by the census just completed, may not be increased from \$285,000 to \$300,000. This amount in connection with the sums required by the present law to be raised upon the several counties and towns, by the respective boards of supervisors will contribute \$900,000 to the support of schools and district libraries for the ensuing year, independently of any other provision; leaving only about \$500,000 to be raised by district taxation in the entire State, including the several cities, where nearly one-half of this amount is already provided for by special laws. If however, the system of district taxation shall be wholly dispensed with, a measure which it is earnestly hoped will be adopted, and an adequate system of State or county taxation substituted in its stead, this liberal increase of the State apportionment will materially lessen the amount thus required to be raised.

DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

The whole number of volumes in the several school district libraries of the State, on the 31st of December 1849, was 1, 449, 950, being an increase of 40,796 volumes during the year reported, and comprising an average of 127 volumes to each school district.

The system of district libraries is one peculiar, it is believed to our own State. Attempts have from time to time, been made to introduce it into the school organizations of other States; but hitherto without permanent success. Its benefits are beyond the reach of computation. It places at the command of every inhabitant of every school district in the State, a collection of literary and scientific information, embracing every department of useful and practical knowledge, and well adapted to excite a taste in the minds of the young for reading and reflection. In the absence however of any efficient local supervision, there is too much reason to believe that many of these libraries are culpably neglected by those officers, whose special duty it is to take charge of them; and that a very large proportion of the benefits which might otherwise be derived from them, are thus lost to the inhabitants of the districts. Injudicious selections

of books are also not unfrequently made by the trustees, and the library funds committed to their charge, squandered upon worthless or worse than worthless publications. The attention of the Legislature is respectfully requested to the expediency of such a modification of the law in this respect, as shall more effectually secure the efficiency, and utility of these institutions.

The Superintendent begs leave to renew the suggestion made in the last annual report from this department, in reference to the expediency of supplying each district library of the State, with a copy of Webster's unabridged American Dictionary. It is in every respect, quite desirable that our standards of orthography, and orthoepy should be as far as possible uniform throughout the State; and public opinion seems to have concentrated itself with very general unanimity upon those comprised in this work. A portion of the library fund might not inappropriately be devoted to this important object.

SCHOOL HOUSES. AND SITES.

Under the existing system of supervision, the department has no means of ascertaining the progress which has been made in the improvement of school house architecture, and in the location and suitable embellishment of sites. During the year reported, the sum of \$23,490.60 was invested in the purchase of sites, and \$154,932.06 in the erection of school houses. From the best means of information within reach of the department, it is believed that very great improvements in these structures have taken place; that an increased regard to the comfort, convenience and health, both of pupils and teachers, has been manifested; and that more enlightened principles of architecture, as well as a more refined taste and a better appreciation of the advantages resulting from their combination, are beginning to prevail.

The enlargement of sites for school houses, the introduction of tasteful shrubbery, and the cultivation of useful and ornamental plants, should be encouraged and recommended. Ample grounds should be reserved by the inhabitants of districts for this purpose: and while every reasonable facility should be afforded for that bracing and invigorating exercise of the physical faculties, which is essential to the healthful development of the human system, provision should at the same time be afforded for the cultivation of those higher faculties of our nature which have reference to the beautiful, the tasteful and the ornamental. Trees, flowers, vines and evergreens,

should find their appropriate places in the vicinity of every school house, demanding the care and repaying the attention of both teacher and pupils. The influence thus capable of being exerted on the expanding mind of childhood, cannot be otherwise than beneficial: while the associations connected with the work of primary education will be divested of much of their present repulsiveness.

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

There are in the State, as appears from the reports of the several town superintendents, fifty-two schools for colored children, of which fifteen are located in the city of New-York, six in the county of Dutchess, three in each of the counties of Kings, Queens, Schoharie and Wayne, two in each of the counties of Columbia, Ontario, Rensselaer, Suffolk and Warren, and one in each of the counties of Albany, Broome, Erie, Genesee, Monroe, Orange, Saratoga, Steuben and Yates. In these schools 4,971 colored children have been taught during the year embraced in the reports, of which number 3,345 resided in the city of New-York, 560 in the county of Kings, 164 in the county of Broome, 140 in Albany, 136 in Erie, 105 in Rensselaer, 90 in Ontario, 85 in Queens, 66 in Monroe, 59 in Yates, 55 in Columbia, 36 in Greene, 28 in each of the counties of Orange and Schoharie, 27 in Suffolk, 23 in Saratoga, and 16 in Steuben. For their support the sum of \$11,450.44 has been apportioned from the public money of the several counties and towns in which they are located; and \$776.85 contributed by rate-bills by those sending to school.

The existing provisions of law for the establishment and support of this class of schools, are quite inadequate to the increasing wants of those interested; and I respectfully recommend such further legislation in their behalf as an enlightened regard to the intellectual and moral welfare of this portion of our fellow-citizens may seem to require. Every reasonable facility should, in my judgment, be afforded for the organization of separate schools for their use, wherever sufficient numbers exist to warrant the establishment of such schools.

SUPERVISION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The Superintendent deems it his duty again to call the attention of the Legislature to the present defective system of local supervision. The experience of the last year has strengthened and confirmed

the opinion heretofore expressed, that some other and more efficient agency should be interposed between the several school districts and this department, than that of the town superintendent. It is utterly impossible for this class of officers to fulfil the various important functions which appertain to an uniform, thorough and well regulated supervision of the schools. This can be done effectually only by a county, or at least by an assembly district officer, invested with the requisite powers, and subject to such restrictions and limitations as may be deemed expedient and necessary. Whether such officer be chosen by the people, elected by the town superintendents, or by the board of supervisors, the local legislature of the county, is of secondary importance. He should be charged with the general supervision of the schools of the district or county for which he may be appointed, invested with exclusive jurisdiction in the first instance, over all school district controversies of every name and nature, subject to review by this department, and required annually to report the condition of the several schools under his charge, with such general suggestions for their improvement and advancement as he may think requisite and proper. His compensation should be made a State and county charge, in equal proportions.

The want of such an intermediate officer has been long and severely felt in the administration of the general system. It has been found wholly impracticable for the State Superintendent to keep up such a correspondence with the nine hundred town superintendents as is absolutely requisite to the efficiency and success of the system. There is, consequently, an entire absence of concert or co-operation between the school officers of any one county, to say nothing of the State at large. There are no means by which the various improvements of the age, in the art and science of education, can be generally made known and introduced into the great body of our schools; and it must be obvious to the most unreflecting that instead of progressing, our elementary institutions must continually, under such influences, retrograde in value and usefulness.

The great increase of litigation which has grown out of the provisions of the late act of 1849, serves also to exhibit in a striking point of view the want of some adequate local tribunal for the adjustment and settlement, without costs to either party, of the various questions which are constantly presenting themselves for determination. Trustees, and other officers of school districts, with the exception of the collector, are required to perform the various laborious, perplexing, and responsible duties devolved upon them by law,

without compensation. They are compelled to give their services when called upon by the inhabitants of their district, and subjected to heavy fines in case of refusal to serve. Under such circumstances, it is both unjust and oppressive that they should be subjected to an expensive and harrassing process of litigation, in the performance of the various functions thus devolved upon them. It is true, the respective tribunals before which they may be cited, have power to exempt them from the payment of costs, where it appears on the trial that they have acted in good faith; but it is obvious that this exemption can reach only a small part of the expenses, and none of the vexation and trouble, incurred by them in their defence. Ultimately, too, these expenses may be made a charge against the district; but in the mean time they are subjected to all the embarrassments and burdens incident to an angry and protracted course of litigation, without any adequate protection. A local officer or tribunal, vested with *exclusive jurisdiction* in all cases of controversy arising out of the school laws, and authorized to make a final decision, subject to review by this department on appeal, and without cost to either party, would seem to afford the most equitable and efficient mode for the settlement of this increasing class of questions.

In connection with this subject, the attention of the Legislature is respectfully requested to the propriety of a formal re-enactment of the provision conferring appellate jurisdiction upon this department. By a mere clerical error of the engrossing clerk, the section referred to was included in the repealing clause of chapter 382 of the Laws of 1849, amendatory of the general school law. And although the attention of the Legislature at its last session was directed to the subject, no definitive action was had, in consequence of the failure of the bill introduced for the amendment of the free school law. The Superintendent has continued up to the present period to entertain appeals as heretofore, without objection or complaint from any quarter.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution is rapidly and steadily increasing in usefulness and popular favor. The report of the executive committee which will be laid before the Legislature at an early day, will show the progress which has been made in its administration, its present condition and probable future prospects.

None of the instrumentalities provided by our common school

system, are in the judgment of the Superintendent, capable of accomplishing greater permanent improvement in our elementary institutions of learning than this. The annual thorough preparation of from one to two hundred qualified teachers of both sexes, and their distribution throughout different sections of the State, is well calculated to infuse an element of advancement, the benefits of which can scarcely be over estimated. The low standard of qualification heretofore so generally prevalent, attended as it has been, and under similar circumstances must continue to be, with a constantly decreasing standard of wages, has constituted the most serious impediment to the intellectual, and moral progress of our schools. This impediment can be removed only by a systematic movement in the opposite direction; a movement which the Normal School has thus far successfully accomplished.

It must be manifest to every enlightened mind that the utility and success of any system of elementary education, however theoretically perfect, are dependent almost exclusively upon the character, attainments and practical qualifications of the teachers placed in charge of the school. If the prevailing standard in this respect is low; if individuals of doubtful moral character, or slender intellectual acquirements, find their way into these institutions through the neglect or indifference of parents and employers, the injury thereby inflicted upon the future interests of those who are subjected to the influence of this class of teachers, is irreparable. There is reason to believe that those officers upon whom the duty of examining, and licensing teachers is devolved, are far too generally remiss in that strict investigation, both of character and attainments, which should in all cases precede the granting of certificates. In addition to the serious consequences which must necessarily be inflicted upon the highest interests of the schools, where such incompetent teachers are employed, indirect injustice is done to that large and increasing class of really qualified teachers, who have devoted themselves to their profession, and design to rely upon it for a livelihood. The standard of wages for this class already far too low, when compared with those of every other liberal profession, becomes altogether inadequate when a ruinous competition must be entered into with mere pretenders, destitute of suitable qualifications, either moral or intellectual, and who resort to the business of teaching as a mere temporary resource in the prosecution of some other trade, calling or profession. Every encouragement should be afforded to the thorough scientific preparation of a body of teachers of both sexes, and every inducement should be held out to them to devote their entire time and energies, to the faithful prosecution of

their noble and useful profession. Let our schools be rigidly closed against all not thus qualified and devoted to their calling, and the demand for a higher order of instructors will speedily call forth a corresponding supply. No education is worthy of the name which does not include a full and faithful development and direction of the whole moral, intellectual and physical nature of every child subjected to its discipline ; and this can be accomplished only by instructors themselves thoroughly disciplined and fitted for the task, and enthusiastically devoted to its duties and responsibilities.

An interesting feature in this Institution during the past year has been the experiment of educating a number of Indian youth of both sexes, with the view of preparing them for teachers among their own people. These pupils have evinced a surprising aptitude for instruction ; and at the expiration of their respective terms will, undoubtedly possess all the requisite qualifications for communicating instruction in all the ordinary branches of common school education, to the children of the various tribes with which they are connected. The obligations incumbent upon the State in its dealings with the scattered remnant of this interesting people, within our borders, cannot be more wisely and beneficially performed, than by thus placing them upon a footing of intellectual and moral equality with their white brethren, through the agency of an institution designed for the benefit of the entire rising generation.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

In most of the counties of the State, so far as can be ascertained from the reports transmitted to this department, no institutes have been held during the past year; returns have been received from three or four counties only ; and it is believed that no efforts have been made in the majority of the counties to assemble the teachers in accordance with the provisions of the existing law in this respect.

This state of things is much to be regretted. In conjunction with the State Normal School, the periodical assemblage of the several teachers of each county, for a few weeks prior to the commencement of their spring and fall terms, is calculated to produce the most beneficial results upon the improvement of the schools by elevating the qualifications of their instructors, and familiarizing them with the best and most approved modes of teaching. The law should, in the judgment of the Superintendent, be so amended as to secure these results, in the most efficient practicable mode. The appropriations to the

spective institutes should be increased, and the duty of convening and organizing them devolved upon some officer officially connected with the common schools, instead of the county clerks.

SCHOOL JOURNAL.

The facilities afforded by this periodical for communicating with the inhabitants and officers of the several districts, throughout the State, and with the several town superintendents, are such as abundantly to justify the continuance of the appropriation heretofore made for its publication. In the absence of such an organ of communication, the department would be compelled to incur a heavy expenditure, far surpassing the amount of the appropriation, in the printing and postage of circulars. The experience of the last ten or twelve years, during which the journal has been published, has satisfactorily established its utility and importance, not only as the official channel of communication with the school districts, but as the repository of valuable information connected with the advancement and improvement of our system of public instruction.

REVISION OF THE SCHOOL LAWS.

The numerous and important alterations and amendments which have been made in the school law, since the year 1847, when the various statutes in relation to common schools were consolidated and re-enacted, imperatively require a revision and republication of the entire act as amended, together with such expositions, instructions and forms as may be deemed necessary and proper to carry its various provisions into practical effect throughout the State. A full and complete digest of the existing provisions of law, with the necessary forms and instructions, embracing a concise statement of all the decisions of the several Superintendents now in force under each head, a full abstract of the various local laws, and a brief history of the system from its origin to the present period, has been prepared, under the direction of the department; and will be published as soon as may be after the Legislature shall have taken definitive action on the various amendments that may be submitted to its consideration during the present session. A copy of a similar work published in 1844 was directed to be placed in each district library of the State, for the use of the inhabitants and officers of the several districts and towns, the expense of which was defrayed from the Library Fund: and I respectfully recommend a similar disposition of the present work.

FREE SCHOOLS.

The history of the past year, in reference to this great enterprise, has been one of mingled triumph and disaster. The principle incorporated in the "Act for the establishment of free schools throughout the State," has been again subjected to the test of public opinion. In their almost unanimous approval of that *principle* in the canvass of 1849, the electors very generally overlooked the specific details of the bill submitted to their sanction, confiding in the disposition of the Legislature to modify such of its features as might be practically objectionable. Serious obstacles to the successful operation of the law presented themselves almost upon the threshold of its administration. The boards of supervisors in more than one half the counties of the State, had adjourned their annual sessions before the act took effect, without making the appropriations required by its provisions, leaving the several school districts to sustain a most unequal and oppressive burden of taxation for the support of their schools.

Inequalities in the valuations of taxable property contributed, in many localities, greatly to aggravate this burden, and a spirit of opposition to the new law, inflamed by its determined opponents, manifested itself at the primary district meetings, and too often resulted in the entire rejection of the estimates prepared by the trustees and the limitation of the term of school to the lowest possible period authorized by law. Appeals were assiduously made to the cupidity of the heavy tax payers—their interests sought to be arrayed against that of their less favored brethren, and against the interests of their children; their passions stimulated by the real inequalities as well as fancied injustice of the burdens imposed by the new law, were readily enlisted against every attempt to carry it into operation. Numerous petitions were sent to the Legislature, praying for its repeal or for such amendments as might render it more generally acceptable.

It was obvious that the law was liable to just and serious objections, and that it did not meet with that general approval which was necessary to ensure its success. Under these circumstances, the friends of the new system were among the first to concede the defects of the bill, and while urging the preservation of the fundamental *principle* which it involved, were anxiously solicitous so to modify the details of the measure, as to obviate all its obnoxious features. At their suggestion and with their co-operation, bills were introduced into both branches of the Legislature, providing for a general and

equitable system of State or county taxation, for the purpose of rendering the common schools free to all, dispensing with the necessity of a district assessment, out of which the principal embarrassment had originated. In the Assembly the measures thus proposed were approved by a large majority; the Senate did not concur in the action of the house, but sent to the house a bill proposing a re-submission of the law to the people. At the close of the session, and when it became evident that no modification of the obnoxious law could be obtained, this bill received the assent of the house.

By the adoption of this measure, the friends of free schools found themselves in a very embarrassing position. They were compelled either to give their votes and influence in favor of the continuance of a law, some of the distinctive features of which were at variance both with their wishes and judgment, or, by sanctioning its repeal, hazard the principle which had been deliberately adopted by the Legislature and approved by the emphatic expression of the public will. The issue thus presented could not fail of being greatly misapprehended. While the electors secured the renewed triumph of the principle involved, there can be no doubt that thousands of votes were cast for the *repeal* of the law by citizens who desired only its amendment, and who would have recorded their suffrages in favor of a system of free schools properly guarded, had the form of the ballot permitted them to do so.

It remains then for the Legislature to give efficacy to this renewed expression of the popular will, by the enactment of a law which shall definitely engraft the free school principle upon our existing system of primary education, and at the same time remove all just cause of complaint as to the inequality of taxation. District taxation has been found to be unjust, unequal, and oppressive. It should therefore at once be abandoned, so far as the ordinary support of the schools is concerned. The funds necessary for the payment of teachers' wages, in addition to the amount received from the State Treasury, should be provided either by a State tax equitably levied on real and personal property according to a fixed and uniform standard of valuation, by a county and town tax levied and assessed in the same manner, or by such a combination of these three modes as might be deemed most expedient and judicious.

The common schools of the State should be declared free to every resident of the respective districts, of the proper age to participate in their benefits; and their support should be made a charge upon

the whole property either of the State at large, or of the respective counties and towns in which they are situated.

The bill which passed the Assembly at its last session, provided for the levying of an annual tax of \$800,000 on the real and personal property of the State according to the assessed valuation of such property, and for the distribution of the aggregate amount so to be raised, among the several counties and towns of the State, according to the number of children, of proper school age, residing in each. This sum, together with the amount annually apportioned from the revenue of the common school fund, would, it was supposed, be sufficient for the support of the several schools of the State during an average period of eight months in each year. The whole amount expended for teachers' wages, during the year 1849, was \$1,322,696.24, to which is to be added an aggregate amount of \$110,000 for library purposes, making in the whole \$1,432,696.24. The Superintendent, however, entertains no doubt that the amount proposed to be raised by the bill referred to, in conjunction with the State appropriation, the revenue from which is rapidly and steadily increasing, will be amply adequate to the payment of teachers' wages for the average length of time during which the schools have heretofore been taught, and to the annual and adequate replenishment of the libraries and necessary apparatus in the schools.

Under the present defectively administered system of assessment however, such a tax will operate very unequally in different sections of the State. The standard of valuation both of real and personal property, varies, as, is well known, in nearly every county of the State; while in some, it is estimated at its fair and full market value, in others it is assessed at three-fourths, two-thirds and sometimes as low as one half its actual value. If, therefore, the existing standard of valuation is to be made the basis of the apportionment of the proposed tax, it is manifest that a very unjust and oppressive burden will be cast upon those counties where the assessment is in strict accordance with the provisions of law, for the benefit of those sections in which its requirements are evaded by an arbitrary standard of valuation.

The distribution of money when raised, serves likewise to render this disproportion still more manifest, that being based upon the population according to the last preceding census of the respective counties. To exhibit the practical operation of this system, a table has been constructed under the direction of the department, and

is appended to the present report, (see appendix,) by which it will be seen that the city of New-York with a population of 371,223, according to the last census, and a valuation of real and personal property amounting in the aggregate to \$251,192,527, *contributes* \$306,295.33 annually as her proportion of the proposed State tax, while she will be entitled to *receive* only \$114,025.33 as her share of its proceeds; the county of Dutchess with a population of 55,124 and a valuation of \$19,390,632 *contributes* \$23,288.92 and receives only \$16,931.96; the county of Kings with a population of 78,691 and a valuation of about \$40,000,000, *contributes* \$47,940.21 and receives only \$24,170.83, a diminution of nearly *one-half*; the county of Westchester with a population of 47,578 and a valuation of \$20,018,964, *contributes* \$24,043.57 and receives only \$14,613.12; and the counties of Livingston, Ontario and Queens, each receive a considerably less amount than they contribute. On the other hand, every other county in the State, receives an equal or a greater amount than it is called upon to contribute. The county of Allegany with a population of 40,000 and a valuation of \$3,797,486, raises \$4,569.93 and receives *nearly three times* that amount, or \$12,312.25; the county of Chenango with a population nearly the same and a valuation of \$10,786,131, raises \$5,159.22 and receives \$12,255.73; the county of Delaware with a population of 37,000 and a valuation of \$3,737,810, raises 4,489.26 and receives \$11,361.89; the county of Greene with a population of 32,000 and a valuation of \$2,746,933, raises \$3,300.00 and receives \$9,815.95; the county of Jefferson with a population of 65,000 and a valuation of \$7,200,881, raises \$8,648.54 and receives \$19,965.17; the county of St. Lawrence with a population of 62,354 and a valuation of \$3,587,629, raises \$4,308.88 and receives \$19,152.73, between four and five times more than she contributes; the county of Schoharie with a population of 32,488 and a valuation of \$1,817,804, raises \$2,183.25 and receives \$9,979.06, an excess of nearly *five times* the amount contributed; and the counties of Steuben, Tompkins and Ulster, receive from twice to three times the amount contributed by each. These discrepancies it is obvious, in a great measure, grow out of the existing inequalities in the respective standards of valuation adopted in the several counties; and should the Legislature deem it expedient to charge the annual support of the schools, over and above the revenue of the school fund, upon the taxable property of the State, and to retain the existing mode of distribution, the necessity of devising some mode by which the standard of valuation should be as nearly as practicable uniform throughout the State, will be appa-

rent. If this can be accomplished, or if the distribution of the funds raised were directed to be made upon the same basis with the apportionment of the tax, there can be no doubt, in the judgment of the Superintendent, that a State tax for the support of our common schools will prove the simplest, most efficient and beneficial mode of providing for the object in view : the establishment and maintenance of a system of free school education, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the inhabitants of the State.

If however, this were found impracticable, the same result may be obtained by requiring the board of supervisors of each county of the State to raise *twice* the amount apportioned to the county, as a county tax, and levy an equal amount as a town tax, in the mode prescribed by the existing law, which requires only an *equal* amount to be levied as a county and town tax respectively. This provision would simply increase the amount of school money now by law required to be raised, one-third, while it would entirely dispense with district taxation, for the current support of the schools. Inequalities in the standard of valuation adopted by the respective counties would in this case prove unjust and burdensome to none ; as the existing law has made complete provision for the adjustment of such inequalities in the case of joint districts formed from parts of two or more counties or towns. The whole amount of taxable property of each county would contribute in equal and fair proportions to the support of the schools located within its territory ; and the angry dissensions growing out of the necessity of district taxation, the fruitful source of nearly all the opposition which has been made to the existing law, would be averted.

In apportioning the public money, and the money raised by a county or State tax among the several school districts, the Superintendent is of opinion that some more effectual provision than now exists, should be made for the smaller and weaker districts, upon whom the burden of supporting a school for any considerable length of time during the year, is peculiarly oppressive. If a specified amount, say for instance fifty dollars, were required to be apportioned to every duly organized district whose report for the preceding year shall be found in accordance with law, leaving the balance to be apportioned according to the number of children between the ages of four and twenty-one years residing in the district, the necessary encouragement would be afforded to every district, however limited its means, or however sparse its population, while ample resources would be left for the larger and more populous districts. The several dis-

tricts being thus furnished with adequate funds for the maintenance of efficient schools during an average period of eight months in each year, the trustees should be peremptorily required to expend the moneys thus placed at their disposal, in the employment of suitably qualified teachers for such a length of time as those means may justify.

Such an arrangement would, it is believed, prove almost universally acceptable to the people of the State. The principle involved has repeatedly received the sanction of public sentiment. It is in accordance with the enlightened spirit of the age. It is the only system compatible with the genius and spirit of our republican institutions. It is not a novelty, now for the first time, sought to be engrafted upon our legislation, but a principle recognized and carried into practical operation in our sister state of Massachusetts from the earliest period of its colonial history—identified with her greatness and prosperity, her influence and her wealth, and transplanted from her soil to that of some of the younger states of the Union.

In each of our own cities, and in many of our larger villages, it has been established and successfully sustained by the general approval of their citizens; and wherever it has obtained a foothold, it has never been abandoned. It is only requisite to adjust the details of the system, equitably and fairly, to commend it to the approbation of every good citizen as the noblest palladium and most effectual support of our free institutions.

The existing law has excited a degree of opposition which was not anticipated, but it is believed that it has grown out of the defects of the law, rather than from any prevailing hostility to the principle of free schools.

No law can be successfully and prosperously administered under our government, which does not receive the general approval of the people. It is the earnest desire, therefore, of the Superintendent, that the present law should be so amended as to produce greater equality—to remove all reasonable ground of complaint, and to render our great system of education more efficient and useful.

The idea of universal education is the grand central idea of the age. Upon this broad and comprehensive basis, all the experience of the past, all the crowding phenomena of the present, and all our hopes and aspirations for the future, must rest. Our forefathers have

transmitted to us a noble inheritance of national, intellectual, moral and religious freedom. They have confided our destiny as a people to our own hands. Upon our individual and combined intelligence, virtue, and patriotism, rests the solution of the great problem of self-government. We should be untrue to ourselves, untrue to the memory of our statesmen and patriots, untrue to the cause of liberty, civilization and humanity, if we neglected the assiduous cultivation of those means, by which alone we can secure the realization of the hopes we have excited. Those means are the *universal education of our future citizens*, without discrimination or distinction. Wherever in our midst, a human being exists, with capacities and faculties to be developed, improved, cultivated and directed, the avenues of knowledge should be freely opened and every facility afforded to their unrestricted entrance. Ignorance should no more be countenanced than vice and crime. The one leads almost inevitably to the other. Banish ignorance, and in its stead introduce intelligence, science, knowledge and increasing wisdom and enlightenment, and you remove in most cases, all those incentives to idleness, vice and crime, which now produce such a frightful harvest of retribution, misery and wretchedness. Educate every child, "to the top of his faculties," and you not only secure the community against the depredations of the ignorant, and the criminal, but you bestow upon it, instead, productive artisans, good citizens, upright jurors and magistrates, enlightened statesmen, scientific discoverers and inventors, and the dispensers of a pervading influence in favor of honesty, virtue and true goodness. Educate every child physically, morally and intellectually, from the age of four to twenty-one, and many of your prisons, penitentiaries and almshouses will be converted into schools of industry and temples of science; and the immense amount now contributed for their maintenance and support will be diverted into far more profitable channels. Educate every child—not superficially—not partially—but thoroughly—develop equally and healthfully every faculty of his nature—every capability of his being—and you infuse a new and invigorating element into the very life blood of civilization—an element which will diffuse itself throughout every vein and artery of the social and political system, purifying, strengthening and regenerating all its impulses, elevating its aspirations, and clothing it with a power equal to every demand upon its vast energies and resources.

These are some of the results which must follow in the train of a wisely matured and judiciously organized system of universal education. They are not imaginary, but sober inductions from well

authenticated facts—deliberate conclusions from established principles, sanctioned by the concurrent testimony of experienced educators and eminent statesmen and philanthropists. If names are needed to enforce the lesson they teach, those of Washington and Franklin and Hamilton and Jefferson and Clinton, with a long array of patriots and statesmen, may be cited. If facts are required to illustrate the connection between ignorance and crime, let the official return of convictions in the several courts of the State for the last ten years be examined, and the instructive lesson be heeded. Out of nearly 28,000 persons convicted of crime, but 128 had enjoyed the benefits of a *good* common school education; 414 only had what the returning officers characterize as a "tolerable" share of learning; and of the residue, about one-half only could either read or write. Let similar statistics be gathered from the wretched inmates of our poor-house establishments, and similar results would undoubtedly be developed. Is it not therefore incomparably better, as a mere prudential question of political economy, to provide ample means for the education of the whole community, and to bring those means within the reach of every child, than to impose a much larger tax for the protection of that community against the depredations of the ignorant, the idle, and the vicious, and for the support of the imbecile, the thoughtless, and intemperate?

Every consideration connected with the present and future welfare of the community—every dictate of an enlightened humanity—every impulse of an enlarged and comprehensive spirit of philanthropy, combine in favor of the adoption of this great principle. Public sentiment has declared in its favor. The new States which, within the past few years, have been added to the Confederacy, have adopted it as the basis of their system of public instruction; and the older States, as one by one they are reconstructing their fundamental laws and constitutions, are engrafting the same principle upon their institutions. Shall New-York, in this noble enterprise of education, retrace her steps? Shall she disappoint the high hopes and expectations she has excited, by receding from the advanced position she now occupies in the van of educational improvement? Her past career, in all those elements which go to make up the essential wealth and greatness of a people, has been one of progress and uninterrupted expansion. Her far-seeing legislators and statesmen, uninfluenced by the scepticism of the timid, the ignorant, and the faithless, and unawed by the denunciations of the hostile, prosecuted that great work of internal improvement which will forever illustrate the pride and glory of her political history. The rich results of the

experiment thus boldly ventured upon have vindicated their wisdom. Is the development of the intellectual and moral resources of the millions of future citizens an object of less interest, demanding less devoted consecration of the energies of her people, and work of a less firm and uncompromising perseverance?

Disregarding the feeling of the present hour, and looking only to the future, will the consciousness of having laid the foundation for the universal education of our people be a less pleasing subject of contemplation than that of having aided in replenishing the coffers of their wealth?

In conclusion the Superintendent cannot feel that he has fully met the responsibility devolved upon him by his official relations to the schools of the State, were he to fail in again urging upon the Legislature the definite adoption of this beneficent measure. Let its details be so adjusted as to bear equally upon all, oppressively upon none. Let every discordant element of strife and passion be removed from the councils of the districts, let the necessary assessment for the great object in view, be diffused over the vast aggregate of the wealth and property of the State. Then let teachers, worthy of the name, teachers intellectually and morally qualified for the discharge of their high and responsible duties, dispense the benefits and riches of education, equally and impartially, to the eight hundred thousand children who annually congregate within the district school room.

The children of the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the native and the foreigner, will then participate alike in the inexhaustible treasures of intellect, they will commence their career upon a footing of equality, under the fostering guardianship of the State, and will gradually ripen into enlightened and useful citizens, prepared for all the varied duties of life and for the full enjoyment of all the blessings incident to humanity.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,
Superintendent of Common Schools.

Albany, January 7, 1851.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE SUPER-
INTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

(A.)

ABSTRACT

Of the Reports of the respective Town Superintendents of Common Schools of the State of New-York, for the year ending on the first day of July, 1850.

COUNTIES.	Whole No. of districts, which are situated within the town.	No. of whole districts.	No. of parts of districts.	No. of whole districts from which returns have been received.	No. of parts of districts from which returns have been received.	Average No. of months such schools have been kept by licensed teachers.	Amount of money received by districts the preceding year, as stated in reports of trustees.		Amount of public money received from all superintendents, during the year reported.
							For teachers' wages.	For libraries.	
Albany,	174	128	109	124	74	9	\$17,576 21	\$1,585 49	\$24,933 05
Allegany,	244	171	133	169	137	6	8,619 42	1,283 48	10,468 71
Broome,	210	142	108	137	94	6	4,938 30	1,094 78	6,072 00
Cattaraugus,	241	166	147	160	144	6	8,760 43	1,325 59	9,145 69
Cayuga,	254	181	154	181	144	7	10,871 09	2,134 84	13,545 22
Chautauque,	314	216	180	213	179	6	10,650 86	2,038 66	13,590 82
Chemung,	143	102	72	103	71	7	6,237 01	1,164 87	6,116 37
Chenango,	370	186	164	186	177	7	8,932 75	1,752 29	10,825 93
Clinton,	155	123	66	123	63	7	7,343 57	1,185 92	10,968 05
Columbia,	189	117	144	112	138	9	9,320 18	1,552 85	15,525 11
Cortland,	183	127	115	131	108	7	6,117 27	1,361 13	9,458 46
Delaware,	302	227	150	222	146	7	10,468 64	1,760 46	12,248 49
Dutchess,	204	132	142	132	139	9	10,164 21	2,367 41	14,816 25
Erie,	300	253	129	253	129	6	13,731 46	2,019 73	39,472 55
Essex,	177	145	62	152	62	6	6,175 64	1,144 39	6,085 64
Franklin,	134	104	68	104	69	6	4,821 51	808 28	5,476 84
Fulton,	109	70	72	69	69	7	3,366 51	815 72	3,817 39
Genesee,	203	87	109	117	94	7	6,770 18	1,247 36	10,747 76
Greene,	163	126	53	125	82	7	6,846 70	1,365 61	10,747 02
Hamilton,	20	16	5	17	5	9	6,864 63	70	6,952 75

Herkimer,	202	139	131	136	128	7	7	7,120 62	1,688 93	8,511 06
Jefferson,	367	281	86	278	163	7	7	12,627 53	2,780 94	23,870 20
Kings,	30	29	2	29	2	12	12	31,636 27	3,448 86	39,107 26
Lewis,	166	126	66	120	57	7	7	4,287 98	911 03	5,44 46
Livingston,	197	142	99	141	99	8	8	9,217 38	1,726 94	12,291 22
Madison,	233	170	139	169	125	7	7	8,637 63	1,895 60	10,074 84
Monroe,	238	169	132	169	129	8	8	26,202 17	2,544 21	27,069 92
Montgomery,	118	86	84	85	69	8	8	5,079 64	1,261 72	9,660 70
New-York,	200	200	...	200	...	11	11	162,451 51	...	341,140 73
Niagara,	160	114	76	125	66	7	7	6,413 96	1,518 73	8,704 98
Oneida,	376	284	190	276	173	7	7	11,713 79	3,360 20	16,960 43
Onondaga,	300	237	140	221	125	7	7	20,101 80	2,968 75	22,728 87
Orange,	183	137	97	138	90	7	7	9,376 26	2,378 89	11,560 46
Ontario,	216	156	93	148	91	8	8	9,614 47	1,794 59	10,578 57
Orleans,	140	112	64	106	64	8	8	5,638 88	1,128 36	8,526 27
Oswego,	277	218	116	218	113	7	7	10,744 96	2,397 06	15,973 63
Otsego,	357	213	225	226	207	7	7	9,716 99	2,221 45	11,536 81
Putnam,	68	46	40	44	39	8	8	2,404 60	566 99	3,266 62
Queens,	72	68	7	65	6	10	10	17,769 08	1,406 26	7,168 60
Rensselaer,	200	146	109	146	106	8	8	4,222 83	1,877 04	30,900 62
Richmond,	20	15	10	16	10	9	9	4,222 83	496 96	4,479 12
Rockland,	38	31	10	31	10	9	9	2,517 06	608 72	3,060 43
St. Lawrence,	432	360	132	366	124	6	6	16,523 78	2,773 60	19,829 17
Saratoga,	217	157	108	166	99	7	7	7,747 38	1,815 96	13,141 83
Schenectady,	66	52	33	52	33	8	8	3,626 54	768 46	4,984 28
Schoharie,	198	121	165	114	165	7	7	5,448 68	1,540 45	7,107 93
Seneca,	104	71	71	71	70	8	8	6,279 69	1,108 96	7,99 81
Steuben,	353	245	189	242	206	6	6	11,006 38	2,151 79	13,583 17
Suffolk,	147	132	29	129	29	8	8	6,145 22	1,523 00	7,588 66
Sullivan,	137	115	34	106	30	8	8	4,376 96	786 53	6,264 79
Tioga,	145	112	33	111	61	7	7	4,779 42	858 52	6,457 96
Tompkins,	211	168	81	168	80	8	8	9,870 17	1,706 09	15,633 42
Ulster,	192	153	78	151	77	8	8	6,621 46	1,582 61	11,038 46
Warren,	120	104	36	97	31	6	6	2,841 12	661 77	3,460 13
Washington,	244	184	120	183	118	7	7	7,197 38	1,797 89	14,327 57
Wayne,	227	156	129	163	128	7	7	8,193 90	1,866 41	10,314 31
Westchester,	139	108	88	108	74	9	9	8,975 78	2,175 12	9,430 28
Wyoming,	173	137	112	132	111	6	6	6,753 38	1,366 99	7,467 78
Yates,	110	86	83	84	63	7	7	4,094 66	918 44	6,029 46
TOTAL,	11,397	8,394	5,625	8,336	5,476	8	8	\$767,389 20	\$92,456 79	\$1,035,854 85

A.—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	How apportioned for the current year.		Local funds.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Number of children taught.	Number of children who have attended less than 2 months.	Two months and less than four.	Four months and less than six.	Six months and less than eight.	Eight months and less than ten.	Ten months and less than twelve.	Twelve months.
	Teachers' wages.	For libraries.										
Albany,.....	\$21,347 25	\$1,602 36	.....	32,154	16,288	4,212	3,943	3,076	2,123	1,359	979	376
Allegany,.....	9,162 66	1,384 96	.....	21,572	12,968	3,455	3,696	3,053	1,464	301	.....	.....
Baltimore,.....	4,862 42	1,220 91	296 83	17,253	9,035	2,451	2,130	1,727	1,948	212	.....	.....
Cattaraugus,.....	7,763 60	1,247 21	20 60	22,953	2,638	3,343	3,528	2,764	1,530	514	87	.....
Cayuga,.....	11,375 84	2,226 57	2,231 94	37,823	15,580	4,480	4,539	3,364	2,111	768	193	12
Chautauque,.....	12,042 33	2,113 40	10 00	33,502	17,760	2,263	5,012	4,088	2,445	707	113	50
Chemung,.....	4,974 09	1,086 93	8 40	16,107	9,196	2,263	2,274	1,692	2,445	483	247	.....
Chenango,.....	9,014 22	1,746 93	1,789 24	31,092	12,965	3,792	4,026	2,914	1,708	453	16	.....
Clinton,.....	9,575 00	1,357 74	91 92	18,039	9,229	2,610	2,369	1,892	1,170	318	175	.....
Columbia,.....	12,926 00	1,766 45	.....	23,759	10,234	2,189	2,429	2,112	1,646	1,086	613	90
Cortland,.....	8,225 30	1,187 19	1,020 47	19,263	9,104	2,198	2,429	2,114	1,387	516	28	.....
Delaware,.....	6,937 01	1,305 33	.....	28,944	12,596	3,614	3,068	2,750	1,264	225	92	.....
Dutchess,.....	16,250 09	2,415 89	.....	35,410	12,980	3,530	3,157	2,723	1,723	1,158	915	59
Erie,.....	16,209 57	2,766 70	.....	39,702	26,767	8,437	7,029	5,391	3,461	1,745	870	467
Essex,.....	5,628 33	1,107 32	.....	17,625	8,765	2,502	2,751	1,907	889	282	80	185
Franklin,.....	4,677 16	810 03	81 81	12,466	6,767	2,032	2,072	1,591	853	95	25	.....
Fulton,.....	316 97	556 02	.....	13,036	5,814	1,669	1,453	1,429	819	394	160	40
Genesee,.....	8,547 81	1,000 78	1,507 54	21,442	9,322	2,654	2,689	2,037	1,303	612	24	.....
Greene,.....	9,398 35	1,390 57	.....	21,264	8,992	2,440	2,033	1,726	1,260	685	254	170
Hamilton,.....	600 59	82 19	.....	1,335	659	259	223	69	25	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer,.....	6,864 90	646 16	.....	25,380	11,662	3,250	3,104	2,561	1,623	851	76	.....
Jefferson,.....	30 76	773 51	106 30	45,416	27,853	5,902	6,884	5,084	2,852	1,032	285	14
Kings,.....	12 45	442 53	.....	23,080	19,807	2,391	4,283	3,018	2,744	2,294	2,313	2,529
Lewis,.....	55 32	8 91 14	208 63	14,265	6,473	1,752	1,969	1,397	945	2,294	.....	.....
Livingston,.....	1,486 77	1,602 33	.....	29,168	12,377	3,771	3,486	2,867	1,744	856	377	.....

Mourée,	24,256 04	2,523 56	28,343	21,513	5,410	5,341	4,933	5,022	3,204	2,130	584
Montgomery,	8,369 98	1,250 76	20,279	8,910	2,494	2,229	2,017	1,185	3,691	2,294	...
New-York,	173,414 60	...	10,114	106,738	14,224	14,592	13,300	13,077	16,318	32,409	3,077
Niagara,	7,133 07	1,571 86	21,689	12,028	3,659	3,178	2,865	1,625	630	196	60
Onondaga,	13,948 90	3,106 63	61,884	24,042	6,121	6,100	4,912	2,767	1,441	248	6
Orangetown,	23,465 03	2,841 79	44,688	23,415	6,112	5,897	5,266	3,766	3,410	189	...
Orange,	9,261 61	2,307 06	32,867	11,860	2,870	2,743	2,285	1,610	988	864	73
Ontario,	8,643 85	1,782 50	29,479	12,610	3,870	3,221	2,399	1,841	798	205	...
Orleans,	7,396 05	1,132 30	18,822	9,466	2,267	2,040	2,143	1,414	504	101	...
Owego,	13,672 28	2,312 21	33,040	17,830	5,071	5,201	4,249	2,453	796	150	34
Otsego,	9,112 92	2,193 51	37,214	17,513	4,266	4,639	3,030	2,563	904	160	95
Putnam,	2,745 98	611 64	7,711	3,764	860	968	686	539	329	128	61
Queens,	5,763 51	1,395 09	20,143	5,769	1,965	1,865	980	612	445	281	188
Rensselaer,	20,156 68	1,841 92	31,402	15,747	4,891	4,230	3,920	1,894	835	275	32
Richmond,	3,727 28	741 35	5,899	1,802	393	376	380	230	195	102	53
Rochland,	2,448 26	612 00	8,280	2,745	648	727	448	369	376	139	37
St. Lawrence,	17,108 08	2,721 09	42,573	23,701	6,605	7,397	5,706	3,055	733	145	...
Saratoga,	8,989 40	1,416 04	30,474	11,837	3,783	3,853	2,446	1,631	534	164	6
Schenectady,	4,355 41	729 17	9,417	3,753	830	921	770	430	176	66	...
Schoharie,	4,890 65	1,040 60	21,437	11,055	3,059	3,154	2,340	1,428	621	146	2
Seneca,	6,280 45	1,109 72	18,040	7,568	2,152	2,760	1,640	1,051	485	130	18
Steuben,	10,835 65	2,183 64	32,536	20,267	6,338	6,445	4,151	1,808	664	80	...
Suffolk,	6,070 96	1,517 14	23,121	9,198	1,869	2,348	1,744	1,271	699	210	52
Sullivan,	5,350 99	889 34	12,160	6,266	1,638	1,638	1,381	870	316	109	...
Tioga,	5,344 39	1,113 59	16,131	8,484	2,027	2,174	2,239	1,511	542	84	...
Tompkins,	14,108 59	1,530 83	26,948	12,059	2,764	2,864	2,620	1,812	919	153	...
Ulster,	8,869 81	2,048 80	33,903	12,627	3,869	3,084	2,897	1,584	801	273	84
Warren,	2,783 47	665 94	10,377	5,102	1,757	1,620	916	446	192	63	31
Washington,	12,526 86	1,800 86	32,027	13,174	4,050	3,734	2,750	1,795	607	136	61
Wayne,	8,437 11	1,857 57	28,700	14,158	3,942	3,885	3,067	2,012	750	97	...
Westchester,	7,550 41	1,705 81	31,763	8,950	2,348	2,197	1,745	1,229	922	440	174
Wyoming,	6,150 16	1,307 02	23,782	11,153	3,212	3,159	2,449	1,446	369	89	...
Yates,	4,063 65	900 02	14,743	6,461	1,697	1,632	1,369	1,980	263	23	...
TOTAL,	\$730,738 12	\$31,363 90	\$22,226 26	1,449,990	794,500	200,128	198,022	16,7722	106,100	59,315	9,079
										18,455	

A.—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	How apportioned for the current year.		Local funds.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Number of children taught.	Number of children who have attended less than 2 months.	Two months and less than four.	Four months and less than six.	Six months and less than eight.	Eight months and less than ten.	Ten months and less than twelve.	Twelve months.
	Teachers' wages.	For libraries.										
Albany,.....	\$21,347 25	\$1,602 39	.....	32,154	16,288	4,212	2,943	3,076	2,123	1,359	979	376
Allegany,.....	9,152 66	1,384 96	.....	21,572	12,868	3,455	3,696	3,053	1,464	301	.....	.....
Broome,.....	4,862 42	1,220 91	.....	17,253	9,038	2,451	2,130	1,727	1,948	212	.....	.....
Cattaraugus,.....	7,763 60	1,247 21	295 83	22,953	12,343	3,343	3,528	2,764	1,530	514	87	.....
Cayuga,.....	11,375 84	2,226 57	20 60	37,523	15,580	4,480	4,539	3,364	2,111	769	183	12
Chemung,.....	12,042 33	2,113 40	2,231 94	33,502	17,760	4,565	5,012	4,088	2,445	770	113	60
Chenango,.....	4,974 09	1,086 93	10 00	16,107	9,186	2,263	2,274	1,682	2,445	483	247	.....
Clinton,.....	9,014 22	1,746 82	8 40	31,092	12,986	3,762	4,026	2,914	1,708	453	16	.....
Columbia,.....	9,575 00	1,357 74	1,789 24	18,039	9,228	2,610	2,369	1,882	1,170	318	175	.....
Cortland,.....	12,925 00	1,766 45	.....	23,759	10,234	2,089	2,429	2,112	1,646	1,086	613	90
Delaware,.....	8,225 30	1,187 19	1,020 47	13,283	9,104	2,198	2,158	2,114	1,387	516	38	.....
Dutchess,.....	6,337 01	1,345 33	.....	23,944	12,586	3,614	3,698	2,750	1,264	225	92	.....
Essex,.....	16,250 09	2,415 89	.....	35,410	12,960	3,620	3,157	2,391	1,723	1,158	915	59
Franklin,.....	16,209 57	2,766 70	.....	36,702	26,787	8,437	7,029	6,398	3,461	1,745	870	497
Fulton,.....	5,528 33	1,107 32	.....	17,225	8,765	2,022	2,751	1,907	869	262	80	185
Genesee,.....	4,677 16	810 03	84 81	12,456	6,787	2,032	2,072	1,901	883	95	25	.....
Hamilton,.....	8,316 97	556 02	.....	13,036	6,814	1,653	1,453	1,429	819	394	160	40
Jefferson,.....	8,847 81	1,000 78	1,507 64	21,442	9,322	2,664	2,689	2,037	1,362	612	24	.....
Livingston,.....	9,308 35	1,380 57	.....	21,284	8,992	2,440	2,033	1,726	1,280	686	254	170
Madison,.....	6,800 59	82 19	.....	1,435	659	259	228	69	25	.....	.....	.....
Monroe,.....	6,884 90	646 16	.....	25,880	11,662	3,250	3,104	2,561	1,623	861	66	.....
Nassau,.....	30 76	773 51	105 30	40,416	27,863	6,902	6,884	5,094	2,868	1,052	265	14
Orleans,.....	12 46	442 93	.....	23,090	19,907	2,391	4,283	2,018	2,744	2,229	2,213	.....
Rensselaer,.....	55 33	8 94	245 63	23,163	12,377	3,771	3,282	2,267	1,744	353	.....	.....
Saratoga,.....	11,588 77	1,602 23	.....	33,163	15,377	3,771	3,282	2,267	1,744	353	.....	.....

Monroe,	24,256 04	2,423 66	23,343	21,513	5,410	5,341	4,933	5,022	3,204	2,130	524
Montgomery,	8,269 98	1,280 76	20,279	8,910	2,434	2,429	2,017	1,185	3,691	2,294	294
New-York,	173,414 00	.....	10,114	106,738	14,224	14,522	13,300	13,077	16,318	32,409	3,077
Niagara,	7,133 07	.....	21,689	22,026	3,559	3,178	2,365	1,625	6,330	196	60
Oneida,	13,948 91	1,571 86	51,184	24,024	6,121	6,100	4,912	2,767	1,441	245	6
Oronada,	23,465 03	2,046 63	44,088	23,415	6,112	6,897	5,266	3,766	3,410	189	.....
Orange,	9,261 61	2,307 56	32,667	11,360	2,870	3,221	2,743	1,610	968	564	73
Ontario,	8,643 86	1,762 60	29,479	12,610	3,500	3,221	2,399	1,841	798	205	.....
Oreana,	7,398 05	1,132 30	18,822	9,466	2,267	2,540	2,148	1,414	504	101	.....
Oswego,	13,672 26	2,312 21	33,040	17,930	5,071	5,201	4,249	2,458	796	160	24
Otsego,	9,112 92	2,193 51	37,214	17,513	4,266	4,639	3,080	2,563	904	160	95
Putnam,	2,748 98	.....	7,771	3,764	1,860	1,968	686	539	329	128	61
Queens,	5,763 51	1,395 09	20,143	6,789	1,865	1,268	980	602	445	261	188
Rensselaer,	20,156 68	1,841 92	31,402	16,747	4,891	4,230	3,920	1,894	835	276	32
Richmond,	3,727 26	741 35	5,889	1,802	393	376	260	230	195	102	53
Rockland,	2,448 36	.....	8,280	2,746	648	727	446	369	376	139	37
St. Lawrence,	17,106 08	612 00	42,573	23,701	6,605	7,397	5,766	3,055	733	145	.....
Saratoga,	8,989 40	2,721 09	30,474	11,937	3,783	2,383	2,446	1,531	534	164	6
Schenectady,	4,355 41	1,416 04	9,417	3,753	830	921	770	1,430	176	66	.....
Schoharie,	4,520 65	729 17	21,437	11,085	3,059	3,154	2,340	1,426	621	146	2
Seneca,	6,280 45	1,090 60	18,080	7,566	2,152	2,760	1,640	1,051	486	120	18
Steuben,	10,825 65	2,109 72	32,036	20,267	6,368	6,465	4,161	1,808	664	90	.....
Suffolk,	6,070 98	2,183 64	23,121	9,198	2,368	2,348	1,744	1,271	699	210	52
Sullivan,	5,350 99	1,517 14	22,121	6,266	1,855	1,693	1,261	870	316	109	.....
Tioga,	5,344 39	889 34	12,160	6,266	2,027	2,174	2,320	1,611	542	64	.....
Tompkins,	14,108 59	1,113 59	16,131	8,494	2,027	2,584	2,620	1,812	919	165	.....
Ulster,	8,869 81	1,630 83	26,908	12,069	2,754	3,064	2,397	1,864	801	273	84
Warren,	2,783 47	.....	33,903	12,637	3,689	3,694	2,397	1,864	192	63	31
Washington,	8,695 94	665 94	10,377	5,102	1,757	1,620	916	446	192	136	61
Wayne,	12,826 86	1,800 86	22,027	13,174	4,050	3,734	2,750	1,798	607	186	.....
Westchester,	8,437 11	222 18	28,700	14,158	3,942	3,865	2,067	2,012	750	97	.....
Wyoming,	7,550 41	1,867 57	31,765	8,900	2,348	2,197	1,745	1,229	922	440	174
Yates,	6,180 16	1,705 81	23,762	11,153	3,212	3,169	2,449	1,446	369	89	.....
.....	4,063 65	900 02	14,743	6,461	1,697	1,632	1,369	930	263	23	.....
TOTAL,	\$730,798 12	\$91,363 90	1,449,950	794,600	200,128	198,022	16,772	106,100	59,315	18,465	9,079

(A.)—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED IN THE DISTRICTS IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS DURING THE YEAR.										No. of children exempted on account of indigent parents.
	Purchasing school house sites.	Building school houses.	Hiring school houses.	Repairing school houses.	Insuring school houses.	Fuel.	Supplying, defalcations in rate bills.	Book case, purchase of books and school apparatus.	Other purposes.		
Albany,.....	\$391 42	1,442 88	\$235 00	\$2,365 20	\$112 72	\$1,760 53	\$1,183 08	\$324 40	\$1,926 49	859	
Allegany,.....	234 05	2,259 03	27 78	444 55	32 87	351 89	124 86	91 68	749 94	44	
Broome,.....	85 80	1,295 68	3 00	201 74	20 25	175 85	20 16	76 66	208 37	76	
Cattaraugus,.....	149 96	3,321 10	3 00	461 19	8 64	387 42	94 16	185 52	430 42	49	
Cayuga,.....	484 40	4,582 86	28 00	1,635 71	37 63	1,455 75	1,197 97	270 43	1,048 82	386	
Chautauque,.....	249 80	2,911 50	13 36	596 70	93 30	823 69	1,616 86	379 06	583 68	125	
Chemung,.....	321 45	6,241 00	58 71	677 37	49 16	558 03	243 61	134 28	625 25	257	
Chemung,.....	130 88	2,556 93	6 00	833 75	13 86	394 73	121 70	166 54	876 14	151	
Clinton,.....	156 53	1,686 37	202 66	726 49	125 48	722 60	545 37	111 92	1,145 01	274	
Columbia,.....	211 50	2,633 40	75 00	1,004 21	89 47	1,862 31	1,380 50	460 95	630 65	393	
Cortland,.....	369 50	1,272 30	.....	557 19	3 50	239 28	409 58	110 16	304 84	108
Delaware,.....	109 00	2,305 15	25 75	506 80	19 30	251 56	45 54	28 96	310 04	75	
Dutchess,.....	100 00	1,752 62	62 00	1,278 53	34 70	1,602 71	1,862 52	251 62	1,157 52	1,107	
Erie,.....	429 10	4,314 89	106 00	944 06	64 05	942 51	369 77	183 16	906 17	253	
Essex,.....	52 72	2,380 58	37 00	682 01	52 02	602 20	451 53	116 96	413 49	176	
Franklin,.....	174 36	1,841 78	26 56	403 64	6 00	312 25	209 43	33 53	312 20	66	
Fulton,.....	70 20	288 00	4 00	359 18	27 68	508 79	129 82	164 41	366 24	119	
Genesee,.....	245 00	4,699 04	28 00	1,177 32	81 69	999 92	576 89	97 85	697 14	276	
Greene,.....	274 00	1,134 00	8 00	540 90	19 98	621 12	604 34	62 65	280 28	340	
Hamilton,.....	.....	250 00	.....	13 00	.....	14 00	136 01	5 25	.....	.....
Herkimer,.....	1,111 21	2,581 90	44 25	736 04	46 05	1,565 75	432 33	167 33	2,094 17	426	
Jefferson,.....	601 95	3,096 19	81 31	1,107 71	96 77	1,547 90	676 18	271 79	873 31	563	
Kings,.....	5,400 00	7,853 33	416 00	1,019 84	710 97	662 19	63 31	2,575 67	4,554 75	37	
Lewis,.....	132 51	2,057 61	9 50	245 34	15 54	284 35	287 61	128 16	256 41	105	
Livingston,.....	1,131 22	422 50	15 00	1,780 04	50 62	1,613 87	570 77	172 96	814 28	277	

Monroe,	819 75	6,729 37	123 00	1,183 94	97 61	193 58	697 32	301 11	655 29	473
Montgomery,	1,352 50	4,387 00	56 25	876 12	36 92	2,115 50	933 43	244 87	646 18	487
New York,	7,600 00	.....	7,935 45	1,118 67	14 87	9,879 23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara,	178 00	2,887 74	.....	1,533 82	97 17	2,306 43	1,267 06	164 43	805 58	374
Oneida,	271 33	3,442 67	98 00	1,651 08	687 53	3,391 59	488 48	181 70	2,919 62	562
Onondaga,	1,019 33	4,718 40	457 94	1,651 08	687 53	3,391 59	488 48	238 73	4,542 28	616
Orange,	64 41	3,604 60	47 50	616 16	16 00	1,181 05	900 68	301 81	331 94	899
Ontario,	886 75	3,944 38	251 00	1,791 93	17 26	1,736 08	1,476 36	312 09	1,026 57	620
Orleans,	300 32	2,465 90	42 00	680 02	22 69	645 44	778 91	34 42	462 60	423
Oswego,	344 92	3,313 37	15 20	2,162 05	46 56	1,810 13	922 89	271 13	880 06	496
Otego,	103 13	3,042 39	20 02	811 04	3 15	1,310 17	250 17	357 91	701 70	279
Putnam,	100 00	680 00	.....	235 60	13 00	234 67	320 33	58 45	111 87	199
Queens,	348 50	2,980 56	21 00	290 36	13 72	231 20	661 12	184 34	586 32	674
Rensselaer,	423 72	4,421 40	54 96	2,928 04	31 99	2,126 98	294 86	722 77	993 22	345
Richmond, .....	.....	.....	.....	7 90	.....	143 71	136 96	108 00	15 60	80
Rockland, .....	.....	1,805 63	.....	64 62	.....	169 81	251 38	187 10	66 62	173
St. Lawrence,	209 13	3,183 43	59 50	1,044 41	61 10	1,214 44	277 75	162 39	568 60	322
Saratoga,	109 00	1,780 13	104 00	910 14	46 49	1,670 89	348 01	109 11	811 23	393
Schenectady,	27 50	352 78	5 43	406 03	13 00	561 99	62 39	68 75	202 21	108
Schoharie,	47 62	1,698 63	3 50	778 42	26 90	713 91	95 40	161 58	282 46	159
Seneca,	668 00	4,840 31	3 00	892 12	34 00	1,281 06	549 31	80 80	1,153 03	320
Steuben,	789 81	3,988 16	7 50	2,075 37	84 93	1,981 14	449 63	369 19	1,472 46	177
Suffolk,	23 25	1,128 23	54 50	868 00	23 86	445 39	406 69	70 10	223 18	290
Sullivan,	162 00	2,766 00	6 32	111 56	19 95	286 37	96 11	67 01	100 30	49
Tioga,	226 77	384 00	45 50	1,028 05	11 64	497 02	86 87	41 45	220 03	131
Tompkins,	130 00	1,950 22	17 50	1,041 19	29 11	955 69	395 29	174 56	579 79	201
Ulster,	106 17	2,237 76	98 00	827 86	20 69	882 46	674 37	391 57	478 61	502
Warren,	6 00	360 33	.....	241 41	2 50	196 92	732 66	32 43	63 85	91
Washington,	176 00	2,209 00	.....	1,235 81	167 92	1,296 64	335 86	54 48	442 63	364
Wayne,	137 00	5,009 48	.....	907 18	157 90	1,125 21	708 72	195 90	1,945 42	465
Westchester,	225 00	1,547 84	6 00	835 43	78 04	1,811 12	1,922 67	215 00	831 06	1,076
Wyoming,	710 00	4,562 84	10 00	468 62	22 75	669 32	391 78	29 55	579 85	293
Yates,	95 50	2,499 30	5 00	610 19	69 23	662 10	372 26	227 51	365 81	224
TOTAL,	\$23,490 62	\$154 932 06	\$2,724 67	\$22,090 75	\$3,721 97	\$62,334 29	\$31,834 27	\$12,628 73	\$49,592 13	18,686

The amount levied for teachers' wages, besides public money, in the county of Orange, was,

\$1,318.13

(A.)—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Amount raised to pay the expenses of such exemptions.	Number of children over 6 and under 16 years of age.	Number of times inspected by town superintendent.	Amount raised by rate bills for teachers' wages.	Number of unincorporated select and private schools, in said district.	Average number of pupils attending said schools.	Number of schools for colored children.	Number of children between 5 and 16 years, taught in colored schools.	Amount of public money received on account of such schools.	Amount paid for teachers' wages in colored schools, besides public money.
Albany,	212 47	22,981	238	9,645 00	70	2,955	1	140	.....	.....
Allegany,	6 44	9,985	488	5,459 48	10	183	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome,	13 74	7,834	227	4,734 65	15	618	.....	164	28 16	10 00
Cattaraugus,	19 00	9,882	425	5,617 68	16	189	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga,	90 63	13,881	433	13,067 20	40	432	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauque,	85 87	12,937	608	9,686 63	37	723	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung,	346 21	8,592	194	7,174 71	14	227	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chenango,	38 55	9,899	579	7,440 08	24	360	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clin on,	5 12	11,514	250	3,945 71	12	173	.....	86	100 92	186 00
Columbia,	651 27	11,270	363	11,539 61	43	837	2	.....	.....	.....
Cortland,	62 23	5,656	267	6,180 29	6	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware,	22 48	10,865	453	8,918 90	26	406	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess,	543 21	14,734	378	13,610 64	53	941	6	3	.....	.....
Erie,	268 21	15,716	530	29,143 84	62	2,145	1	136	.....	.....
Essex,	65 54	8,582	305	5,296 36	20	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin,	101 82	7,199	228	1,865 92	10	167	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton,	354 55	7,302	379	4,661 88	4	310	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee,	115 40	8,915	266	7,567 25	12	383	1	86	.....	64 00
Greene,	196 52	621	10	8,306 85	31	143	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton,	332 10	10,665	334	148 47	6	143	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer,	145 26	17,892	594	10,278 07	29	1,420	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson,	435 31	25,339	461	14,176 69	54	985	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings,	145 26	17,892	594	10,278 07	54	985	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis,	145 31	25,339	461	14,176 69	54	985	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston,	192 86	10,563	241	3,364 41	108	4,468	3	560	1,450 00	.....
			680	15,849 41	12	616	.....	.....	.....	.....

Albany,	110 30	10,565	544	8,798 79	27	180	1	66	400 00	.....
Monroe,	91 31	21,612	457	13,101 51	21	380	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery,	562 48	9,109	349	10,043 66	4	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
New-York, .....	.....	90,145	762	.....	.....	37,410	16	3,345	8,991 98	.....
Niagara,	248 17	11,268	321	12,177 00	24	136	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onida,	387 98	22,776	764	15,016 90	85	2,210	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga,	286 90	20,836	604	14,026 10	26	518	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange,	545 63	13,256	272	16,083 42	59	1,166	1	28	38	4 60
Ontario,	2,993 11	10,568	449	12,519 96	31	630	2	90	.....	77 86
Orleans,	47 13	7,454	333	7,426 38	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owego,	53 90	17,017	542	10,500 97	24	805	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego,	232 58	14,379	633	11,089 11	42	242	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam,	127 87	4,448	118	3,982 30	20	248	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens,	698 82	8,692	122	8,060 76	41	762	3	85	16 97	86 00
Rensselaer,	340 74	17,663	368	9,277 16	36	899	2	105	359 03	150 00
Richmond,	78 20	4,059	47	4,370 91	33	170	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland,	269 84	3,942	67	5,345 77	13	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence,	31 95	20,083	706	8,410 41	33	247	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga,	137 28	10,793	461	10,244 99	37	169	.....	.....	20 00	\$77 00
Schenectady,	80 54	4,860	159	3,689 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie,	85 90	10,752	368	9,690 23	.....	279	3	28	.....	.....
Seneca,	91 03	6,935	213	7,201 47	18	365	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben,	20 92	17,211	485	13,230 53	21	461	1	16	16 80	112 20
Suffolk,	242 13	9,577	18	11,233 69	48	885	2	27	96 20	60 80
Sullivan,	9 60	6,557	120	4,079 56	6	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga,	58 62	7,181	261	4,623 28	8	144	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins,	73 40	9,398	280	7,800 34	19	325	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster,	183 58	15,844	291	12,243 98	42	863	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren,	21 04	4,638	145	3,970 00	12	105	2	.....	.....	.....
Washington,	200 84	11,465	519	10,386 67	34	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne,	648 46	12,067	393	14,067 87	19	280	3	.....	.....	.....
Westchester,	1,678 82	12,703	264	10,137 25	97	372	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming,	171 41	8,798	387	7,421 82	21	464	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates,	60 89	6,560	148	5,519 83	11	153	.....	59	.....	.....
TOTAL,	\$14,748 21	735,188	21,069	\$508,724 56	1,697	70,606	52	4,971	\$11,480 44	\$776 85

(B.)
STATEMENT

Showing the increase and diminution of the capital of the Common School Fund during the year ending on the 30th September, 1850.

	Bonds for Lands.	Bonds for Loans.	Loan of 1792.	Loan of 1808.	Loan of 1840.	Bank Stock.	State Stock.	Comptrol's Bonds.	Money in Treasury.	Total.
Amount of the Fund 30th September, 1849,	703,438 29	246,131 75	89,883 50	191,588 32	13,200 00	50,000	228,200 86	656,445 49	64,665 05	2,243,563 36
Increase of the Fund as stated below,	51,079 59	88,562 59	.....	.....	28,126 00	.....	.....	243,536 16	457,400 73	868,705 67
Diminution of the Fund as stated below,	754,517 88	334,694 34	89,883 50	191,668 32	41,326 00	50,000	228,200 86	899,981 68	522,065 78	3,112,268 43
Am't of the Fund 30th September, 1850,	43,542 48	136,423 32	71,910 64	169,830 51	.....	.....	15,000 00	15,000 00	369,886 25	821,596 20
	710,975 40	198,269 02	17,982 86	21,757 81	41,326 00	50,000	213,200 86	884,981 65	152,179 53	2,280,678 28

*Increase of the Fund.***Bonds for Lands:**

Amount of bonds received this year for
sales of lands belonging to the Fund,

Amount of bonds transferred from the General
Fund,

Amount of bonds transferred from the U. S. De-
posite Fund, in part payment of the \$25,000, an-
nually set apart by the Constitution,

Amount transferred from account of loans,

*Diminution of the Fund.***Bonds for lands:**

Amount of principal of bonds paid into the Treas-
ury,

Amount of extinction of principal under re-sale
of lands by the State Engineer and Surveyor, ..

Bonds for Loans:

Amount of principal paid into the Treasury,

Amount transferred to bonds for lands,

Bonds for loans:		
Amount loaned to towns, counties, &c.,	88,562 59	71,910 64
Loan of 1840:		
States Deposit Fund,	28,126 00	169,830 51
Comptroller's Bonds:		
Amount invested in Comptroller's bonds,	243,536 16	15,000 00
Money in the Treasury:		
Amount received for principal of bonds for lands,	\$43,455 56	15,000 00
Amount received for principal of bonds for loans,	117,196 83	15,000 00
Amount received for principal of loan of 1792, ..	71,910 64	15,000 00
Amount received for principal of loan of 1840, ..	169,830 51	15,000 00
Amount received for first payments on sales of lands,	5,329 19	
Amount received in part of the appropriation from the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund, for 1850, (see transfer of bonds to make up the \$25,000,)	19,678 00	
Amount received for principal of State stock and Comptroller's bond,	30,000 00	
	<hr/> 457,400 73	
	\$998,705 07	
Loan of 1792:		
Amount of principal paid in the Treasury,		71,910 64
Loan of 1808:		
Amount of principal paid into the Treasury,		169,830 51
State Stock:		
Amount of principal paid into the Treasury,		15,000 00
Comptroller's Bonds:		
Amount of principal paid into the Treasury,		15,000 00
Money in the Treasury:		
Amount loaned to towns, counties, &c.,	\$88,562 59	
Amount loaned on mortgage by the Commission-ers of the U. States Dep. Fund, per act of 1840, ..	28,126 00	
Amount invested in Comptroller's bonds,	243,536 16	
Amount transferred to the General Fund, for bonds received from that Fund,	360,224 75	
	<hr/> 9,661 50	
	369,866 25	
	<hr/> \$821,595 20	
Increase of the Fund,		\$47,109 57

Revenue of the School Fund.

Balance in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1849,-----	\$162,762 03	
Amount received into the Treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1850, on the investments, -----	123,090 78	
Amount transferred from the General Fund Revenue for interest on money in the Treasury during the year, per chap. 382, Laws of 1849, -----	12,701 32	
Appropriation from the income of the U. States Dep. Fund, for 1850, ----	165,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$463,554 13
Amount paid out of the Treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1850, for common school dividends (including a balance unpaid for 1849,)----	\$325,493 46	
Amount transferred to the Bank Fund, for interest on Comptroller's bonds, due at the time of transfer of said bonds to this fund, -----	536 60	
	<hr/>	326,030 06
Balance of revenue in the Treasury, on the 30th September, 1850, -----	\$137,524 07	<hr/>

STATEMENT of the population, valuation of real and personal estate, in the several counties of this State, the apportionment of the State's school money for the year 1849; apportionment of State tax of \$800,000, and the distributive share thereof to each county, for the support of common schools.

COUNTIES.	1845 Population.	No. Acres.	Valuation of Real Estate.	Valuation of Personal Estate.	Total.	Apportionm't of Public mo- ney in 1849.	Apportionm't of \$800,000 tax.	Distribut- ion of \$800,000 tax.
Albany.....	77,268	316,152	\$13,109,103	\$3,730,467	\$16,839,570	\$8,456 14	\$20,224 99	\$23,733 74
Allegany.....	40,084	662,614	3,680,947	116,539	3,797,486	3,439 07	4,560 93	12,312 25
Broome.....	25,069	410,126	1,918,219	208,632	2,126,851	2,824 07	2,554 47	7,927 22
Cattaraugus.....	30,169	801,411	3,696,985	227,613	3,924,598	3,301 28	4,593 48	9,286 75
Cayuga.....	49,963	609,924	9,083,286	1,702,845	10,786,131	6,434 43	12,954 57	16,254 55
Chautauque.....	46,548	646,260	4,549,951	631,854	5,181,805	5,933 57	6,223 55	14,297 74
Chemung.....	23,689	301,943	2,510,733	487,164	3,057,897	2,592 02	3,672 08	7,276 34
Chenango.....	39,940	536,261	3,712,689	582,943	4,295,632	4,366 11	5,159 22	12,255 73
Clinton.....	31,278	615,412	7,792,937	61,755	7,799,692	3,422 63	2,137 33	9,607 39
Columbia.....	41,976	377,300	2,029,828	2,778,537	10,571,474	2,744 52	12,696 76	12,893 40
Cortland.....	25,081	346,835	2,029,828	232,368	2,262,196	2,744 52	2,716 99	7,703 91
Delaware.....	36,990	875,862	3,115,135	622,676	3,737,810	4,047 68	4,489 26	11,361 89
Dutchess.....	55,124	486,098	14,588,282	4,822,350	19,390,632	6,032 01	23,388 92	16,331 96
Essex.....	612,666	14,460,798	1,256,502	1,256,502	16,717,340	8,604 73	18,877 10	24,153 63
Franklin.....	1,071,067	1,015,463	1,405,402	204,866	1,610,268	2,746 82	1,034 48	7,710 36
Fulton.....	18,692	1,015,463	1,618,200	156,785	1,773,985	2,045 39	2,130 63	6,741 45
Genesee.....	28,845	324,666	5,683,328	222,956	5,906,284	2,045 39	1,496 50	5,706 75
Greene.....	31,967	386,069	2,219,313	507,630	2,726,943	3,496 93	7,709 76	8,860 07
Hamilton.....	37,424	757,384	5,506,718	989,514	6,496,232	2,05 94	3,399 03	578 08
Herkimer.....	64,999	733,557	6,110,992	1,069,889	7,200,881	7,112 59	8,618 54	19,465 17
Jefferson.....	78,691	48,800	35,444,797	4,430,795	39,015,592	8,610 86	47,940 21	24,170 83
Kings.....	20,218	739,180	1,464,541	137,427	1,601,968	2,212 38	1,947 81	6,210 19
Lewis.....	33,193	361,491	9,443,971	1,279,518	10,723,489	4,066 52	12,879 34	10,195 61
Livingston.....	40,947	388,414	5,843,821	846,440	6,690,261	4,485 05	8,035 27	12,589 62
Madison.....	70,899	392,274	13,471,544	1,715,646	15,187,190	7,768 21	18,230 42	21,777 43
Montgomery.....	29,613	237,203	2,568,917	434,713	3,003,630	3,635 42	3,635 42	9,106 18
New-York.....	371,223	11,774	183,028,076	61,161,451	244,189,527	41,071 63	345,205 35	114,125 83

Niagara.....	34,550	314,411	4,942,976	2,853,178	6,278,988	3,180,68	6,340,28	10,612,42
Oneida.....	84,776	736,714	10,048,482	1,797,978	12,861,666	9,276,72	15,447,37	26,039,40
Onondaga.....	70,175	484,320	14,949,325	1,797,978	16,747,303	7,678,98	20,114,18	21,555,04
Ontario.....	42,892	392,651	11,693,654	2,142,816	13,836,480	4,680,68	16,618,16	16,042,61
Orange.....	62,227	490,072	9,537,313	2,622,674	12,169,987	6,715,00	14,604,63	16,042,61
Orleans.....	26,815	235,910	4,566,916	476,199	5,043,114	2,828,12	6,066,98	7,938,68
Oswego.....	48,411	682,493	6,437,357	681,602	7,118,839	6,300,71	8,560,03	14,879,20
Otsego.....	60,649	603,308	4,608,368	946,787	6,555,155	5,627,01	6,671,98	15,514,41
Putnam.....	13,238	136,146	2,634,328	609,497	3,283,825	1,450,77	3,856,02	4,072,34
Queens.....	31,849	179,546	8,036,980	3,063,359	11,600,330	3,485,12	13,952,46	9,782,78
Rensselaer.....	62,338	396,490	9,910,736	4,195,713	14,106,449	6,821,48	16,942,41	19,147,82
Richmond.....	13,673	21,262	1,559,753	343,936	1,903,688	1,496,18	2,246,41	4,199,82
Rockland.....	13,741	102,674	1,813,516	670,379	2,803,895	1,602,63	3,137,24	4,280,70
St. Lawrence.....	62,354	1,738,500	3,410,288	177,331	3,587,629	6,823,16	4,308,88	19,152,73
Saratoga.....	41,477	608,282	6,017,047	1,841,539	7,401,586	4,588,67	8,989,60	12,740,13
Schenectady.....	16,630	116,816	2,324,994	783,423	3,112,417	1,819,76	3,738,14	6,108,09
Schoharie.....	32,488	370,748	1,516,063	241,741	1,817,804	3,555,04	2,183,25	9,979,08
Seneca.....	24,972	197,640	5,453,953	743,967	6,197,920	2,732,59	7,443,95	7,670,43
Suffolk.....	34,579	386,580	4,885,725	1,210,073	6,146,798	3,463,85	7,321,50	10,621,33
Steuben.....	51,679	888,000	6,256,894	654,720	6,811,614	5,655,04	8,181,02	16,873,79
Sullivan.....	18,727	649,057	1,418,825	138,633	1,557,458	2,049,22	1,870,57	5,752,22
Tioga.....	22,456	310,589	1,607,441	330,703	1,938,146	2,437,27	2,327,79	6,897,61
Tompkins.....	38,168	371,400	3,300,000	770,808	4,070,808	4,176,58	4,869,20	11,723,73
Ulster.....	48,907	645,120	4,528,421	908,282	5,436,713	5,351,71	6,529,71	16,022,34
Warren.....	14,948	503,111	998,990	30,128	1,019,118	1,631,33	1,224,00	4,519,16
Washington.....	40,534	492,410	5,568,606	991,234	6,559,840	4,437,67	7,878,63	12,456,62
Wayne.....	42,415	358,543	6,604,171	616,568	7,220,736	4,652,25	8,672,39	13,038,96
Westchester.....	47,678	290,527	12,241,840	7,777,124	20,018,964	5,206,28	24,043,67	14,614,12
Westmoreland.....	37,245	368,320	4,128,082	312,332	4,438,414	2,449,77	6,330,71	8,356,32
Wyoming.....	20,777	207,220	3,961,851	363,361	4,325,212	2,273,55	6,194,75	6,381,89
	2,604,496						800,000,00	800,000,00

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

The following table exhibits the capital of the School Fund, according to the annual reports of the Comptroller, from the foundation of the fund in 1805-6 to 1849, also the revenue derived from the fund, the amount annually apportioned from the State Treasury, the amount received by the districts from the commissioners and town superintendents, and also the amount paid by the inhabitants on rate bills.

YEAR.	CAPITAL.	Increase of capital from year to year	Annual revenue or interest.	Sum annually paid from State Treasury.	Am't of money rec'd by the districts	Am't p'd by individuals on rate bills
1796	.....	.....	\$49,250 00	.....	.....	.....
1797	.....	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....
1800	.....	.....	49,622 50	.....	.....	.....
1801	.....	.....	377 50	.....	.....	.....
1806	\$57,757 24	\$124,406 62	not stated.	No distri-	.....	.....
1807	183,162 96	124,004 60	do	b't'n made	.....	.....
1808	307,164 56	83,472 59	do	until the	.....	.....
1809	390,637 15	37,540 76	24,115 46	revenue a-	.....	.....
1810	428,177 91	55,148 38	26,480 77	mount to	.....	.....
1811	483,326 29	75,138 40	36,427 64	\$50,000,	.....	.....
1812	558,461 69	78,293 38	45,216 98	.....	.....	.....
1813	636,758 08	188,306 87	47,612-16	.....	558,720 98	.....
1814	822,064 94	39,392 96	57,248 39	\$48,376	64,834 88	.....
1815	861,457 89	72,557 24	57,539 88	46,398	73,235 42	.....
1816	934,015 13	48,227 13	64,053 01	54,799	93,010 51	.....
1817	982,242 26	132,587 78	69,555 29	59,933	117,151 07	.....
1818	971,361 31	.....	68,770 00	59,968	146,418 08	.....
1819	1,103,940 09	125,126 91	70,556 04	59,930	157,195 04	.....
1820	1,229,076 00	.....	78,944 56	79,957	173,420 60	.....
1821	1,215,526 00	.....	77,144 56	80,104	182,820 25	.....
1822	1,152,630 57	3,196 83	77,417 86	80,000	182,741 61	.....
1823	1,155,827 40	17,085 88	72,515 09	80,000	182,790 09	.....
1824	1,172,913 23	115,396 19	75,315 06	80,000	182,720 46	.....
1825	1,288,309 47	31,576 99	82,815 41	80,000	222,995 77	.....
1826	1,319,886 46	33,591 18	86,429 93	80,000	232,343 21	.....
1827	1,353,477 64	257,619 16	81,381 90	100,000	214,830 14	\$297,048 44
1828	1,611,096 80	73,532 00	89,034 96	100,000	238,611 36	316,807 20
1829	1,684,628 80	35,662 42	94,626 25	100,000	244,998 85	374,001 54
1830	1,661,081 24	.....	100,678 60	100,000	305,582 78	358,320 18
1831	1,696,743 66	7,415 74	80,013 86	100,000	307,733 08	369,696 36
1832	1,704,159 40	31,015 88	93,755 31	100,080	316,153 93	308,137 04
1833	1,735,175 28	18,871 56	109,117 77	100,080	312,181 20	419,878 69
1834	1,754,046 84	36,498 46	104,390 78	100,080	313,376 91	425,560 86
1836	1,791,321 77	83,869 94	131,006 40	100,000	335,895 10	436,316 46
1836	1,875,191 71	42,302 46	118,486 67	100,000	335,882 92	477,848 27
1837	1,917,491 17	2,153 51	94,349 93	110,000	374,411 61	521,477 49
1838	1,919,647 68	10,059 83	102,991 09	113,793	635,685 94	476,443 27
1839	1,932,421 99	2,714 48	117,472 27	275,000*	658,951 70	493,749 54
1840	2,003,807 95	101,385 96	103,400 65	275,000*	676,086 07	468,688 22
1841	2,036,625 68	2,817 73	96,073 85	285,080*	660,727 41	509,376 79
1842	1,968,290 72	.....	90,082 46	275,080*	639,606 60	447,565 97
1843	1,975,093 15	6,802 43	107,370 62	265,080*	725,066 19	458,127 79
1844	1,992,936 35	17,823 20	133,826 51	275,080*	772,578 02	460,764 78
1845	2,080,632 41	97,716 41	113,458 87	275,080*	829,802 83	467,840 44
1846	2,133,943 00	43,310 60	125,158 12	271,073*	858,594 84	466,674 44
1847	2,170,514 47	36,571 46	131,551 21	275,820*	.....	.....
1848	2,211,475 14	40,960 67	117,220 25	284,912*	846,710 45	489,696 63
1849	2,243,563 36	32,080 22	122,140 50	285,028 65	.....	.....
1850	2,290,673 23	47,109 87	137,524 07	285,000 00	.....	.....

* Including \$165,089 from the revenue of the United States Deposit Fund.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF EDUCATION

OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

REPORT.

The whole number of schools within the jurisdiction of the Board of Education for the city and county of New-York, during the past year, was 199.

The schools of the Public School Society number--	115
The Ward Schools-----	65
The Corporate Schools -----	19
	<hr/>
Whole number of schools,-----	199
	<hr/> <hr/>

This aggregate embraces fifteen schools for the promotion of education among colored children. The latter number is made up as follows :

Of schools of the Public School Society, -----	9
Of Ward Schools, -----	2
Of the Colored Orphan Asylum Schools,-----	2
Of schools of the New-York Society for the Promotion of Education among Colored Children,-----	2
	<hr/>
Total, -----	15
	<hr/> <hr/>

Schedule No. 1, hereto annexed, shows the length of time each school has been kept open, the whole number taught, and the actual average attendance in, and the location of each school.

The number of children taught in all the schools is as follows :

	Whole number taught.	Actual average for the year.
In the schools of the Public School Society, including the Alms House School,-----	53,546	18,153 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
In the Ward Schools,-----	45,872	15,505 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{6}{8}$
In the Corporate Schools, -----	3,556	2,039 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{8}{8}$
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,-----	102,974	35,997 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

For the years ending February 1, 1848, 1849, and 1850, the number of schools, the whole number taught, the actual average attendance, and the aggregate cost of instruction for current expenses, were as follows :

1848.	Year ending February first.	No. of Schools	Whole number taught.	Average attendance.	Aggregate cost.	Cost per Scholar for 240 days' instruction.
Public Schools,--	114	54,732	18,646 $\frac{188}{800}$			
Ward Schools,--	50	32,698	11,597 $\frac{312}{800}$			
Corporate do. --	18	2,169	1,878 $\frac{227}{800}$			
Totals, ----	182	89,599	32,122 $\frac{247}{800}$		\$201,176,30	\$6 26
1849.						
Public Schools,--	115	50,320	18,587			
Ward Schools,--	58	40,933	14,652			
Corporate do. --	21	3,742	2,125			
Totals, ----	194	95,045	35,364		\$224,490,28	\$6 34
1850.						
Public Schools,--	115	53,546	18,153 $\frac{47}{800}$			
Ward Schools,--	65	45,872	15,805 $\frac{36}{800}$			
Corporate do. --	19	3,556	2,039 $\frac{23}{800}$			
Totals, ----	199	102,974	35,998 $\frac{141}{800}$		\$248,300,51	\$6 87

Taking the average for the three years, the actual cost per scholar, for tuition for 240 full days of a year, or for forty-eight weeks of full five days each, including the expenses for books, stationery, fuel, and all other matters, except interest on the cost of the school houses and their sites, was *six dollars and fifty-one cents*.

This is not one-third of the average amount of the tuition bills in private schools for instructing children between the ages of five and eight years.

The above statement, unexplained, might lead to the conclusion that the actual cost per scholar is steadily increasing. That it was 8 cents more per scholar for the year ending Feb. 1st, 1849, and 61 cents more per scholar for the year ending Feb. 1st, 1850, than for the year ending Feb. 1st, 1848.

The amounts *apportioned*, and the amounts appropriated to supply *deficiencies* in each of those years were as follows :

For the year ending	There was ap- portioned	The extra ap- propriations were	Total
Feb. 1, 1848,----	\$189,117 17	\$12,059 13	\$201,176 30
“ 1849,----	199,743 81	24,746 47	224,490 28
“ 1850,----	205,839 27	42,461 24	248,300 51

When a school is organized after the apportionment is made, none of the moneys apportioned for that year can be used to pay teachers' salaries or the other current expenses of such school for the unexpired part of the year. The moneys necessary to cover these charges are received from extra appropriations, and are all aggregated at the end of the year under the *head* of "Moneys raised to supply *deficiencies*." It is in no proper sense of the term, money raised to supply a deficiency. Such a classification of such moneys is calculated to impress a cursory reader of the reported proceedings of the Board, ignorant of the actual facts of the case, that great and increasing deficiencies are constantly occurring and provided for, while the appropriations under this head, to meet cases of this kind, are, in fact, made to defray the expenses of schools not in existence at the time the then last apportionment was made.

Appropriations are frequently made in one year to pay bills that have lain over from the preceding year. In such cases, the expenses of the closing year appear larger, and of the previous one smaller, than they really were. During the year just closed, it has been made a point with the Board, when a school applied for money to supply an actual deficiency, to ascertain the amount of all its liabilities, and that it would have no debts existing against it after the money asked for was appropriated and properly applied.

Last year, most of the schools were closed earlier in the season than in previous years, on account of the prevalence of the cholera. Several of the school houses were early appropriated as cholera hospitals, without the consent of the school officers, and, in the judgment of this Board, without authority, and were used as hospitals until the cholera disappeared. The salaries of the teachers continued. This occasioned a decreased average attendance of scholars for the year, and an apparent increased expense per scholar. These causes will account fully, as is believed, for the apparent increased cost of instruction per scholar during the year just closed, over that of either of the two years immediately preceding it, and for the apparent

difference in separate years, and on grounds too which vindicate the school officers generally from even a just suspicion of not being sufficiently cautious and economizing in the expenditure of the public moneys.

In this connection it is proper to observe, that the Annual Report of last year stated the actual expense of common school instruction, per scholar, to have been larger during the years ending Feb. 1st, 1848 and 1849, than is above represented. The ground of the error is obvious, notwithstanding the error and the cause of it were not detected by the committee that prepared the Annual Report, nor by any member of the Board. In every recent Annual Report, the apportionment for the year to succeed it has been published in the Report as the amount of apportioned moneys expended in the preceding year.

Thus the amount apportioned for the year ending		Increase in succeeding over that of preceding year:
Feb. 1, 1848, was	\$189,117 17	
" 1, 1849, was	\$199,743 81	\$10,626 64
" 1, 1850, was	\$207,839 27	6,095 46

In the computations on page 8 of the printed Annual Report of last year, the expenses of the year ending Feb. 1, 1848 were over charged \$10,626.64, and of the year ending Feb. 1, 1849, \$6,095 .46. If the Report had been accurate, the schedules annexed to it, consisting of the accounts of the Commissioners of the several wards, should have shown that they respectively received from the apportionment the precise amount which the table of monies apportioned for that year, as printed in the same Report, represented them to be entitled to. The mortification of confessing an error in an official statement of expenditures of the public moneys is comparatively slight in this case, as the truth shows the schools to have been less expensive than was represented, and that the school officers are generally practising all the economy compatible with the true interests of the system.

ACTUAL COST OF INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR.

It must be observed that the actual cost of instruction, per scholar, as stated in this report, is based upon the assumption, that all current expenses, of all the schools, are paid by the moneys apportioned and raised to supply deficiencies. This is not true of the Corporate Schools, with the exception of those of the New-York Society for

he Promotion of Education among colored children. The corporate schools only receive the amount apportioned, which is less than the average above given for the last three years. This cause will slightly increase the actual pro rata cost in the Public Schools above such average. The public moneys expended by the Public School Society and the ward schools for the three last years to defray current expenses, and the average cost per scholar resulting from such expenditure, are as follows:

For the year ending			The average attendance was	The cost per scholar was	The average per scholar in all these schools was
Feb. 1, 1848 there was	Apportioned to the Public Schools, \$124,205 67 Appropriated for deficiencies,..... 000,000 00				
	Total,	\$124,205 67	18,646	\$6.66	
" "	Apportioned to the Ward Schools, \$55,356 08 Appropriated for deficiencies,..... 12,059 13				\$6.33
	Total,	\$67,415 21	11,597	\$5.81	
Feb. 1, 1849	Apportioned to the Public Schools, \$115,946 75 Appropriated for deficiencies,..... 8,000 00				
	Total,	\$123,946 75	18,537	\$6.66	
	Apportioned to the Ward Schools, \$73,374 81 Appropriated for deficiencies,..... 15,732 72				\$6.41
	Total,	\$89,107 53	14,652	\$6.08	
Feb. 1, 1850	Apportioned to the Public Schools, \$108,188 90 Appropriated for deficiencies,..... 22,932 62				
	Total,	\$131,121 52	18,153	\$7.22	
	Apportioned to the Ward Schools, \$86,444 50 Appropriated for deficiencies, 18,637 13				\$6.94
	Total,	\$105,081 63	15,805	\$6.71	

If the aggregate expense of the three years, be averaged upon the total of the average actual attendance, for the same period, the cost per scholar, for each year, will be \$6.58.

If to this sum be added the average per scholar, of the annual interest on the cost of the sites and of school-houses, including the sum paid for rents for ward school-houses, the whole actual cost per scholar will be ascertained.

The amount expended for sites for ward schools, and for the erection and fitting up of the buildings, in which schools were taught during the past year, is about----- \$362,962 5

The value of the property held in the name of the Public School Society, over and above the amount of the encumbrances, on which interest is paid out out of the School Fund, as estimated by the Society, is----- 189,495 7

Total,----- \$552,457 2

The annual interest on this sum, at 7 per cent, is,---- \$38,672 5

Amount paid last year for rents of premises leased for ward schools,----- 3,501 2

Total,----- \$42,173 7

This amount averaged upon the actual average attendance upon these schools, the past year, gives per scholar, the sum of-- \$1 7

Adding to this the average per scholar for the last three years, for all other expenses, viz:----- \$6 2

shows that ----- \$7 9
per scholar, is the entire cost of educating children in the common schools ranging from the ages of 4 to 16 years. This is the whole cost for forty-eight weeks, of full five days each.

Those who are accustomed to paying bills for tuition, books, stationery and fuel, in private schools, know that this is less than one fourth of the cost of the former, for children of the ages that attend the common schools.

Justice to the Public School Society, requires the observation, that it paid during the year ending

Feb. 1, 1849, for interest, \$7,681
for rents, 4,367 28

Total,--- \$12,048 28

Year ending Feb. 1, 1850, for interest,---- \$8,156 11
for rents,----- 4,282 45

Total,--- \$12,438 56

No such items are charged to the account of the current expenses of the ward schools. Deducting these, the average per scholar for current expenses will be a trifle less in the schools of that society than in the ward schools. This results from its having a much larger proportion of primary scholars than the other schools, and the cost of the instruction of the latter class being much less than that of the older pupils. If all the elements and items necessary to be taken into the account, to ascertain the relative expense of educating under each system, are fairly and accurately estimated, there would probably be found no sensible difference between the two.

NEW SCHOOLS.

During the past year, the organization of the new schools, in the 18th and 12th wards, mentioned in the last annual report, has been completed, and the schools are in successful operation. Authority has been given by the Board to organise a new school in the 9th ward, and \$7,600 appropriated to purchase a site, and \$15,070 to erect a school house.

Schedule No. 2, shows the amount apportioned and appropriated to each school to supply deficiencies during the past year.

Schedule No. 3, shows the amounts appropriated during the same period for all other purposes. All of the last appropriation of \$5,000 for the support of the Free Academy, and the larger part of the previous one of the same amount are unexpended. The Evening Free Schools have an unexpended balance of \$1,267.09.

Schedules are also annexed, containing a statement of the expenditures, for Common School instruction, of the school officers of each ward, and of the Public School Society. These statements also show the balance in hand or in bank to their respective credit.

ANNUAL APPORTIONMENT FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

In the last annual report, the attention of the Board was called to the importance of fixing a suitable pro rata allowance to be made to each school for its support, and to the obvious propriety of having sufficient moneys raised and annually apportioned by the Board to cover the whole current expense of Common School instruction.

The school law (Act of May 7, 1844, chap. 320,) evidently designed to give power to the board to compel sufficient money to be raised in each year to defray all of its expenses of this character.

The fifth section of that act requires the board of supervisors to annually raise, by tax, a sum equal to that apportioned to the city and county from the Common School Fund of the State, and a further sum equal to one-twentieth of one per cent. of the value of the real and personal property in the city, subject to taxation. These three sums constitute the moneys annually apportioned, and for the year ending February 1, 1850, were as follows :

1. The amount received from the State Fund,-----	\$40,621 63
2. An equal amount raised by tax,-----	40,621 63
3. One-twentieth of one per cent. on the real and personal property of the city, (less \$2,500 deducted for clerk hire and other expenses of the board of education,)-----	124,596 00
Total,-----	<u>\$205,839 26</u>

The 12th and 14th sections of the same act require the board of education to apportion the moneys thus annually raised among all the schools entitled to participate in them, and to file a copy of such apportionment for any year with the city chamberlain on or before the first Monday of April, in that year.

The 15th section requires the board on or before the first Monday of July, in each year, to report to the board of supervisors an estimate of the probable amount which will be required to be raised during the year, for the purpose of meeting the current annual expenses of common school instruction, and whether more or less than one-twentieth of one per cent., in addition to an equal amount with the State quota, will be necessary, and declares that "it SHALL BE THE DUTY of the board of supervisors, or the common council, on their application, to raise the necessary amount," as the one-twentieth of one per cent. is raised, and at the same time.

The propriety of pursuing this course is obvious. The expenses of each year should be paid by the taxation in that year. This is the only way in which the system can be conducted in a business-like manner. It is some satisfaction to the tax payer to know, when he pays his taxes, that he has paid in full all that is to be collected of him for the expenses of the closing year. If the money be not raised during the year, it must be obtained by loans, in anticipation of future taxation, and interest on the loans must be paid until the principal sum borrowed, and interest upon it, are collected in the taxes of a subsequent year.

Experience has shown that the average cost per scholar, for all the current expenses of common school instruction, cannot be less than \$6.50 per year. As there is a moral certainty that the average attendance of each succeeding year will exceed that of the previous one, and as the apportionment is made upon the average attendance of the preceding year, it would seem obvious that enough should be annually raised, in addition to the moneys apportioned, to make, with such moneys, a pro rata of at least \$6.50 for the whole number included in the last apportionment. The moneys apportioned for the current year amount to only \$5.74 $\frac{2}{10}$, for each scholar, for the actual average attendance of last year.

If this course is not adopted, every ward school, and the Public School Society also, must apply for moneys to supply deficiencies. These applications must be made quarterly, unless the board appropriates quarterly to the schools more than one-fourth of the whole moneys apportioned. And even in that case, all must apply during the last quarter of the year, and the amount required be added to the taxation of the next year.

These applications impose upon the school officers the necessity of making up, as often as they apply, a detailed statement of their expenditures, subject the finance committee of this board to the labor of examining these details and the facts connected with them, and entire meetings of the board are frequently occupied in canvassing and disposing of the reports of the committee upon these applications. The interest of the schools could be better promoted if the time of the school officers of the board, and of its finance committee—required now in the adjustment of these matters—could be as diligently devoted to improving and advancing the schools themselves.

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM claims the close attention of every citizen to its operations and interests, and his best efforts to increase its efficiency and promote its usefulness. Until 1842, there was no public system under the management of agents selected by the people. The Public School Society was the pioneer in the cause of common school instruction. At the time of its incorporation, in 1805, its offices and aims included only the indigent and unprotected. The title of the act was significant of its object. It was an act for the education of the children of persons in indigent circumstances, and who "do not belong to, or are not provided for, by any religious society." It received occasional aid from the State, to sustain it in this philanthropic enterprise. In 1808, it was authorized to instruct

[Assembly, No. 21.]

"all children who are the proper objects of a gratuitous education." It subsequently became the recipient of the moneys raised for the support of common schools; and, in 1826, an act was passed making it the duty of that society to "provide for the education of all children in the city, not otherwise provided for, to the extent of its means." It was from that time the only common school organization in the city, until the present system was established in 1842. The society continued to purchase sites and erect new school houses, to the extent of its surplus means derived from the school moneys, and with moneys borrowed upon mortgaging its school houses and lots until its real estate, exclusive of the incumbrances upon it, as estimated by them, is worth at least \$190,000. This property has been purchased, almost wholly, with moneys derived from taxation, and it is understood that the society is willing to vest the title to it in the city corporation, for common school purposes, the latter paying the incumbrances. The city now pays the interest of these incumbrances.

Since the establishment of ward schools, the great mass of our citizens have been giving a closer and an increasing attention to the common schools. The result is, that the attendance upon them is increasing, and the number resorting to private schools is diminishing. The county superintendent, in his annual report, made in November, 1849, estimates that, according to the best information he could obtain, there were attending

Private and church schools,-----	17,000
Incorporated schools, participating in the Literature Fund, -----	1,250
In the evening schools, under 16 years of age, and attending no other schools,-----	3,450

As the evening schools are part of the existing system, the scholars attending them should not be counted in making an estimate of the number between the ages of 4 and 16, who are instructed elsewhere than in the common schools. That number, according to the best information which can be obtained, is about 18,250, which is probably not over, if quite, one-fifth of the number attending the common schools.

Considerations of public and personal interest would perhaps be found to concur, if the subject was properly considered, to induce an effort of all classes to make the common schools not only suitable, but desirable for all, if they are not so at present.

In a country whose institutions and laws originate in public opinion, which are modified as that changes, or are displaced by others as that is revolutionized, it is indispensable to the public welfare that a high degree of intelligence, and a stern moral sentiment, should pervade all classes, and characterize every citizen. Every citizen, as such, has the like general and personal interest in promoting such a result. It cannot be achieved without the most untiring and devoted employment of the appropriate means. Those who make and administer our laws, come generally from the common walks of life. It is all-important that the law maker should thoroughly understand, not only the interests of the class with which he is particularly associated, but those of all others. The true interests of any branch of business will be best and most permanently benefited by such measures as will foster all alike. All will be most wisely guarded by the most intelligent and virtuous agents. The general considerations which demand a highly educated people, appeal with equal interest to all.

Common Schools properly organized, to secure the best physical, mental, and moral training of the young, are the places in which those who are to be future competitors in business, and for the world's honors, should first come in contact. In the competitions of the school room, the children of affluence may early learn that industry and effort will be indispensable to compete successfully, in the struggles of life, with the children of the poor. The latter, from their condition, are early obliged to form the habits of industry, effort, and self-reliance, which can alone secure success. The former generally learn the importance and necessity of these, at too late a period to repair the consequences of past neglect. It would be well for them, if they could awake to the importance of these habits in season to act as their true welfare requires.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

While the present system remains unchanged, and even under any system, the matter of first importance is, the character and qualifications of the agents who are to carry it on. Under the present system, the most important officers are the trustees. They have exclusive authority to employ the teachers, and designate the books to be bought and used, except those purchased when the school is organized. The Commissioners have no power in these matters, and their appropriate duties as Commissioners, and as members of this board, are as various and numerous as they can efficiently perform.

It is indispensable, therefore, that the trustees should be competent to judge of the attainments of teachers—of their aptitude to instruct—of the superior advantages of different methods of instruction—and of the merits of the various text-books which authors are pressing them to adopt. It is desirable and highly important, that they should feel a constant and anxious interest for the increasing prosperity and efficiency of the schools under their charge, and be able to devote as much time to them as a proper regard to their advancement demands. With such a body of trustees, a county superintendent of proper qualifications, and a love of the duties of his office, could co-operate with great advantages to the system. The system embraces numbers sufficiently large, and interests sufficiently important, to demand the entire time of such an officer.

Such an officer, by devoting his whole time to the business of the schools, may soon be able to suggest the best means of effecting improvements, which seem to be very much needed.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

There can be no doubt that the school-rooms are too much crowded, and the class-rooms too few and too small. While it is believed to be the common judgment, that buildings recently erected are an improvement upon those of former years, yet the conviction is as general, that the health and progress of the students require rooms better ventilated, and with fewer inmates. The body must become languid and the mind listless, after being confined for months, during six hours of the day, in a poorly ventilated room, containing several hundreds and crowded to its utmost capacity. If, as is the case with many of the school-houses, the seats are without backs, the inevitable tendency is to occupy a stooping posture, than which nothing can be more deleterious to a proper physical development, or to the general health in subsequent life.

INCREASE OF TEACHERS.

Efficient instruction requires that the number of teachers should be increased. In most, if not all of the schools, the higher and more advanced classes receive, relatively, the time of the principal and superior assistants. It is impossible, with the present number of teachers, to give that time to each scholar which is required to receive thorough teaching and efficient progress. The report of the committee of visitation for the second district, made after a laborious and minute investigation into the condition of the schools within it,

in which the chairman was occupied twenty-three entire days, assisted by the labors of one of his associates during fourteen full days, shows, that the results natural to crowded school-rooms and a too limited number of teachers, were strikingly manifest in those schools. The most glaring and common defects were in reading and spelling. It is believed that an equally critical examination would have disclosed very limited attainments and progress in writing, and in the principles of English grammar.

The report is drawn with care, and should be carefully examined and considered, both with respect to the information furnished and suggestions made.

The report prepared, and statistics furnished by the chairman of the visitation committee of the first district, bear evidence of the attention given and time devoted to the work assigned to his committee. It shows deficiencies as striking and serious as those presented by the other report, and suggests important topics for the consideration of the board. It is apprehended that but very few, if any, have been conscious of the necessity, shown by these reports to exist, of well considered and systematic efforts to add to the amount, as well as to improve the quality of the instruction now given to the scholars in the primary, if not in the higher departments also.

Whatever may be attempted should be entered upon with caution, upon full investigation, and in the exercise of an intelligent discretion.

If a proper arrangement of school-rooms and recitation-rooms, and a proper supply of teachers, should make the school satisfactory to all, and put them in a condition to give proper attention to the personal habits of the scholars, adapt them to preserve health, and increase their efficiency to such degree as upon the best consideration is attainable, and all this should add fifty per cent. to the present current cost of instruction, it would not then equal one-half of the cost of educating children of the same age in the private schools.

Those who now send to private schools might then send their children to these at a reduced expense to themselves, and would find, in the general advantages resulting from the improved education of all, the indirect yet important benefits which must be felt in all the relations of the civil and social condition from such a cause. Popular education is of such vital importance, is so pervading and comprehensive in its influences, is destined to operate so powerfully for weal

or for wo upon the destiny of the country, as well as of the individual, that every measure calculated to effect its operations, deserves the careful and serious consideration of every parent, and of every well-wisher of his country and of humanity.

No doubt is entertained, that the people of this city will cheerfully pay all that a wise expenditure shall require, to make the schools what they ought to be, to secure the proper education of those to whom all the diversified interests of its business, and of its social and political condition are soon to be confided.

TEACHERS' SALARIES, BOOKS AND SUPPLIES.

It is also believed, that other reforms might be made, which would tend to reduce expenses, and improve the efficiency of the schools. As the law now stands, there are eighteen distinct organizations, consisting of the trustees of the several wards, having the power to employ teachers, select and purchase books, and to furnish supplies for the ward schools of their respective wards. There is no provision for bringing them together, to interchange views, or to discuss the subjects connected with the system of public education. There are no means by which the officers of one ward can avail themselves of the greater experience and better information of those of another. Their total disconnection with each other is not calculated to stimulate efforts on their part, to bring the heaviest expenditures to some common standard, consistent with the highest efficiency of the schools, and while securing the best, to also secure the same text books, and at a common price for all the schools.

The great diversity of school books, upon the same subjects, is an obstacle to the progress of the scholars. As often as a change in the residence of their parents obliges them to enter a different school, they may have an entire set of books placed in their hands, unlike any they have previously studied. This is undoubtedly a great discouragement to children. The books cannot well be of equal merit. If they are, all objection to attempting a uniformity is at once obviated. If they differ in merit, those using the poorer sort are unnecessarily studying at a disadvantage.

The best method of securing a desirable reform in this matter is not obvious. The importance of the subject entitles it to the serious and practical consideration of the board, of the school officers of the several wards, and of the teachers in the different schools.

If a wise uniformity can be secured, it would then be easy to purchase books and other supplies at a reduced expense. Enlightened trustees, acting for such a purpose as a body, might, at stated periods, furnish a statement of the books and supplies required for the schools of their respective wards. If proposals for furnishing them were required to be advertised for, and the lowest bids accepted, there can be no doubt that a saving might annually be made of several thousand dollars. After the kind of books to be bought was satisfactorily determined, it would not be of much moment whether the power to purchase them from the lowest bidder was delegated to a committee of this board or a committee of the trustees, acting as a legal and responsible organization, pursuant to some provision to be made for that purpose by law.

It is also important that some means should be devised to secure a nearer approximation in the amounts paid for the salaries of teachers of equal merit in similar departments. Nothing should be done tending to introduce into the schools an inferior class of teachers. On the contrary, the aim should be to secure an efficient body of men, fitted for the important work entrusted to their hands, and animated with a purpose to perform their duties, with an anxious care for the welfare and best training of the pupils under their instruction.

The salaries of the principal teachers are highly disproportioned. They undoubtedly differ in some respects in aptitude for their positions, and a salary appropriate for some might not be a just compensation for others. It would be an unwelcome conviction, that their merits are as various as their salaries, and such is not believed to be the truth of the matter.

The subject is worthy of the studious consideration of all the school officers of the city, and of the members of this board. It should be their aim to mature some plan which will operate justly upon the teachers, and economically for the public. But nothing should be done calculated to impair the efficiency of the schools, or lower the standard of common school education.

Schedule No. 4 shows the amount paid during the past year for the current expenses of common school instruction to the commissioners of the different wards, to the Public School Society, and to the Society for the Promotion of Education among colored children, and the average attendance upon each of these schools. It also shows the cost of instruction

per scholar in each of such schools, the amount paid for teachers' salaries in each of them, and the cost per scholar resulting from the expenditures for salaries alone. The lowest average cost per scholar for current expenses in any ward is \$5.72, and the highest is \$8.22. The least average cost in the ward schools of any ward, on account of teachers' salaries only, is \$4.00, and the highest is \$7.15.

Schedule No. 5 shows the whole amount of moneys appropriated for all school purposes during the year ending April 30, 1850.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

The evening schools have been eminently successful in their operations during the past year; they have presented to a large class well of those over as under the age of twenty-one years, the opportunity of learning the alphabet. The results show that those of our people who, in early life, neglected or were denied the opportunities of acquiring a common school education, are anxious to improve them, when experience has taught them what embarrassments ignorance is constantly adding to the inevitable toils and struggles of life, and shown them the insuperable obstacles to success with which she obstructs the common paths of human occupation. The report of the committee on evening schools gives the details of their operations, and a variety of interesting facts and considerations connected with them. It would be unjust to the committee and to these schools to substitute for their report an abstract of it. The report is annexed. It states that eighteen evening schools—twelve for males, five for females, and one for colored males—have been kept open from the first of October, 1849, seventeen weeks, exclusive of two weeks' vacation in the holidays. In the male departments 53 teachers were employed; in the female departments 27, all of whom were females; and three in the colored schools. The whole number taught was 7,638; of whom there were 5,255 males, 2,166 females, and in the schools for colored persons 217. The whole amount expended was \$14,353.67, being \$5.76 cents per scholar, for the actual average attendance during the 17 weeks. The scholars embraced between the ages of 16 and 21, 1796 males,

747 females,

37 colored persons

Total, ----- 2580

There were over the age of 21 years, ----- 490 males,
 212 females, and
 147 colored persons.

Total, ----- 849

There were of those who could not read,--- 607 males,
 433 females, and
 54 colored persons.

Total, ----- 1094

Of those who could not write, there were,-- 1155 males,
 758 females, and
 123 colored persons.

Total, ----- 2036

Of those ignorant of the simple rules of arithmetic, there were,----- 2050 males,
 736 females, and
 23 colored persons.

Total, ----- 2809

These statistics show that 890 adults, and 2,580 persons between the ages of 16 and 21, after toiling through the day to obtain the means of subsistence, have devoted their evenings for a period of 17 weeks to acquire the rudiments of an English education. That during these seventeen weeks, 1,094 who could not read, 2,036 who could not write, and 2,809 unacquainted with the simplest operations in arithmetic, have made respectable attainments in these branches, who, without the opportunities furnished by these schools, might have continued in their unfortunate ignorance through life. The friends of universal education, and of the advancement of the welfare of all ages and classes, cannot but be gratified at these auspicious results. The good order and propriety of conduct which have characterized the schools, have removed all the apprehensions that existed as to the feasibility of conducting evening schools for the education of females. There has not been a single instance, to the knowledge of the committee, of the violation of any of the proprieties of life

by any of this class. On the contrary, they have been assiduous to improve the opportunities furnished; and the number of female adults, as well as the number over 16 and under 21 years of age, who have attended these schools, and who were unable to read or write when they began, must satisfy every one that the benefits to result, not merely to themselves but to the community, from the education they have received, will probably be worth far more than the amount expended, while the consciousness of the good done will amply compensate every liberal mind for his fraction of the whole expense. There remains, of moneys appropriated to these schools, an unexpended balance of \$1,267.09; and fixtures, books, and stationery, adapted to the wants of the schools, and ready for use when they shall be re-opened during the current year, estimated to be worth at least \$4,000. It is anticipated that, with these means, and the annual appropriation of \$15,000, two additional schools can be established and kept open in the present year.

THE FREE ACADEMY.

The annual report recently made by this board, in conformity with the act authorising the establishment of the free academy, states the studies pursued in it, the extent to which they have been prosecuted by each student, the cost of organizing the institution, and the amount and items of its current expenses to the date of such report.

Since then, an additional examination for the admission of pupils has been had, another assistant teacher appointed, and the study of book-keeping introduced,

The pupils are prosecuting their studies with commendable industry and are making good progress. The admirable discipline and order which prevailed at the outset are still maintained. The professors and teachers are faithful and efficient in the performance of their duties. The results of their labors have confirmed the favorable opinions which induced their selection and appointment. As much freedom of choice in selecting the studies to be pursued or omitted has been allowed to the parents and guardians of the pupils, as is compatible with the necessary division of them into classes or sections. Thus far it has been entirely optional with the pupils, whether they would study either of the ancient or modern languages, or neither of them. Various important branches will, at all times, undoubtedly continue to be taught, with respect to which, it will be left to the parents and guardians of the children to determine whether they shall study them or not.

The entire range of studies to be hereafter prosecuted, the extent to which they may be pursued, the variety and degree of scientific attainments which the academy shall secure to its students, depend entirely upon the future action of this board. It has exclusive control over all these subjects, and must be held responsible for the results.

Schedule No. 6, hereto annexed, shows the occupation of the parents of the pupils admitted at the three examinations that have been had, so far as such occupation could be ascertained.

The occupation of the parents of every pupil admitted, cannot now be stated. This information is not sought until after the admissions are determined. Several of the class first admitted had left, when the labor of obtaining this information was commenced. The table shows, that parents of children of nearly every pursuit followed in the city have been admitted into the academy.

By far the largest proportion belong to those classes whose employment is least productive, and but few of them, as is believed, could defray the expenses of giving to their children such an education as they are now enabled to acquire. Almost every citizen who examines this table, instead of regretting his part of the expense at which these advantages are secured, would be gratified if thousands instead of hundreds could by like means be annually admitted to the same privileges, and present to the public the same prospects of entering upon their duties as citizens, and bringing to the pursuits in which they may engage, the more extensive information, better disciplined minds and improved capacities for business, which may be expected to characterize those who shall have passed through a full course in this institution.

The only aspect in which it may be peculiarly appropriate to speak of the free academy in this report, is that of its connection with the common schools, and the influence it exerts upon their operations. None are received into it except those who have been pupils in the common schools of the city.

The only branches in which it requires a thorough preparation, for admission to its privileges, are those usually taught, and all of which should be thoroughly taught in the common schools. The examinations in these branches are strict, and the defects in the applicants which they have most strikingly displayed, include those which the

visitation committees represented to be most prevalent in all the departments of the schools upon which they have reported.

When it is borne in mind that the pupils from any school examined for admission to the free academy, are but an exceedingly small fraction of its whole number, and, as a general thing, are the choicest scholars, if any considerable number of these are found painfully deficient in spelling, reading, writing, and in English grammar, there is much reason to fear that those not applying are upon the average still more deficient. Those applying have generally devoted all or most of the preceding year with a view to qualify themselves to pass the ordeal of an examination. They may, therefore, be presumed to have had more careful and thorough instruction than they would otherwise have received, or than the residue of the school has enjoyed.

To those making additional efforts, and giving a closer and more thoughtful attention to their studies, in the hope of succeeding in their attempt to enter the academy, and for that cause, the influence of its incitements must necessarily have been salutary. If this class have received an undue proportion of the time of the teachers employed in the school, the result of their examination shows that they have received no more than was essential to realize the progress and secure the attainments which should characterize every school, and be made by every scholar.

If all have not the opportunity of doing as well, and learning as much, it must follow that the number of teachers is inadequate, or that the methods of instruction are defective, or are inefficiently pursued. Every man, no matter what may be his business or position, should at least be able to spell accurately, read well, write legibly, understand the common principles of grammar, have a fair knowledge of geography, arithmetic, and of the history of the United States. These are the only branches in which it is necessary that the applicants should pass a good examination in order to be admitted. So far as its examinations and requirements, and the confining of its admission to pupils in the common schools, tend to secure more efficient instruction in all these branches, or prove that such as is given is defective, its influences upon the course of common school education must be salutary.

A fair knowledge of these branches is equally serviceable in every condition in life, and indispensable to all. The education of no

citizen should fall below this standard, whether his interests and happiness as a man, or his influence as the head of a family, or a member of society, be alone regarded. Either of these objects requires that those of the lowest attainments should possess an education superior to this.

It should be the aim of all connected with the education of the young, who believe that the prosperity and perpetuity of a government like our own depend upon the stern virtues and high intelligence of the people, to secure to each citizen a much better education than is required for admission into the free academy. Its action thus far has disclosed that this will not be acquired in the common schools, unless efforts are made to supply existing deficiencies in the amount of instruction given to the pupils in them, and also to improve its quality.

There must necessarily be a cause for the defects in our common school system, which it has detected and disclosed. The discovery of the existing evils is an important result. This must necessarily lead to such measures as will remedy the evils and deficiencies of a system whose success enlists the liveliest interest of the people of the city, and under which over one hundred thousand of their children are annually and exclusively taught.

Important and salutary as this silent and efficient agency may be, the free academy is destined, under proper management, to achieve other and higher results. After a short period it will annually send forth a large number highly and practically educated, who would otherwise have had only such instructions as the common schools may furnish; these will come from all classes of society; they will not only sympathise with their wants but understand them, and be more competent to promote their interests. In their early associations and common efforts for personal improvement they will find new elements of fellowship, and form new and strong bonds of union. The various departments of business in which they may engage, will find in them an accession of scientific attainments and practical ability, competent to advance and adapt them to the wants of an era of great discoveries, changes and progress. Such is emphatically a characteristic of the present age.

It is said by one of our purest and most distinguished citizens, recently deceased, that "a parent who sends his son into the world uneducated, and without skill, in any art or science, does a great

injury to mankind, as well as to his own family, for he defrauds the community of a useful citizen, and bequeaths to it a nuisance." An efficient free common school system is one of the best safeguards against such a calamity. It furnishes appropriate occupation for all in their earliest years; an opportunity to devote them to acquiring knowledge, and may shield the individual and the community from the injury which would be inflicted on both, if the former was suffered to pass his youth in idleness, and grow up uneducated.

That eminent man also said that, "without a large portion amongst us, of men of superior education, who can teach the teachers of the common schools, we cannot expect that the great duties appertaining to public trusts will continue to be discharged with the requisite skill, ability and integrity. It is not the common schools alone, (for they must of necessity be confined to very humble teaching,) it is the higher schools, academies and colleges, that must educate those accomplished men, who are fit to lead the public councils, and be entrusted with the guardianship of our laws and liberties, and who can elevate the character of the nation."

While the free academy may have no ambition to instruct pupils with a view to their becoming legislators, jurists or judges, it may not unreasonably hope that those it may educate, will be eminently better qualified to discharge the duties of any position in which they may be placed. That whether they may toil in the shop of the artizan, till the earth, engage in the enterprises to which commerce invites, or be found in the halls of state or national Legislature, or other positions of public trust, the beneficent wisdom which founded and sustained the institution will be nobly vindicated by her children.

By order of the board,

ROBERT KELLY, *President.*

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, *Clerk.*

New-York, May 1st, 1850.

DISSENT.

The undersigned, uniting generally in the views hereinbefore set forth by the chairman and majority of the committee, asks leave to record his dissent from so much of this report as commends the foundation, objects, and management of the Free Academy, for reasons which he will barely indicate, as follows :

1. I believe the course of instruction pursued in that academy radically defective and vicious, in that it contemplates and provides for the devotion of a considerable share of the means of the seminary, and the time of its pupils, to the study of dead languages, to the necessary exclusion and neglect of sciences and arts, which seem to me of far greater practical importance, to at least nineteen-twentieths of our youth.

2. I do not know that its management is so efficient, nor that its inculcations are so effective and successful, as this report represents them.

3. I distrust and challenge the policy of giving a part of the children of our city a far more costly education, at the public expense, than is provided for and freely proffered to all children, without reserve or exception. The only case in which I can justify a departure from the fundamental republican maxim of equal advantages and opportunities for all, is that of a normal school, whereby the State, for its own advantage and benefit, accords to certain eminently fit persons a superior education, expressly to fit them for teachers, and with the implied, if not express condition, that they shall regard such education as a loan or advance, to be repaid by future service as teachers in our common schools. Apart from any such compact, I deny the right of a community to give a superior education to its most intellectual and cultivated youth. The profound truth, divinely announced, that "To him that hath shall be given, while from him that hath not shall be taken even that he hath," has abundant scope and power in our existing society, and needs no novel and extraordinary agencies invoked to render its operation more sweeping and

universal. If it be proper for our city to incur an additional and heavy expense to promote especially the education of any particular class, it should not be the apt in study, the brilliant, the eminently proficient who should be selected as the subjects of its experiment, the recipients of its bounty ; but rather the stepchildren of nature and of fortune—the outcast, the benighted, the brutalized, the homeless, and the miserable. The cost of this Free Academy, judiciously expended, would suffice to rescue, annually, at least one thousand destitute and sorely afflicted children from our city's lanes, courts, and cellars, where they are daily sinking deeper and deeper into the bottomless gulf of vagrancy, want, beggary, theft, prostitution, disease, and death, and place them in virtuous and happy, though humble homes, where the blessings of wise guardianship, assured plenty, education, industry, and proficiency in the useful arts, would be secured to them. For these and kindred reasons, which I will not here require shall be set forth, I protest against the existence of the Free Academy, and demand its termination.

All which is respectfully submitted.

May 8th, 1850.

HORACE GREELEY.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, *April 17th*, 1850.

Mr. Redfield, from the Committee on Evening Schools, submitted the following Report, which was adopted, and ordered to be printed under the direction of the committee.

E. B. FELLOWS, *Clerk*.

The Committee on Evening Schools beg leave to present this their third

ANNUAL REPORT.

Additional and gratifying evidences of the successful results arising from the establishment of the system of evening school education have enabled your committee to present, in this report, detailed statements of an increase during the past season, not only in the number of schools opened, and the increased and growing attendance of members, but a deep and absorbing interest taken by those for whose benefit these schools were specially designed and established. It is a source of great pleasure to the friends of universal education, that the means can be easily devised by which the classes which are virtually excluded from the advantages afforded by the day schools may be brought under the influences of education and instruction. The evening schools are now as eminently deserving our fostering and cherishing care as the day schools, which are so much the objects of our just pride and highest consideration, as well as the glory and honor of our city.

In addition to the schools opened last year, there has been one organized at Yorkville, for males ; one in the 11th ward, for females ; and a school for colored males, in Thomas street, in the school rooms occupied by the schools of the "Society for the Promotion of Education among Colored Children ;" which, added to the number organized the previous year, make, in all, eighteen—twelve for males, five for females, and one for colored males. The term com-

menced on the 1st of October, and continued seventeen weeks (exclusive of two weeks' vacation during the holiday season,) closing about the middle of February.

The amount of moneys expended for the organization and support of evening schools has been \$14,353.67, including \$64.68 paid in printing the last annual report.

The purposes for which this sum has been expended, and the particular amount paid on the account of each school, may be found in "Statements" accompanying this report, and marked A and B.

The amount in bank to the credit of evening schools, at the commencement of the term, (being the balance of the previous year's appropriation,) was \$620.76. The amount appropriated by the board of education, and deposited by the comptroller with the chamberlain of the city, was \$15,000—being the amount authorized by law to be raised for the purposes of evening schools. There is now a balance in bank, after paying all claims, of \$1,267.09.

The value of the property now on hand—consisting of gas fixtures, book cases, books, stationery, &c.—at the very lowest estimate is \$4,000, being an increase of \$616.67 during the past season. All of this property is in good order, and ready for use when the schools commence another term.

The number of teachers employed in the male departments of the evening schools was fifty-three; in the female departments, twenty-seven, all of which were females; and three in the colored school; in all, eighty-three.

The number of pupils that were registered in these schools during the term, was 5,255 males, 2,166 females; and in the colored school, 217: in all, 7,638. For a full and more particular account of the number registered in each school—a classification of their ages—the degrees of advancement of the pupils—the average and weekly attendance—with other useful and interesting statistical information connected with the operations and the results of evening schools—the committee have compiled the several "Statements" attached to this report, marked C, D, and E, and to which they beg leave to refer.

Of the number registered the last term, 849 were upwards of 21 years of age—being an increase of 268 of this class over the pre-

vious season ; showing that those of our adult population whose education has been neglected, are beginning to be awakened to the importance of the advantages that they can derive from these schools ; and it is to be hoped that this class will continue to increase in numbers from year to year as greater facilities shall be accorded to them, our evening schools become more known, and their importance more fully appreciated. Some of the teachers seemed to have labored under some difficulty in classifying men with small boys, by following the usual mode of placing all, in the same classes, without respect to age, according to their advancement in learning. It is believed and recommended, that little or no regard should be had in forming classes from adult pupils, except to place them by themselves ; they certainly ought not to be classed with small boys, or in any way be placed where they would be liable to be annoyed by them, their feelings injured, or their pride wounded, by their thoughtless remarks. If classed at all, let them be classed by themselves, and as much personal attention be given them as can be possibly spared by the teachers.

Of the number registered, 1,094 were unable to read, and 2,035 who could read but imperfectly, or of the lowest grade of reading ; showing 3,129 who had previously received but little education, to whose vision the lights of knowledge had been obscured, and but for the establishment of these schools, would have been left to grope their way in the darkness of unawakened intellect, liable to become the victims of ill-directed and corrupted passions ; hanging like dead weights upon the skirts of society. A large proportion of this number had never before seen the inside of a school room, and from the circumstances of their condition, probably never would have been able to obtain the simplest rudiments of an education if it had not been for the opening of the evening schools. The committee can state from their own observation and the testimony of all the teachers, that a vast number of this class, if not all, have been greatly benefited by their attendance, and a great majority of them by close attention to their studies, have not only learned the letters of the alphabet, but, at the close of the term, were enabled to spell and read easy lessons, write a fair hand, and obtained some knowledge of the simple rules of arithmetic. The teachers in all the schools devoted much time and gave considerable attention to this class of persons, and they had (in almost every instance where regular attendance could be secured) the proud satisfaction of seeing their labors attended with a gratifying success.

The number that could not write was 2,036, and 4,069 were not acquainted with the simple rules of arithmetic. When we consider the facts as here stated, and take into view this vast number of persons who have entered the schools utterly ignorant of the simplest rudiments of learning, varying in their ages from 12 to 50 years, we cannot be otherwise than forcibly impressed with the great importance and urgent necessity of their establishment, and the benefits and practical utility sure to result from their continuance. If 2,000 persons who *cannot write* annually enter these schools and learn that useful art, and 4,000 learn the simple rules of arithmetic, who before could not make the least use of figures, it would seem that society would be richly repaid the expense by the banishment of this amount of ignorance from so great a number of persons growing up in our midst. But when in this connection we also take into consideration that not only these, but nearly as many more who have advanced beyond the rudiments of education, are also availing themselves of the opportunity to complete their studies and add to their limited store of useful knowledge,—the great moral influence that is exerted over the whole mass of young men that attend the schools during the winter evenings, who would otherwise spend them in idleness or worse than profitless amusements, many perhaps in dissipations that waste alike the intellectual energies and destroy their health, surrounded as they are in a crowded city like this by strong inducements and tempting incitements to corrupt and evil practices—the amount of substantial good and the benefits conferred both upon society and individuals are beyond calculation, and cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

By further consulting the statements referred to, and a careful perusal of the reports of the teachers, it will be seen that whilst they (the teachers) have had the high satisfaction of imparting instruction to the destitute and the ignorant, there has also been connected with every school, classes, and in some schools quite large classes, of persons who have been pursuing the higher branches of an english education, especially bookkeeping, which seems to be a favorite study among the pupils of this class in the male departments. The teachers appear to be highly satisfied with the progress made by their pupils in this branch of their studies, and it is stated that many have left the schools with as thorough a theoretical knowledge as it is possible to obtain in our common schools. As it is essentially necessary to enable any one to prosecute successfully any branch of business or trade, that they should possess some knowledge of the practical principles of keeping accounts, it is deemed highly necessary,

and of considerable importance, that a class of this kind should be organized and thoroughly instructed in each of these schools—for nothing contributes so materially to the success of business operations as a correct record of profits and of losses, and the exact statements of assets and liabilities.

The balance on hand, amounting to \$1,267.09, with the amount to be raised for the purposes of evening schools, will enable the board of education to open two more schools, should it be deemed advisable or necessary to do so. It will be recollected that applications were made in the early part of the season for schools in the first and sixteenth wards, but for want of sufficient funds the applications were not definitely acted upon, and no measures were taken to organize schools in either of these wards. At the commencement of the next term there will be sufficient means to enable the board to establish both of these, should they deem it advisable.

As recommended in the last annual report, the schools were opened on the first of October, and a vacation or suspension of two weeks was had during the holidays. Both of these measures it is believed were productive of good, and secured a better attendance than there would have been if opened later in the season, and continued as heretofore through the holidays. Absenteeism and irregular attendance have, however, been the great, and about the only causes of complaint. Every thing besides these two evils, seems to have gone on to the satisfaction of the teachers. The committee endeavored to adopt measures in some way to secure regular attendance, but did not succeed to their satisfaction in accomplishing that object. Yet it is believed that some good was effected. They employed, soon after the schools were opened, three persons to act as messengers to serve notices for the teachers upon the parents or guardians of the pupils who were irregular in their attendance, and inquire into, and note the causes of their absence. Each messenger had six schools to attend to, being employed about one day in each week for each school. The excuses given for non-attendance were as various as the numbers of persons inquired for.* In some few instances these

* EXTRACT FROM MESSENGER'S REPORT.

H. G.—, Sore leg—Can't attend any more.

W. A.—, Not to be found.

M. M.—, Sick—Will attend.

W. H.—, Mother kept him home one night.

do. do., Mother says she knows nothing about it—Supposes he'll go.

U. R.—, Has no parents—Don't mind what's said to him when advised to go.

W. T.—, Has been unwell, would go if able—Works too hard.

A. F.—, Necessarily absent one night, and rain one night.

T. W.—, Lady of the house says he works very late—Will speak to him.

W. J.—, Removed from there—Lady thinks he'll not attend.

measures were the means of securing a better and more regular attendance, but on the whole, when the expense was taken into consideration, they were deemed quite unsatisfactory, and after continuing for some six or seven weeks, it was thought advisable to abandon them altogether.

The evening schools for females have been eminently successful; they have been well attended, and the pupils have made good progress in their studies. The teachers have had no difficulty in discipline; the strictest propriety and decorum have in every school, and on all occasions, been observed—no single instance of wilful disobedience or wanton violation of the rules and regulations have occurred, and it has been scarcely necessary to administer even a word of reproof, except perhaps to some of the small pupils who were too young to be admitted at all. Those who attended regularly, made rapid progress in their studies, were remarkably attentive to their lessons during school hours, and as they gave their teacher little or no trouble about order, her whole time was devoted to the business of instruction.

The apprehensions that existed before the female schools were opened as to the propriety of their establishment, have proven to be entirely groundless. No complaint of any kind from any quarter has been made to your committee; whilst on the other hand all who have visited them—have borne willing testimony to their excellence—spoken of them in terms of the highest praise, and have viewed them in no way second in importance and utility to the schools established for the other sex. The increase in the numbers registered as in attendance has been about 200; showing that a deep interest is felt in them by the community, and that the advantages they afford, and the benefits they are designed to confer, are fully appreciated; and a numerous and deserving class of persons, are receiving an education, which it would have been impossible for them to have obtained if these schools had not been opened.

Your committee would again take occasion to notice the zeal and fidelity with which the teachers have discharged their arduous duties. Almost every teacher that has been engaged in the evening schools has also been engaged in some of the public day schools. This almost double duty is thought by many to be more than the ordinary run of teachers could bear; but little or no complaint has been made since the evening schools have been established, and the teachers have generally met with success, and been able to discharge satisfactorily

both duties. And it may be considered as fortunate for the success and continuance of the evening schools that it is so—for it is doubted whether competent and in all respects capable persons could be found among those not actively engaged in the profession.

The ladies engaged in the female schools deserve special commendation for the faithful, prompt, and efficient manner in which they attended to their duties the past winter. Although many of them reside at great distances from the schools in which they were engaged, and much of the time the weather was inclement and the walking bad, yet there is scarcely an instance known where anything was allowed to prevent attendance, except sickness.

But there yet remains one subject that has not been specially touched upon—one which your committee deem of great importance and well worthy particular attention. They refer to the formation of classes, in several of the evening schools, of adults of foreign birth, for the purpose of learning to read, write, and *speak* our language. The recent political convulsions in Europe, which have in so many instances resulted disastrously to the cause of liberty, have thrown upon our shores vast numbers of all ranks and conditions. The refugees from political persecutions in their own native lands, whether peasant or noble, are thrown in our midst, destitute of capital, and frequently without means, dependant entirely upon their labor and personal exertions for support. And although many of them, especially from Central Europe, have been educated, and perhaps good scholars in their native language, they have yet to be taught that which is of infinite importance to them—how to read and speak the language of the country of their adoption, the nature of its government, the spirit of its laws, the principles and tendencies of its constitutions. No means is provided for nor afforded them to accomplish this object, so advantageous, and of which they can so readily avail themselves, as the evening schools. Being obliged to labor for a subsistence in the day time, the evening school becomes the temple wherein they can be taught the language of the land of their future home, the principles of freedom, and the elements of constitutional liberty. Let them be taught the principles upon which our government is founded, and made to comprehend the genius of our institutions. They are earnest and anxious in their desire to avail themselves of the advantages which a liberal government has already provided; and it is a duty we owe to ourselves as well as the demands of the common interest of humanity, to endeavor to enlighten their minds, and imbue them with correct views, feelings, and notions, to enable them the more readily

to become a part and parcel of the body politic, good citizens, and unwavering in their attachments to our laws and customs. Your committee would urge upon your attention the interests of this numerous and increasing class of our fellow-citizens—hoping, if necessary, that increased facilities may be afforded, and ample inducements offered them, by which they may be made intelligent and good citizens—worthy of the land in which they hope to find a peaceful and happy home, and worthy and competent to defend and protect it.

In conclusion, your committee beg leave to return their grateful acknowledgments for the encouragement, assistance, and kindness they have uniformly received from the friends of education, whom they have endeavored to discharge the important duties committed to their charge by this board. The evening school is happily one of the reform movements of the day that meets with the good will and hearty support of all classes. All seem deeply interested in its prosperity and continuance. It is one of those measures that has no real enemies, no formidable opponents. Whilst none doubt its utility, all acknowledge its importance and value. The schools have now been in operation in this city three seasons, and the effort has been crowned with abundant success. They are now firmly and securely established, and form a highly useful branch of our public school system—one that justly takes rank among the foremost of the philanthropic measures of the day. As a benevolent institution, it is justly the pride and boast of our city.

With the foregoing remarks and considerations, your committee close their labors, and surrender the important trusts committed to their charge.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS,
CHARLES J. DODGE,
J. S. REDFIELD,
JOHN D. RUSS,
E. C. BENEDICT,

Committee.

New York, March 15th, 1850.

EXTRACTS FROM TEACHERS' REPORTS.

FOURTH WARD EVENING FEMALE SCHOOL.

* * * * *

In connection with the above answers, permit me to add a few hasty remarks, regarding the progress of the scholars who attended our school. Their improvement has more than equalled our anticipations. It has been our aim to render our instruction of that practical nature so essential to those who, from the force of circumstances have become more expert in manual than mental labor.

We registered one hundred and twenty-nine, who scarcely knew their letters, and we are happy to have it in our power to state, that all who attended regularly could read tolerably well when school closed. The next distinct class was composed of those who knew how to read, but were totally ignorant of figures. Most of these were adults, and their improvement was marked; for example, in in one class of ninety-two pupils, the teacher informed me that she had promoted sixty-nine to addition, twenty-three to subtraction, and five to multiplication of federal money. In another class, we promoted eighty-six from multiplication to division, forty to the compound rules, fifty-nine to fractions, and twenty-seven to interest, &c. The last were taught how to make out bills and write sentences correctly: indeed, there were several who wrote grammatically and legibly.

Our teachers were most faithful in the performance of their arduous duties, and really merit my sincere thanks for their hearty co-operation in every measure which I thought calculated to promote the interests of our school. They all reported favorably regarding the order and progress of their pupils, and we are all agreed that if there has been any impediment, it has been owing to the younger scholars, whose inattention, either from fatigue or carelessness, has wasted time that would otherwise have been more profitably spent. Again: women do not like to be in the same class with children;

and we have not been able, owing to the disparity of numbers, to classify them with respect to this. It is a subject, however, which merits your serious attention.

Many of those in attendance this season were with us last term, and in numerous instances we discovered that they had occupied every spare moment during the intervening period in study. Several married women and three teachers profited by the advantages afforded.

I cannot close this communication without tendering my heartfelt thanks to the committee, for the unwearied care and attention they have manifested in the supervision of our school.

With sincere respect,

JUDITH PEIXOTTO,
Principal of Female Evening School No. 10.

EIGHTH WARD EVENING FEMALE SCHOOL.

To the Committee on Evening Schools:

GENTLEMEN,—In regard to the improvement made by the scholars under our instruction, I am happy to state that there has been evinced an interest far beyond my expectations. Composed as they were, of Americans, Germans and Irish, they all joined in the one great object, that of improvement. In the highest class there has been very commendable progress made in arithmetic: and I can venture to say, they can perform nearly any examples through interest to the rule of three: equal attention has also been given to the other common branches of an English education; and it could not fail exciting deep and pleasurable emotions, and stimulate to active exertion, to witness the anxiety manifested to acquire knowledge. Although the weather might be unfavorable, still the ardor of many was undiminished; nearly as many would be present as upon a pleasant evening. There was one young lady in the class preparing to teach, who ciphered thoroughly through the arithmetic, and proceeded in algebra as far as simple equations.

It will be seen that the number on register is not as large as was last winter; yet we think the attendance has been more regular, making it apparent that many then came from mere curiosity or love of novelty—and were willing to make no sacrifice for the attainment of knowledge.

With reference to the lower classes, we found them entirely unacquainted with figures—indeed, many had never made a figure—and it is with pleasure that I can now say, they thoroughly understand all the simple rules of arithmetic.

Owing to various causes, few comparatively have been enabled to attend through the whole term, but among those few there has been a satisfactory progress, and they have ever manifested a deep and ardent interest in their studies.

The method of teaching, as far as possible, has been the same as in a day school. At the commencement of the term the scholars attended to writing one hour on three evenings in a week, but the few last weeks they wrote every evening. In this branch a marked improvement is visible. Many who had but very little idea of forming letters have acquired a free and easy hand; and often has an eye brightened, when on finishing a copy a word of encouragement was spoken. In conclusion, we think the progress made by those who have attended regularly will favorably compare with a day school, for the same length of time.

Yours very respectfully,

MARY FARRELL,

New-York, Feb. 11th, 1850.

Principal.

TENTH WARD EVENING FEMALE SCHOOL.

To the Committee on Evening Schools:

GENTLEMEN,—The benefits resulting from your noble efforts in establishing female evening schools cannot be too highly estimated, and I feel it my duty to present a few facts in relation to the responsible situation I have been permitted to occupy.

The employments of many of the pupils under my charge have prevented them from attending with that regularity which is necessary to ensure that degree of improvement obtainable from the advantages enjoyed. Those who were regular in their attendance manifested a strong desire for the acquisition of knowledge—applied themselves industriously—and progressed with much satisfaction in the several branches pursued:—reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and astronomy, with the use of maps and globes. All who were not acquainted with the letters of the alphabet, when

they entered, now read tolerably well, and some have made astonishing advancement. A large proportion registered had no knowledge of the use of figures: their attention to and improvement in the simple rules of arithmetical have far exceeded my expectations. Those acquainted with the simple rules when they entered, have gradually progressed through the compound rules, reduction, fractions, interest, practice, rule of three, &c., with much credit to themselves. The improvement of all in writing has been very satisfactory: those who could not make a letter in the beginning, write a very good, legible hand. Many Germans, and other foreigners, have embraced the advantages so liberally offered to all; and by their earnest attention and eagerness to learn, rendered the labor of instructing them a pleasure. Parents, whose early education had been greatly neglected, attended with much interest, and applied themselves to their studies with diligence. Some of these, with their children, commenced the alphabet, and before they left were enabled to read intelligibly, and had a knowledge of the simple rules of arithmetic. The government of the school has been attended with little trouble, and the deportment of the pupils at all times has been kind and respectful. Many left regretting that their opportunities for instruction were ended, and resolved to pursue their studies at home; and some have become so interested that they earnestly desire to qualify themselves for teachers.

The rooms and furniture have not sustained the least injury by the use we have been privileged to make of them.

Yours, with respect,

PAMELA A. CONGER.

March 2d, 1850.

ELEVENTH WARD FEMALE EVENING SCHOOL.

GENTLEMEN,—As to the progress and deportment of the scholars under our charge, I would state that both have been most satisfactory, far exceeding our most sanguine anticipations.

The constant desire for improvement manifested by them, and their untiring attention while receiving instruction, have rendered the duty in which we have been engaged exceedingly interesting.

Reading, writing, and arithmetic, have been the studies principally pursued: we have, however, devoted a portion of the time to

geography. Several lectures have been delivered before the school, the subjects of which were geology, physiology, chemistry and history. Some of these lectures were very interesting and instructive, and the greater part of the scholars seemed to comprehend them.

We have had a number of Germans in our school, who have made a most astonishing progress in acquiring a knowledge of our language—so far as to be able to read it. In one of our classes we had a mother and her two daughters, who, at the commencement of the term, could not speak one word of English. They can now read the History of the United States understandingly.

The greater number of those who remained with us until the close of the term, were the same whose names we registered during the first week of the session; and, as far as I can judge, they have appeared to appreciate fully the advantages which they have enjoyed during the past season in the evening school.

Very respectfully,

JANE E. DUNCAN.

New-York, Feb. 22d, 1850.

FIFTEENTH WARD EVENING FEMALE SCHOOL.

GENTLEMEN,—About one-tenth of the number received during the term had attended a portion of last winter. The pupils, as a whole, were of a lower order than those of the preceding term, nearly all of them being not only extremely ignorant, but of such an order of mind as to render it very difficult to teach them. Quite a number, who advanced in arithmetic as far as multiplication, seemed incapable of going farther, and did not succeed in learning to multiply by a higher number than seven. There were, however, some who made rapid progress—such as from not knowing how to make a letter, to writing legibly on paper in a few weeks; from not knowing how to make a figure, to becoming acquainted with all the simple rules; and from not knowing half the letters of the alphabet, to reading well in “Cobb’s Third Reader.” About one-half of the pupils were taught; some in geography, and one-fifth of them grammar. Besides this, several lectures were given on natural philosophy, with experiments, which the pupils seemed to understand and appreciate. Indeed, the majority of those who came, and particularly those who attended the full term, manifested that they esteemed highly the

advantages afforded them by your efforts. All who were present the last evening of the term expressed much regret at leaving, and nearly all of them stated that they should avail themselves, with pleasure, of like privileges, if afforded them the ensuing winter. The furniture of the school was not in any way injured, and the deportment of the pupils in school was uniformly respectful and correct.

I am inclined to think that the teachers who are occupied in common schools during the day should not engage in teaching in the evening; and yet I do not believe that a sufficient number of teachers could elsewhere be found, combining all the requisites necessary for properly and successfully conducting the evening schools. Any teacher who performs his or her duty faithfully and conscientiously in both schools during the whole term, must necessarily experience the ill effects of too much mental taxation. Would it not be better to have the schools opened four evenings during the week instead of five? By having one available evening (if I may so call it) in the week for recreation and amusement, the teachers would be better able to perform the duties incumbent upon them.

I am, with great respect, yours, &c.,

SOPHIA S. CORNELL

FOURTH WARD MALE EVENING SCHOOL.

The improvement of the scholars under my charge has been highly satisfactory. The measures of opening the school on the first of October, and giving a recess of two weeks, have proved judicious. I am also of opinion that the employment of a person to call on the parents or employers of such as were irregular in their attendance, was attended with beneficial results, and would recommend its continuance.

The language of the law, establishing evening schools "for the benefit of apprentices and others, whose ages or avocations are such as prevent their attending the day school," seems to imply that the pupil should have reached such an age as to be sensible of the necessity of strict attention to his studies; yet a large number attended the school, who were quite too young to leave the day school. Although I am well convinced that, in general, there is very little improvement on the part of any scholar under twelve years of age who attends an evening school, yet I have never felt at liberty to

reject any applicant when I have been assured that he did not attend school during the day. My uniform inquiry of the parents of these young boys has been, "Why does not your son go to a day school?" and while some have informed me that they were obliged from necessity to seek employment for their children, at wages ranging from four to twelve shillings per week, I have ascertained from others that their children had nothing to do during the day, but that they were ashamed to come to school for want of suitable clothing. This latter class was small; for the same decent pride that would prevent a child from attending school during the day, would operate to a great extent against his attending during the evening. Yet I am of opinion that there are many—very many—children in this city who are actually too poor to attend school.

Now, while the community is startled at the report of the police department, with its statistics of juvenile depravity, and legislative aid is loudly invoked to provide a remedy for the evil, is it not the duty of the friends of education to make an earnest effort to save these children from destruction? The adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure," applies with great force in this connection. If children will attend school regularly, the reasonable presumption is, that in most cases they will become good members of society. But while our system of free education is laying broad and deep the foundations of public morality, it is melancholy to reflect that there are yet many who are without the pale of its influence. Cannot some means be devised to seek out such destitute children, supply their wants to a reasonable extent, and lead them by the hand of kindness into our schools?

Yours, respectfully,

SAMUEL S. ST. JOHN,

Principal Evening School, Fourth Ward.

New-York, Feb. 15th, 1850.

FIFTH WARD MALE SCHOOL.

The pupils were classified according to their reading. There being at first four teachers, the school was arranged in four grades or classes. In the lowest were placed those either unable, or but just beginning to read. Of course, in this division were included all foreigners not able to read our language. The report from their teacher is, that of the sixty-eight unable to read, forty-six remained with him a sufficient time to be able to read, with a little assistance, the lessons in the books provided for their use. Of the sixty-five of

the lowest grade in reading, twenty-one were advanced during the term to the next higher grade. From the second to the third, there were forty; and from the third to the fourth grade, forty-seven promotions during the term. Each division, with the exception of the highest, spent one hour and a half on each alternate night in the exercise.

From an inspection of the writing books, it appears that fifty-one of the seventy-seven commencing with the simple strokes, advanced so as to be able to write quite a respectable hand after a copy. An hour on each alternate night was devoted, by each division, to the exercise. And here I would recommend, for the use of those learning this art, the introduction of Rand's, or some similar system. I mention Rand's, for the reason that, for several years I have used it for this purpose in my day school, to a decided advantage over any other method that, in a long experience, I have ever adopted.

The reports from my associates, in connection with my own, with reference to the progress made in the arithmetic, are equally flattering. In every instance, where the attendance was in any degree regular and continued for several weeks, marked proficiency was the result. None, obliged to commence, failing, under these circumstances, to master, at least, the simple rules; while those partially acquainted with them, reviewed them, and advanced to the higher rules; and those, whose acquaintance with the science of numbers was at all respectable, reviewed the whole of the works of the authors before them. Of this latter class, thirty-seven entered on the study of book-keeping by double entry; and it gives me pleasure to add, that more than twenty left with a full set written up in their possession. More time was devoted to the arithmetic than to any other branch—the whole school spending an hour with it on each evening. In addition to the above branches, there were some fifteen prosecuting the studies of grammar and geography.

I esteem it my duty to blend with the information desired, such facts, also, for your consideration, as, in my opinion, have been prejudicial to the school. They are such, however, as can in no degree detract from the highly favorable conclusion of the great importance of, and the great advantages derived to a large class of needy and worthy men, (young and old,) and to the city, from their establishment. And experience and reflection suggest to me no better method of forming a correct conception of the actual state of our evening schools, than that before adopted by me, of recognizing the pupils as belonging to one of four *distinct* divisions, and alluding to the pro-

minent features characterizing each. I shall pursue this method in my present report, mentioning in their proper place, such considerations as I believe to have prevented a more liberal acceptance of your extended privileges. In the *first* division, I placed before you those whose early advantages had been either quite partial, or, almost entirely neglected. Of course, it embraces many of our oldest members, quite a number of them having passed the meridian of life. Experience in their business relations having convinced such of the decided self-advantages to be derived, both in a pecuniary point of view and in that of respectability, from education, and of the as equally decided disadvantages under which they struggle without it, they are found disposed to be regular and punctual in their attendance, and eager in their application. Among this number, during the past term, we had many interesting instances of men, well advanced years, striving so far to progress in their acquirements as to secure what, it seems, had been held out to them as the inducement, an advanced rank in their employer's service. With such, it is a pleasure to labor. I regret that my anticipations with respect to one portion of this class, (those who had had early advantages in this ward, but had neglected them,) were not more fully realized. Yet there were several in attendance during the term, and I am well satisfied they are now enjoying, as the reward of their commendable course, the pleasing consciousness of feeling more like men than they ever did before.

Of the *second* class—those children refusing, or, through the poverty of parents, unable to attend the day school, the number of admissions was quite large—much larger than last season. This was owing to the fact, that in the absence of instructions with reference to the age at which they should be admitted, I did not feel at liberty to refuse registering any of whom I thought it prudent to be in the street in the evening. Last season, when the admission of such seemed to be left, rather informally, to the discretion of the teachers, I experienced much trouble from parents in its exercise. My books show this year, several registered at as early an age as nine years, and there were those still younger, who were quite importunate for the privilege. In my former report, I suggested to the committee the propriety of some *published rule* as to the *age* at which children should be admitted. I would respectfully repeat the suggestion, and that, for the following reasons :—I believe, (and my associates are of the same opinion,) that their presence has tended in some measure to prevent the attendance of the older ones. For necessarily, under existing circumstances, a large portion of our older pupils, (those

mentioned in my first division and our foreign members,) must be classified with these children, as they are all either unable to read, or, of the lowest grade in reading. Ignorance, we are well aware, especially if in years, inflicts on its subjects many mortifications. What more poignant one to men than its exposure of them to childhood? As this has verily shortened the attendance of many men, it is quite reasonable to believe it has also entirely prevented very many others from participating at all in your bounty, and, in fact, such is susceptible of proof. Another reason for my urging this subject on your attention is, that there do not exist in the evening schools the same means of discipline, (moral or compulsory,) that teachers have at their command in their day schools. By compulsory means, I would be understood to refer to all such in which any species of *force* is resorted to by the teacher to compel compliance with the rules and regulations of his school. It might be simply sending the child home to be treated by the parents, for the disobedience or violation, as they should deem proper. This method, the only one left us by the "Rules and Regulations of the Evening Schools," and, perhaps, the mildest instance of compulsory means, may be resorted to with good effect in those cases where the parents are disposed and qualified to administer a corrective; or, where the attendance on a particular school is considered too great a privilege to be forfeited for trivial causes; or, where the child has been educated, from its position, to a sense of proper respect towards its superiors; in which case, voluntary and wilful disobedience or disrespect, causes a sense of shame and mortification sufficient for the punishment, and especially so, if the child knows that its delinquencies are to be exposed to its parents. Whether the parents of the younger boys attending the evening schools are qualified and disposed to apply a corrective when sent home for offences, or whether they so highly appreciate the importance of them as to be strenuously careful on their part that their children shall not, by improper conduct, forfeit their privileges, I am not willing to deny; but that this class of children are, from their position, educated to a proper sense of respect due to their superiors, I have no hesitation in denying, as their vocations through the day expose them, (painfully to the conviction of every citizen,) to every species of vice that abounds in a great city. In this school of vice, they are thrust beyond moral persuasives, and nothing but the fear of coercive measures, generally speaking, can restrain them within the limits of order. If such children could be rescued from the street, they might, if so placed as to be invariably treated by the law of kindness, be induced to submit to mild discipline. But so long as they are the daily disciples of the lowest vices of our nature,

and prevented from becoming open criminals through the *fear* of the prison, it cannot be expected that when relieved in a school from the idea of there being a coercive power, they should quietly submit to its rules and regulations. Experience has proved to us, that, on the contrary, they are prone to give full scope to their mischievous propensities, and that they manifest a desire to enjoy unrestrained liberty, much to the disturbance of those who are old enough to appreciate, and anxious to improve their opportunities. True, the novelty of their situation, and the pleasing thought of being considered on an equal footing with men, tend, at first, to keep them under proper restraint ; but, as soon as this novelty has worn off, and they have become familiarized with their condition, and above all, have ascertained they are to be treated in all respects as *men*, (it may be their fathers—for such instances we have had this winter—father and son in the same class,) they exhibit, as is perfectly natural, their true traits, and become, from their anomalous position, boys ranked as men, nay, even higher, (for they are above the law,) hindrances to good order, sources of annoyance to the older members, and actually the cause of their defection, and finally of their entirely abandoning the school. For these reasons, also, in connection with another alluded to in my report of last season—the fatigues of the day—this class of pupils derive less, far less advantages from these schools than the others attending them ; and so far they have been but of little importance to them. I have stated facts ; it is for the committee to say whether they are worthy of consideration. If they should deem them so, and I should not be thought too presuming, I would respectfully suggest one of two remedies for the evil. Either let it be understood at what age boys are to be admitted into the evening schools, or, employ a teacher expressly for their benefit, and confine them, generally, to one class-room.

In reference to the *third class*—those who have, to a greater or less extent, improved their early opportunities—I have only to repeat my former statement. This class constitutes the body of the school. Embracing the opportunities from a love of learning and a just sense of its importance, and not subject, except in a general way, to the annoyances of class two, as the first and fourth are, their attendance is more regular, and their perseverance of longer continuance. It is from this division we report our classes in the advanced rules of Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography and Grammar. With few exceptions, they evince in their industry their appreciation of these privileges, and in their conduct, their sense of what is becoming to a gentleman.

Our *fourth* division embraced foreigners anxious to acquire a knowledge of our language. I admitted a large number of such, and, so far as I could judge from appearances, of a highly respectable and substantial class. The majority of them were men. I regret to say, their attendance was of short duration, and still more do I regret the necessity of alluding to one of the causes of this fact. One reason has been already mentioned. A different one was assigned by me last season. I then concluded they were under the impression they did not receive sufficient attention. In this supposition I was mistaken. It now appears that they soon leave us, first, from the annoyances of children within doors, and, secondly, from the treatment they receive after dismissal from some of our older members of that class, who are constrained by their parents or employers to attend school contrary to their inclination. It was our misfortune to be troubled with several of this class. For reasons known to themselves, they made it a point, on dismissal, when in the street, to abuse those who had but recently sought a home with us, and, by their brutal rudeness, compel them to forego the opportunities they so much desired, and of so much importance to them. As soon as I ascertained this to be the case, I consulted some of the members of your committee, and, with their advice, notified the offenders (three that were prominent) of my intention of expulsion on a future evening. The hint was sufficient; we were relieved of their attendance, and thereafter I retained the remnant of this division, by detaining them until the rest of the school had been dismissed and dispersed. A course, I believe, that will, in future, secure the attendance of a large number of our foreign population for the whole term.

Before closing, I would add, that an increased interest has been generally manifested in our school the past season, from a course of lectures, with experiments, in natural philosophy and chemistry, by Mr. Graff. These lectures were anticipated with much pleasure from week to week, and I am convinced, were the source of much profitable instruction, as well as amusement. I would recommend them as a constituent part of the course of instruction in the evening schools.

In conclusion, I would call the attention of the committee to three minor facts, that probably operated unfavorably to a somewhat larger attendance. First—business with many of our mechanics was brisker than last season. Many of our former members called to express their regrets, that, for this reason, they should be unable to attend as they had desired. Secondly—the weather was remarkably unfavora-

ble; and thirdly, our lights were most miserable, so that our room wore anything, in general, but a cheerful and comfortable aspect.

Respectfully submitted,

N. W. STARR,

Principal Fifth Ward Evening School.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Esq., Chairman Com. on Even'g Free Schools.

February 14th, 1850.

SEVENTH WARD MALE EVENING SCHOOL.

New-York, Feb. 9th, 1850.

GENTLEMEN:—In handing you the statistical report, respecting the evening school under my charge, I do so with the decided conviction that your labors, and those of the teachers, have been abundantly rewarded.

As, at the preceding season, the whole school was divided into four classes, according to the attainments of the pupils. Of course, in the lowest class, the instruction was almost wholly confined to spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. In this, as well as in all the classes, those who attended regularly, and persevered to the end, made satisfactory progress. The improvement here was most gratifying. A very fair proportion of those who could neither read nor write, at the commencement, read now with ease in "Cobb's Third Book," understand the simple rules of arithmetic, and wield their pens with comparative freedom. The next higher class, after reviewing the first rules of Arithmetic, passed into Fractions, and, through them, into practical examples involving the principles thus far treated of. "Cobb's Fourth Reader," and "Olmsted's Natural Philosophy," were alternately used as the reading books. Many of the regular attendants, I know, have contracted a love for the subject of Natural Philosophy; and, I rejoice to state, can now read Olmsted with more facility and with better understanding. The next class, having also, though more rapidly, reviewed the first rules of Arithmetic, became familiar with Fractions, Federal Money, Compound Numbers, Percentage, and Interest. "Willard's History of the United States" was used, both as a reading book, and as an aid to the teacher in imparting information on that most interesting study—the history of our own country. During the hours of reading, large outline geographical maps were freely used, and thus the study of Geography was blended, in a captivating and lasting form, with that of History. The first, or most advanced class,

was more under my immediate care than was either of the others. The branches taught were Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Geometry, Mensuration, and Penmanship. The course pursued in Book-keeping, was such as to make the pupil comprehend fully the principles of journalizing, and understand the most important technical phrases in mercantile parlance, before any blank-books were used. All varieties of accounts, bills, notes, drafts, &c., were thoroughly explained; and the better to succeed, the exercises were made to assume the shape of actual, practical, business transactions. Thus, I am quite satisfied, more than a mere theoretical knowledge of Book-keeping and Accounts has been acquired. Of course, the majority of the class completely mastered "Thompson's Practical Arithmetic," and were thus prepared to comprehend Geometry and Mensuration, to which a large portion of the time was given.

All the classes were instructed in penmanship; general instruction being succeeded by copies written for and in the presence of the pupils, individually. In all the exercises, whether of arithmetic or geography, penmanship or bookkeeping, our large and beautiful black-boards were freely and advantageously used.

In addition to the class instruction, weekly lectures have been given to the whole school, assembled in the large room, either on grammar, reading, astronomy, (wherein the astronomical plates, maps, and globes were employed;) on geography, with the larger outline maps; on "The formation and value of character;" or on electricity and magnetism, aided by a variety of splendid apparatus, including the magic lantern and galvanic battery.

In all respects the school has been more successful the last than during the preceding season, whether we compare the numerical strength, general attendance, the order, or the mental improvement. I have neither had occasion to dismiss, suspend, nor even reprimand any pupil.

The influence of such an evening school for good is beyond calculation. It cannot be measured alone by what is seen; it extends far beyond the school house, and will be diffused through time to come. Many have departed with more than mere book knowledge: they have acquired new tastes; have been inspired with new resolves and laudable ambitions; and gladness has lit up their hearts.

The great obstacle in the way of the school's improvement has been the habitual irregularity of too large a number of the pupils.

It is much more satisfactory to both parties, teachers and scholars, to instruct the classes, as such, in collective bodies ; but large numbers, in classes, who are not faithful in attending, are drawbacks upon the whole bodies, and finally break in upon the usefulness of general and systematic instruction. There are some whose circumstances will not permit them to attend regularly ; others are too slightly impressed with the necessity. Could parents, guardians, and employers be made to feel how essential is regular attendance on the part of the pupils, the teacher would find his labors materially lessened, and a larger amount of good would be accomplished.

I cannot close without acknowledging my obligations to the gentlemen appointed to assist me during the season. To their faithfulness and zeal the complete success of the school is, to a very large extent, attributable.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. ANDERSON,

Principal Seventh Ward Evening School.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Esq., chairman of the committee on evening schools.

EIGHTH WARD EVENING SCHOOL.

To the Committee on Evening Schools :

GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to send you the following report of the progress of the scholars who attended the male department of the evening school of the eighth ward.

At the organization, great numbers applied for admission, and we had prospects of a large school. Many, however, never made their appearance after the first week. They evidently came out of curiosity. A few came with the idea that they were to enjoy "the largest liberty ;" but, being undeceived, they *suddenly left*. The improvement of those who remained, and were regular and studious, testifies to the importance and utility of evening schools.

The fourth, or lowest class, consisted of those who were found, at the commencement of the term, entirely unacquainted with the simple rules of arithmetic, and who at the same time were imperfect readers. This class went through all the simple rules ; and many, at

the end of the term, were able to cipher in the compound rules. Many, who at the first were just able to read the simplest sentences in Cobb's Second Reader, afterwards became quite fluent readers. The class was frequently drilled in *spelling*.

The third class rapidly passed through the simple rules, and had a thorough acquaintance with the compound rules and fractions. An occasional lecture was given on geography, the large maps being placed conspicuously before the pupils. Willard's U. S. History was used as a reading book. This class was also exercised in *spelling*.

The second class went through the compound rules, fractions, interest (simple and compound), proportion, &c. A couple of hours every week were devoted to geography and astronomy. Willard's U. S. History and Ackerman's Natural History were used alternately as reading books.

The first, or highest class, went through all the rules of arithmetic. A portion of every evening was devoted to book-keeping. In this branch, many made great advancement. Occasional lectures were given to the class upon geography, grammar, and astronomy, which were listened to attentively.

All the classes attended to writing three times each week. Some instances of astonishing improvement in this branch came to my notice. At the close of the term, many, who had taken special pains, expressed their hearty satisfaction at the improvement they had made in the important and beautiful art of writing.

And now, gentlemen, our work is done. We have endeavored to do justice to our pupils, and we trust that the seed we have sown may produce an abundant harvest to those who committed themselves to our care during the last winter.

Respectfully submitted,

J. ELIAS WHITEHEAD,
Principal Eighth Ward Evening School.

New York City, Feb. 15th, 1850.

NINTH WARD EVENING SCHOOL.

Committee on Evening Schools, Board of Education :

GENTLEMEN,—The following report, in relation to the ninth ward evening school, for the term which ended on the 8th instant, is respectfully submitted.

The course pursued in arithmetic, was the same as that of last year: vulgar fractions were taught immediately after the simple rules, and a thorough knowledge of decimals was required before promotion to interest, practice, and the higher rules.

The improvement of the pupils in reading and writing was about in the same ratio as their progress in arithmetic.

The class in book keeping consisted of forty-three. Most of these acquired sufficient knowledge of it for all the ordinary transactions of business. Many, however, whose occupations rendered them familiar with mercantile affairs, and who reckoned upon a knowledge of book keeping for preferment, distinguished themselves.

The introduction of drawing in the course of instruction was productive of beneficial results. The class was composed of seventy-six, all of whom commenced with Chapman's Drawing Copy Book, No. 1; and as their progress warranted it, they were taught to draw maps, landscapes, machinery, &c. The mechanical and architectural drawings were not mere imitations of a copy, but were executed on geometrical principles, with the necessary mathematical instruments.

It may be here remarked, that while instruction in both book-keeping and drawing was open to all whose capacity qualified them for it, that in mechanical and architectural drawing was confined mostly to those employed in foundries, in building, &c., while the attention of those occupying clerkships and other situations in mercantile houses, was directed to book keeping, as likely to be of more immediate service to them.

It had been originally designed to give a course of instruction in English grammar to the more advanced scholars, but finding that this could not be done as thoroughly as had been intended, without encroaching materially upon the time allotted to the branches more immediately necessary, the original design was changed, by substituting exercises in composition. These were prepared at home, and

therefore did not interfere with any of the regular exercises of the school; and as all their grammatical inaccuracies were corrected in the presence of the pupils, occasion was taken to explain to each his own peculiar faults, and to impart such other instruction in the principles of grammar as might be suggested by the mistakes. It was very seldom observed that a pupil fell into an error again after its correction; and it is therefore believed that the method adopted was not without effect in accomplishing its object.

Short familiar lectures upon subjects that incidentally present themselves, were frequently given with much benefit. They were instrumental, in many instances, in awakening a desire for further information by reading and investigation. It is believed that, if some simple philosophical apparatus were furnished for next winter, to aid in illustration, these lectures would serve as an inducement to regularity of attendance, as well as an excellent medium for the diffusion of general information.

The utmost care was exercised by the janitor and teachers for the preservation of the property not belonging to the evening school, and it is believed that no injury was done.

In conclusion, I take occasion to bear testimony to the uniform observance of discipline by the pupils, and to the fidelity of my associates in the discharge of their respective duties.

Very respectfully,

M. J. O'DONNELL, Principal.

February, 11th, 1850.

TENTH WARD MALE EVENING SCHOOL.

To the Committee on Evening Schools:

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned in presenting the statistical returns of the evening school of the tenth ward, would respectfully subjoin the following statements:—

The anticipations of success in this department of instruction, based on the experience of former years, have not been disappointed.

The school has been increased in numbers, and there is good reason to believe in usefulness.

The average attendance has been 184, or about 15 per cent. above that of last year's term.

The same impediments which have obstructed the advancement of the pupils in former years still exist. Some of these are unavoidable on the part of the pupils themselves; but others, not of this description, are still seriously embarrassing to the teacher. Of the former class may be specified the lassitude and weariness induced by unremitting physical exertion during the day, and an attendance irregular, and often only occasional, necessarily so, from the pressure of business; and of the latter, truant and idle habits, and indisposition for that kind of mental effort indispensable to useful acquirements. Besides these, many come for an evening or two, and find the desires for improvement too few and feeble to induce them to repeat their visits. Of those admitted during the season, 45 were unacquainted with the alphabet, and 37 more could spell only words of one syllable; 185 were of the lowest grade in reading, 82 could not write, 315 were unacquainted with the simple rules of arithmetic, 407 were familiar with the simple rules, and of the 407, 121 were acquainted with the higher rules.

The improvement of the pupils was very nearly proportioned to the regularity of their attendance. All of those unacquainted with the alphabet (amongst whom was one man 26 years of age,) who attended with any reasonable degree of punctuality, were able at the end of the term to spell and read easy lessons; and those of the next higher class became tolerable fair readers. With few exceptions, those unable to write, became capable of forming and combining letters with tolerable neatness.

Of those unacquainted with the simple rules of Arithmetic, 70 were carried through Multiplication, and 31 entered a higher class.

The section acquainted with the Simple Rules, were carried through Reduction, and those more advanced were able at the close of the term, to work with facility in Practice, Interest, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and the Square Root.

In the highest classes the pupils generally had spent some years in the public and ward schools, and attended the evening schools as affording the best, and in most cases the only opportunity of reviewing and extending their former studies.

The prominent studies with these were Arithmetic and Book-keeping. Before the conclusion of the term the whole class had passed

through Thompson's Practical Arithmetic, 30 in Book-keeping completed one set of books in Single, and one set in Double Entry; 15 completed a second set in Double Entry. Attention was given to the three highest classes to History, Geography, and several branches of Natural Philosophy, and in the lower classes to the rudiments of Geography. Spelling and definitions were taught in all the classes by writing the words on slates as dictated by the teachers.

Familiar lectures on the subjects in natural philosophy were occasionally given, illustrated by experiments with the electrical machine, the air pump, and other apparatus.

One feature of peculiar and increasing interest in the course of evening school instruction, is the attendance of foreigners recently from Continental Europe. These, in addition to the usual difficulties which beset the natives of the British Islands in a change of country, find the additional and serious obstacle of a language proverbially difficult of acquisition even to men of cultivated intellects. Many of this class arrive on our shores, with no more acquaintance with the English tongue, than can be obtained on ship-board in a few weeks' voyage across the Atlantic. It is needless to show that in this condition they are incapable of holding communication with the masses around them except by an interpreter; that they are truly comfortless and in many cases unable to obtain a livelihood. The great point for them is first to acquire so much of the language as will enable them to communicate on common subjects, and to understand the ordinary details of business.

Special reference has been had to this principle during the term just completed. The pupils in this division, all adults, and many of them men of families, were permitted to employ their whole time in learning to spell, read and write English. Particular attention was devoted to giving a correct pronunciation, by a careful analysis and combination of difficult sounds, and with this exercise were united lessons in spelling, reading, and composition. The experiments, requiring the formation of a class on a different principle from the others, was highly gratifying in its results.

This division was composed, principally, of Germans, though there were also representatives from Norway, Sweden, Holland, France and Denmark. Several of the number are men of liberal and professional education. Three of them are Civil Engineers, two Physicians, and two Literary Professors. They are *exiles*—the victims of political pro-

scription, having taken an active part in the recent struggles for liberal principles and doomed to suffer in the reaction which has followed. In behalf of such a class of pupils, with few exceptions almost entirely ignorant of our language, our warmest sympathies would naturally be enlisted. They continued to attend regularly to the close of the term with marked improvement.

Appended to this Report are the statistical returns, marked D, E, F, and G.

With sincere esteem, I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WM. BELDEN, JR.

New-York, February 22, 1850.

ELEVENTH WARD MALE EVENING SCHOOL.

It affords me pleasure to state that the general improvement of the scholars has been quite satisfactory, and not a few cases of extraordinary advancement.

It appears to me, that far better results would be had from evening schools if the younger portion of our scholars was excluded, or separate departments provided: many of the older portion, although no more advanced in their education, object to being classed with those so young, consequently leave school.

This difficulty might be obviated by admitting none under 16 years of age.

It would be highly beneficial to the schools generally, if the test of a good school was not numbers.

Many evils result from this universal custom of deciding that a school is *first rate* because it has a large attendance, and a poor one if a small attendance.

Respectfully,

SENECA DURAND.

New-York, February 22, 1850.

TWELFTH WARD EVENING SCHOOL, 86th STREET.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Esq., *Chairman Com. on E. S.* :

DEAR SIR,—On Friday evening of last week, we closed the session of the Yorkville Evening School. This school was opened on the 22nd of October, 1849, three weeks after the commencement of the other schools, consequently so general a notice of the opening of the schools was not given, as was of the other Free Evening Schools. For this reason, doubtless, many persons remained unapprised of the existence of this school.

Having no proper recitation rooms, we were unable to classify the pupils as we should have done, and were therefore obliged to teach them in a measure *en masse*, with but little regard to their previous studies; yet, from the regularity in attendance, and the diligence while at school, of most of the pupils, great advancement was made. We had one very interesting class of German adults, the most of whom commenced the English alphabet with us. I appointed one of my assistants to the special charge of this class, and before the end of the term, they had finished reading Cobb's Second Reader, and Bentley's Pictorial Reader. The rapid improvement of this class was truly astonishing.

The interest felt in the success of the school by the pupils themselves, was highly gratifying. While the weather was pleasant and the roads passable, many came one, two, and three miles, night after night, to the school; and these were men, who, after working all day long at the forge and at the bench, walked this long distance, to increase their stock of knowledge.

One fact we noticed, which we thought very singular—the most of our pupils were mechanics; the laboring men (of whom there are a large number in the neighborhood) studiously avoided the school. In conversation with some of them, we found that, though they acknowledged their gross ignorance, they would not come to the school “for fear their neighbors would laugh at them.” How true is it that “Ignorance and pride go hand in hand.”

Owing to our distance from the city, (five and one-half miles from the City Hall,) we were unable to procure the services of any lecturers. I hope another season you will engraft “free lectures” on our excellent school system, by employing competent men to lecture at the different schools weekly, in turn, on natural and moral

philosophy, and the science of government. These would give character to our schools, and draw out many from their homes who now feel but little interest in self-improvement.

Allow me to make another suggestion to you. In this place, we have a large number of young females who are employed in factories and at home during the day, who would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity for improvement during the long winter evenings. The most of these, *the mothers of the next generation*, are unable to write or cipher, and know but very little of reading. There would not be a sufficient number to induce you to go to the expense of organizing a new school; but by appointing a female assistant to this school, and opening the room of the female department for her and her pupils, I think there would be an average of thirty-five or forty for the term. The same rule could be enforced as regards opening and closing the female schools in this as in the other city schools.

The same books would answer for both departments, and the only expense you would be at, would be the salary of the teacher, and the lighting and warming of the room.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. P. MOSS, Jun.,
Principal Yorkville Evening School,
Twelfth Ward.

FOURTEENTH WARD MALE EVENING SCHOOL.

New-York, Feb. 11th, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to submit the accompanying report of the evening school under my charge. It embraces all the information that is contained in last year's report, under the statements D, E, F, and G. I will add, that all the teachers were punctual in their attendance, and discharged their duties faithfully.

It will be observed that, although the "number on register," and the "largest number present at one time," are not as great, yet the average attendance for the term exceeds that of last year. The pupils appeared to be more anxious for their improvement, and were more uniform in their attendance. Most excellent order prevailed during the whole term.

Many of the pupils, who scarcely knew the letters, became good readers in short, easy lessons; and those of the "lowest grade" can now read any book fluently. Willard's United States History,

and Olmsted's Rudiments of Philosophy, were used in the higher classes, and explanations given as they progressed. The practice of WRITING spelling on slates was pursued with very beneficial results.

The lower classes were well drilled in "tables." Many of the pupils passed nearly through Tichnor's Columbian Calculator; and those who could scarcely make figures when they entered the school became acquainted with most of the simple rules.

The two higher classes made use of Davie's Arithmetic, and passed nearly through it, dwelling particularly on those parts which would be of the most practical utility—vulgar and decimal fractions, interest, &c.

All the writers made considerable improvement; and those who could not form a letter, can now write legibly.

The class of book-keepers consisted of twenty-eight. The larger portion completed the course by double entry, and with a little practical experience will, no doubt, be able to understand that difficult science thoroughly.

Short lectures on grammar and geography, with the large maps were occasionally given.

The general deportment of the pupils, and their evident improvement during the term, were highly satisfactory to the teachers.

If the funds of the committee would warrant, I would suggest the propriety of purchasing a philosophical apparatus for the use of the schools. I think an occasional lecture on the air pump, magic lantern, &c., with practical illustrations, would be beneficial to the pupils, and serve to keep up the interest, which seems to flag towards the end of the term.

Respectfully submitted,

THEODORE RICH,

Principal Fourteenth Ward Evening School.

To the committee on evening schools of the board of education.

FIFTEENTH WARD EVENING MALE SCHOOL.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your wishes, I herewith transmit the report of the evening school of the fifteenth ward, lately under my charge.

At the opening of the school, I was struck with the many familiar faces that applied for admission; and I took the liberty of making my selections of pupils from those who had so far complimented the school as to apply, after having received its benefits at the sessions held before; and nearly all who were received on the first two evenings were old scholars, and they were subsequently found to be more regular and punctual in their attendance than the new ones. The school has been at times so full, that numbers were refused admission for the want of accommodation. I have been well assisted, and desire to bear my testimony to the fidelity and assiduity of *all* who were associated with me. I am inclined to the belief that the vacation was a judicious measure, and have no doubt the attendance was sensibly increased by it.

I have faith in the evening schools, and bid you, gentlemen, God speed in your labors.

JOHN J. DOANE.

EIGHTEENTH WARD MALE EVENING SCHOOL.

GENTLEMEN:—

* * * * *

By a comparison of the register of this year with that of the last, it is gratifying to observe that at least 25 per cent. of those who applied for admission, were scholars who had attended the school the previous season; while, at the close of the term, this class composed nearly one half of the school. As might be readily inferred, these were they who justly appreciated the inestimable privileges offered to their acceptance, and cheerfully applied their energies to the attainment of them. The improvement of this portion of the school was very rapid, and satisfactory in the highest degree—surpassing, in some instances, my most sanguine expectations.

By reference to the statistics, it will be observed that there were 65 pupils, who, at the time of their admission, were unable to read intelligibly. This class, composed principally of the youngest members of the school, and who, either from necessity or neglect, had not availed themselves of the advantages offered in the day schools, required the most untiring energy on the part of the teacher to ensure their improvement; while a total absence of discipline, either mental or physical, demanded a constant exercise of his tact

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as a disciplinarian. Of this class there remained, at the close of the school, not an individual who could not read with comparative ease.

The class next higher in grade, containing such as could read with readiness and freedom, used as a reading book "Willard's History of the United States," by which they became convinced of the fact that learning to read is not the *end* of instruction, but only the principal *means* by which we obtain it. It is believed that the members of this section, in addition to the acquirement of good reading, obtained considerable knowledge of the history of the United States. "Olmstead's Rudiments of Natural Philosophy" was also used as a reading book by all who were able to comprehend it.

In reference to arithmetic, I would state that nearly 75 per cent. of those who entered the school were unable to perform questions in the simple rules; yet such was the progress of those who continued to attend, that nearly all of them acquired a thorough knowledge of the compound rules and vulgar fractions. Another section, composed principally of those who had attended the school the previous winter, were, at the close of the term, sufficiently advanced to perform any of the practical rules of arithmetic, besides making considerable proficiency in the mensuration of superficies and solids.

In compliance with the desire of some of the pupils, a class in book-keeping was commenced; and such was their attention to, and progress in the study, that I have no hesitation in saying that a majority of the class would find no difficulty in keeping the books of any ordinary business, by double entry.

In addition to the ordinary studies pursued in the school, one hour in each week was devoted to familiar lectures on Natural Philosophy, illustrated by the air pump, electrical machine, galvanic battery, and magic lantern. The benefits of these exercises were enjoyed by all the scholars, and the most careless observer could not fail to notice the intense interest displayed on the part of the pupils.

In conclusion, I am happy to testify to the general good conduct of those who attended the school. Although wearied with physical exertion, their energies were cheerfully applied to the improvement of their minds and with such assiduity as to render a reprimand wholly unnecessary.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. WOOD.

EVENING SCHOOL FOR COLORED YOUNG MEN—THOMAS STREET.

GENTLEMEN:—In connection with the above report, I would here state, that in consequence of a want of the information as to the *kind* of report required at the closing of the school, and the irregular attendance of the pupils attached to the school, I am unable to give so full a detail of the progress made as I would wish, and can only state, in regard to the improvement made by the persons who have attended this school, that it has been as varied as the elements which composed it; many, who scarcely knew their *abs*, are now able to read intelligibly; and others, who had some knowledge of reading, have become fluent, and in some instances, tasteful readers. Much attention has been paid to the definition of words, as it was deemed all-important to a full understanding of the instruction given from time to time.

The instruction given in Arithmetic, was mostly confined to Black Board Exercises, in which the whole school at times participated, until a general acquaintance with the simple rules was formed, and then in separate classes; and the impression on my mind is, that with few exceptions, that of those who attended the full term, a thorough knowledge of the simple rules was acquired, and some eighteen or twenty made respectable progress in the advanced rules.

In writing, many who could not form a letter are now able to write intelligibly, and some write a ready running hand.

In conclusion, I feel convinced that much good has been effected, although not to the extent, perhaps, that was anticipated, which may be in a measure attributed to the ill-advised selection of the location of the school, the comparatively secluded "nook" in which it is placed, being to a great extent unknown, except to those in the immediate neighborhood; whereas, the greater number of the attendants were from the upper part of the city, and many, after coming a few times, relinquished their attendance, in consequence of the distance being so great from their places of abode, that they could not get from their places of business home, and have sufficient time to attend school. This, I feel assured, is the main reason why there is so great a disparity in the average attendance, and the number registered.

In addition, many from their business connections were prevented from attending, in consequence of being detained until a late hour in the evening, and then, when they did attend, they were so overcome

with the toils of the day, that they were wholly unfitted for mental exertion.

On the whole, great credit is due, under the circumstances of the case, to the pupils of "The Thomas-street evening school for colored young men," for the effort made by them to attain the inestimable benefits of learning.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

RAWSON F. WAKE,

Principal of Thomas Street Evening School for Colored Young Men.

New-York, February 8th, 1850,

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SOCIETY
OF
NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The board of Trustees of the Public School Society, in presenting their Forty-fourth Annual Report, cannot but consider it a subject of devout thankfulness, in reviewing the events of the year, that, amidst the discouragements arising from the visitation of the late epidemic, the schools of the Society continue in a flourishing condition.

The whole number of children attending the schools on the first of the present month (Jan., 1850,) was 24,524, of whom 962 were colored, viz:

		Boys.	Girls.
16 Boys' schools,	white,-----	4674	
16 Girls' do	do -----		4334
2 Boys' and girls'	do -----	424	117
14 Primary departments,	do -----	2805	2408
56 Primary schools,	do -----	4467	4333
2 Boys' schools,	colored,-----	268	
2 Girls' do	do -----		161
1 Primary department,	do -----	53	56
4 Primary schools,	do -----	225	201

The Society having relinquished the right to add to the number of their schools without the consent of the board of education, and no occasion having presented itself during the year calling for an application for that consent, the trustees have confined their operations to such changes of location, and such improvements in the existing schools, as were deemed absolutely necessary.

Of these operations, the rebuilding of school house No. 15, (destroyed last year by fire,) and the removal of primary schools Nos. 27 and 28, require some recital of particulars, necessary perhaps, as a matter of record.

The society purchased, many years since, for school purposes, a piece of real estate in Oak-street. The lot was partially occupied by some poor buildings, rented at a low rate, and a two story school house was erected on the unoccupied portion; accommodating two primary schools, one for girls, and the other for boys; and designated as Nos. 27 and 28.

Soon after the passage of the new school law, a ward primary school was established within two doors of these primaries. In the two institutions, from their proximity, unavoidably interfered with each other. Any effort of the society to keep up the number of the pupils in their schools seemed like an opposition to the ward authorities. The trustees, as well as the teachers of the schools, were unwilling to appear engaged in a work of this character. It seemed better for peace sake to allow the numbers to diminish. The neighborhood did not call for two such seminaries immediately in the vicinity of each other; under these circumstances it was deemed desirable as a matter of public economy and for the public interest, to dispose of the property and change the location of the schools. Several offers were made for it, and it was finally disposed of to the city corporation for the sum of \$8,000.

A sale, however, of this estate, as in every case, could not be effected, under the charter, without the concurrent vote of a majority of all the Trustees, and such a vote could not be obtained without an express understanding, that a certain portion of the proceeds of the property should be appropriated to the erection of another primary school building in the place of that sold. Accordingly, immediately after the passage of the resolution to sell, another resolution was agreed to appropriating \$5,500 of those proceeds to the erection and fitting up of the proposed school house elsewhere, leaving the remainder of the \$8,000 to be applied to the refurnishing or refitting of school No. 15 or for other purposes.

This arrangement having been made, a primary school house was erected in 17th st., under the following circumstances.

The society had been the owners, for ten or twelve years, of a lot of ground in Seventeenth st., between Seventh and Eighth avenues bought for a primary school location. The trustees subsequently meeting with a lot having a building upon it in Eighteenth st., in the same vicinity, which answered their purpose better, the lot in Seventeenth st. remained unoccupied until within a year or two

when the owner of an adjoining lot being very desirous to possess it, after repeated applications, offered the society, in exchange, another lot in the same street but between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, paying also in addition \$300 in money. The offer appeared eligible and was accordingly accepted. This property, therefore, was in fact in possession of the society at the time of the sale of the Oak st. property; although the two transactions were entirely unconnected and irrespective of each other.

The Oak st. property having been sold and the avails set apart as stated, for the erection of a school house &c.. it remained only to determine where the building should be erected. To build in the neighborhood of the ward school in Oak st. would have been inexpedient for the reasons before stated. To build any where in the vicinity of that ward, or any where in the lower part of the city would have also been, in the view of the trustees, an injudicious course, requiring an outlay, for the lot alone, perhaps of 5 or 6,000 dollars. On the other hand, the lot in Seventeenth st. already belonging to the society, was lying unimproved, there was no ward school in its neighborhood, nor was there any in contemplation to be interfered with. On the score, therefore, of good feeling, economy, and regard for the public welfare, the improvement of this site, appeared in every respect, most judicious.

The cost of the primary school house in 17th st., with the fitting up, was somewhat less than the amount set apart from the Oak st. property, so that more than \$2,500 went to the rebuilding and refurnishing of school house No. 15, which together with the amount received from the Fire Insurance company, was nearly sufficient to meet that expenditure. The society have thus been enabled, out of their own means, to build and furnish a primary school of two departments (boys' and girls') and a school house of three departments without recourse to the public treasury except for a deficit of a few hundred dollars which more properly belonged to the refurnishing of school house No. 15. Both of these buildings are upon the most improved plans, and such, it is believed as will reflect credit to the society.

Had there been no insurance upon the school house in Twenty-seventh-st, the society would have been expressly authorised by the act of March, 1848, to rebuild that house and refurnish it at the public expense, placing the fee of the property, to the amount so expended, in the mayor, aldermen and commonalty. Happily the sums received from the fire insurance company, and the real estate sold,

made this proceeding unnecessary. The same act allows the society as your trustees have always understood it, to retain and sustain the full number of their schools existing at the date of the act ; and liberty, they conceive, includes that of changing the location of the schools, as well as of erecting new buildings when they deem necessary.

In accordance with this view, the removal of primaries Nos. 2 and 28 from Oak-st. to Seventeenth-st. was conducted without the smallest hesitation on the part of your trustees, as to its propriety. Actuated by similar views, primary No. 56, suspended last summer is now waiting for a more advantageous location.

In the last annual report, it was stated that an application had been made to the board of education for a grant of \$10,000 to meet the deficiency in the means of the society for 1848, and that the finance committee of that board had reported in favor of a grant of \$8,000, which, the board however, refused to accede to. This action of the board of education was reconsidered at a subsequent meeting in January following, and the \$8,000 in question, was allowed and paid over to the treasurer of the public school society in time to be acknowledged in a note appended to the printed report.

In May last, at the instance of a committee of the board of education, an estimate was furnished of the probable receipts and expenditures of the public school society for the year 1849 ; showing an estimated deficiency of about \$25,000. Of this amount, indeed, a large proportion had been already borrowed or advanced by the late treasurer, Mr. A. P. Halsey, to whom the society is under many obligations for the accommodation at different times afforded it by him.

The difficulties attending this state of things, rendered it necessary, in the month of September last, to make another application to the board of education to meet the deficiency of the current year, estimated, on a close calculation, at \$26,103.48. See appendix. The finance committee of that board, on the usual reference of this application, taking into view the probable receipts by the public school society in February next, reported in favor of a grant of \$22,932.62. This report after some delay and discussion was finally adopted by the board, and that amount was paid over to our treasurer in December last.

Early in the summer, a gratuitous course of lectures on reading, punctuation and elocution, was delivered by Prof. Mandeville, of

Hamilton College, to the teachers and assistants of the several schools of the society and some of those of the ward schools.

The lectures were highly interesting, and afforded considerable instruction, as well as gratification, to the hearers; although, unfortunately, the alarm incident to the pestilence then prevailing, interfered materially with their regular attendance.

The board record with satisfaction, their thanks to the Professor for his services, and have reason to think highly of his "Elements of Reading and Oratory."

The formation of a latin class in the male Normal School was noticed in the last annual report. There are now two classes for instruction in that language in the department, each attending two evenings in the week from 4½ to 6½, P. M. Taking into view the short time the pupils have been able to devote to this study, their progress has been very encouraging, and is highly creditable to the mode of instruction adopted by their teacher. The same classes attend alternately to the study of grammar, Mathematics, Astronomy, &c., as heretofore, and many of them exhibit proofs of being well grounded in the elements of the sciences they are pursuing.

Early in the year a committee was appointed to confer with the association for the education of colored children, on the expediency of transferring some or all of our schools, for that class, to the charge of that society. The measure, however, on consultation, appearing somewhat premature, the subject was dropped for the present. The time, it is to be hoped, is not far distant when this portion of our population will be able to attend to their own educational wants; and, perhaps, the sooner the burthen or duty is laid upon them, the sooner they will be able to meet its requirements.

Experience having shown that the male children of the sixth class, in our primary schools, upon being transferred to the upper schools, do not advance in improvement as rapidly as is desirable, a class has been formed in two of the male public schools, under a female teacher of sufficient ability and experience, to prepare such children for an entrance into the Eighth and Ninth classes. Should the experiment prove successful, it will probably be extended to other schools.

The three departments of No. 15 were removed from their temporary quarters to the new building, already noticed, in Twenty-seventh

street, in the month of June last. The operations of the school commenced with the most encouraging aspect, and the spacious and well ventilated rooms were soon filled to overflowing. Since the erection of the new District school in the Eighteenth ward, some of the children have left to join that Institution, but there is abundant reason to believe that the seats recently vacated will speedily be refilled.

On the opening of the Free Academy, several of our schools furnished a quota of pupils as candidates for admission. Of these, fifty-two passed examination and were received into that institution. The number, it may be presumed, would have been greater, if the attention of parents and children had been earlier directed to the subject. At present, few parents of children attending our schools, desire more advantages of education than those schools afford, and many, it is to be regretted, withdraw their children, even from these, at an early age, when a pecuniary advantage can be gained by their employment elsewhere.

The buildings of the society appropriated last winter to the evening schools of the board of education continue to be occupied the present season for the same useful purpose.

The visitation of the late pestilence in our city, occasioned considerable interruption to the studies of the schools. Many families removed from the city. The fears of many parents prevented the attendance of their children at school. In some of the wards, children were taken with symptoms of the complaint, while at their studies, and some became victims to the disease. Taking into view, however, the large number attending all the schools, that of deaths was very small. Several of the teachers were temporarily affected, but the lives of all were mercifully spared. The same may be said of the trustees, of whom we have, this year, no loss by death to lament.

Two of the buildings of the society were converted by the sanitary committee of the board of health into hospitals. Your trustees remonstrated against the measure, but without effect, excepting that they were assured that whatever damage was sustained by the society, should be amply remunerated.

The buildings have been restored, cleaned, and perhaps placed nearly in as good order as when taken ; but the claim for damages,

sustained by the closing of the schools for a time, has not been treated with the liberality expected. The claim, though presented some time since, still remains unsatisfied.

The trustees congratulate the society, and their fellow citizens, upon the increased attention bestowed, by the public generally, upon the subject of education.

They rejoice also at the spirit of liberality displayed under the new law in the erection and furnishing of school houses. The public school society would long since have multiplied these institutions, if it had been in their power to do so ; they were withheld only by the want of pecuniary means. The rapid increase of the population of our city leaves no doubt, that every year must render an addition to the number of edifices erected for common schools most necessary.

It is important that the expenditure for this purpose should be so directed as to do the greatest good, with as little capital as possible. If school houses should be erected in the immediate vicinity of those already built, drawing pupils from the old into the new, rather than, by seeking new neighborhoods, supplying the wants of those who have no convenient school accommodation, there must be an unwise expenditure of the public monies.

Sites for new school houses, it is to be hoped, will always be selected where they are, or where they evidently will be wanted, from the absence of any provision of the kind.

The existing competition, (if it may be called such,) between the ward schools, and those of the society, may be made to be, and is believed by your trustees already to have been advantageous to the public. The consolidation of all common schools under one system, advocated perhaps unthinkingly by some, should be well examined, especially by tax payers, before it is adopted. But the competition alluded to, should be, and it is hoped, will be carried on in a spirit of generous emulation, the advocates of each system endeavoring to prove which can benefit their fellow citizens most, with the same given amount of means.

Your trustees are not aware that they have incurred any expense not necessary to the improvement and support of the schools under their charge. The science of education, like other sciences is progressive. Advances and improvements are yearly being made both in subjects and modes of instruction.

A standard esteemed sufficiently high some years since, would not now be so considered. The trustees are on the side of progress ; in all the new expenditures of the society, they have yielded willingly, but prudently, cautiously, and gradually to what they believed to be calls of public sentiment. It is to be borne in mind, however, that while the *progress* alluded to, yearly involves some additional expenses, the accustomed resources of the society, by the multiplication of common schools throughout the city, are yearly diminished. A certain amount of monies called the *School Fund* is apportioned among the public and corporate schools of the city and county. This fund does not materially vary from year to year ; it follows, therefore, that the greater the aggregate number of children taught in these schools, the smaller will be the amount received for each scholar. Hence the public school society receives at present but about two-thirds the amount, *per head*, for each of their pupils, that they once received.

This will account for the deficiency in the yearly receipts and expenditures ; to meet which it has become necessary, as stated in this and in the last report, to apply to the board of education.

Formerly the income of the public school society exceeded its current expenses, and enabled it to erect new buildings when needed. But now the annual appropriation is insufficient for that purpose, including, as it does, a large amount of interest on monies borrowed in past years and expended in the extension of common schools, as also for large repairs on school buildings, (many of which are becoming old,) as well as for rents.

Such a state of things is far from being a subject of regret, as the deficiency spoken of, affords a proof of the increased number of children taught in all our common schools.

The society heretofore, have seen reason to desire some legislative provision by which every child might be obliged to attend a school, either common or private ; they have now room to hope, from the multiplication of schools, and the efforts made to fill them, that few children will remain long in the city, without benefiting by the advantages thus afforded them.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
OF THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the HON. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,

Superintendent of Common Schools.

The schools in the city and county of New-York, which participate in the distribution of the avails of the School Fund of the State, are two hundred in number ; nearly all of which, have been taught by qualified teachers the whole year, with the exception of four weeks' vacation in the month of August.

The general free school law, which has caused much discussion throughout the State, has not disturbed the working of our local system. Free public schools have been fully tested in this city, and their adaptation and capabilities are pretty well understood. The small fraction of the people who prefer parochial free schools, do not, in all probability, amount to more than from three to five per centum of our voters and tax payers. They have, however, exercised an influence in the community ; and there has been an increase of church schools, into which have been gathered two or three thousand children more than were in such schools eighteen months ago. Most of these schools are greatly inferior, from the manner of their organization, to the common schools. This particular preference of a portion of our people in favor of church schools is, however, an exercise of private judgment and individual right, which our free government guarantees to all its citizens. While I would dissuade these people from such a decision and preference, I must respect their consciences. A government which should interdict or contravene the right of parents in the choice of teachers for their children, is essentially arbitrary, and uncongenial with the feelings of the American people.

The right of individuals or of churches to establish and maintain schools at their own charge, for the education of their own children,
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is and ought to be freely conceded and protected. Thousands of our citizens enjoy this privilege, and submit with all cheerfulness to be taxed for the benefit of the public schools, and re-tax themselves for the education of their own children. It is true, that the withdrawal or the withholding of the children of respectable people from the public institution may act unfavorably, and the school thereby be decreased in numbers and lowered in character; until, perhaps, in some instances, for the want of a sufficiently numerous attendance of pupils, the school may be closed as unnecessary. All this may happen to some schools which are unfavorably located among a people susceptible of being wrought upon by such influences as may be made to appeal to their principles or to their prejudices.

The elective affinities which draw people of the same country, or of the same creed together, in associated action, for their personal edification, or for the instruction of their children, have nothing in them that should excite opposition or disrespect. The true way to deal with the preferences or the prejudices of a people, is to let them alone. Tolerance allows them to die in peace—opposition is their apology. If we would not erect for them a memorial, we must leave them without the semblance of an excuse. A liberal policy cannot fail to disarm any opposition that may remain in the community against the establishment and support of free common schools.

The common schools, under the board of education, are gradually increasing in number and facilities for instruction; enlarging their bounds and liberalizing their policy, until they now include in their several schools more than four-fifths of all the children who attend school in the city of New-York. The predominant interest of the community is therefore with the common schools; and it has become the prevailing sentiment of the people, that intelligence is the life of liberty—that useful knowledge is a rightful inheritance of all the people—and that the means of acquiring this necessary intelligence should be made accessible to all the rising generation. It is true, that no system which human wisdom has yet been able to devise, has received universal assent. There are some, on the extremes of society, who, from their own appreciation of themselves, or from the awards of popular sentiment, are either too high or too low to be identified with the great body of the people, from whom are made up the common schools. But in accommodation to such, though they may exclude themselves, or be excluded through the force of popular prejudice, there are means of instruction at hand in the city. Excellent select schools and seminaries, in which high tuition fees

are charged, are ready to receive the one; and refuges, asylums and free schools, scarcely inferior, are opened for the other. The alien outcast—the poor of every land, without distinction of nation or color, who can prefer any claim to our common humanity, are invited to our schools, and privileged to enter the lists with the fortunate and native born for the wealth and honors of the country.

The following summary exhibits the whole number taught, and the average attendance in the schools of this city for the last year:

	Whole number taught.	Average attendance.
In 114 schools of the Public School Society including the Alms House school on Randall's Island, with 1,103 admissions, 556 average attendance, and 8 colored schools, with 2,020 whole number, and 616 average attendance,-----	53,782	18,300
68 ward schools, -----	49,432	17,090
18 asylums and other corporate schools,-----	3,584	2,020
Total in all the common schools,-----	106,798	37,310

The law requires that this average should be ascertained by dividing the whole number of sessions or school times by 480. The schools are usually taught but 48 weeks of ten sessions or school times. A deduction of four or five days, making eight or ten school sessions, is therefore made from the 240 school days, by reason of the holidays allowed, such as 1st of January, 1st of May, 4th of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas days; so that, notwithstanding the large proportion of the year that our schools are taught, it will be perceived that the divisor of 480 is too large for all the schools, except the asylums.

In the 200 schools, in which have been taught 106,798 individuals, with a legal average attendance of 37,410, are not included the 7,638, with an average attendance of 2,490 in the 18 evening schools; nor the 225, with an average of 150 in the three city Normal schools; nor the 300, or thereabouts, who have been taught in the free academy.

It was shown in a former paragraph, that the total number reported in the returns of the teachers, was liable to be as much as eight or ten per cent. too large, owing to the same scholars being admitted.

to more than one school during the year; and that the legal average was too small, owing to the legal divisor, 480, being greater than the actual number of school sessions of several of the schools. For instance, in the summer and autumn of 1849, several of the schools were suspended for two months or more, on account of the schools being occupied as cholera hospitals, so that the actual number of half-day sessions of the school for the year, fell below 400; and the teacher is bound, in making out his annual average, to use the divisor 480, so that, while this annual average is equal and equitable, it does not by any means show the actual attendance in the schools, but probably three per cent. Now, if we apply these supposed corrections, and deduct ten per cent. from the 106,790, and we have 96,121 for the whole number taught; and then adding three per cent. to the 37,410, we have 38,613 as the real average, exclusive of the evening schools, the normal schools and the free academy. If these were added, the total number taught would be 104,734, and the true average attendance would be 41,500 in all the public schools of the city.

COLORED POPULATION.

Notwithstanding the great amount of prejudice in a portion of the people against color, and the increasing numbers of fugitive and ignorant black people who are constantly coming into the city, it is believed that New-York has made more ample provisions for the education of this class of people than any other large town or city in the world.

The Public School Society have had in their schools, during the past year, of this class,-----	2,08
The Society for the promotion of education among colored children, have had, -----	9
The ward schools, have had-----	14
The Colored Orphan Asylum, has had -----	21
And the Alms House and House of Refuge, have provided for probably-----	1
Making a total of-----	3,24

From this it may be seen that the city of New-York has provided instruction and school accommodations for about one-eighth of the whole colored population of the city. Besides the above, there is supported, during 17 weeks, an evening school for colored persons in which were taught 217 persons.

SCHOOLS IN THE ORPHAN ASYLUMS, &c.

The **ASYLUMS** of the city continue, with their accustomed fidelity to their voluntarily assumed trust, to fulfil the purposes of their establishment—all maintaining schools. They are as follows, viz:

	No. taught.	Average attendance.
The Leake and Watts' Orphan House,-----	230	201
New-York Orphan Asylum,-----	160	125
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum,-----	353	330
Colored Orphan Asylum,-----	269	167
Roman Catholic Half Orphan Asylum,-----	161	13
Protestant Half Orphan Asylum,-----	275	182
Female Guardian Society's School,-----	207	74
Schools for Juvenile Delinquents in the House of Refuge—two admirably conduct- ed schools,-----	691	346

The Institution for the Blind, with many adult pupils—one of the purest of all our heaven-born charities—has a school adapted to the peculiar wants of its pupils. Its whole number has been 129, with an average of 80.

The Mechanics' Society's schools, to the extent only of their free scholarships, and the Hamilton Free School, participate in the school money.

There now remains no excuse for utter ignorance in any portion of our youthful population. Its existence, in those who have been long residents of the city, justifies the implication of criminal neglect, either on the part of the child, the parent, or, in case of orphanage, of the public authorities. It is a happy condition of society, when every member is alike protected and cared for. The questionable propriety of poor-laws and pauper institutions may be discussed and controverted by political economists and mental speculators; but it is now a fully recognized Christian duty, beyond controversy in our community, that the poor *must* be educated. The **COMMON SCHOOL** is the significant and appropriate appellation of the great, pervading, and fundamental institution of the State, and especially of the city of New-York.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

I have never had it in my heart to find fault with any of the orphan asylums of this city. They are all emanations of love and Christian sympathy for the helpless and the needy; but it has struck me, in seeing with what zeal and assiduity the children are fed, and taught, and exercised, that the process of doing good to them would be carried farther by giving them some industrial employment for a few hours of every day. Expense of their maintenance would thus be diminished, and habits of industry and a trade would be thus given to them early, by which they would soon become self-sustaining members of society. All the children in the House of Refuge are taught to work at some useful employment; the pupils, also, in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, are taught some handicraft business, by which they may become useful members of society.

In the Institution for the Blind, the pupils are all taught some industrial occupation, such as making band-boxes, baskets, mats, &c. are busied at some other in-doors employment suited to their condition. It is really wonderful with what skill and adaptation they apply themselves to overcome obstacles, and to accomplish whatever they undertake.

The blending, in the education of these persons in suitable alternation, industrial and mental instruction and employment, tends to the best results, as can be abundantly shown by citing examples of numerous individuals who have been educated in these institutions. The children of paupers are thus raised above the danger of becoming paupers themselves. The children of dissolute and depredating parents are made capable of earning their own living; and those sons and daughters of misfortune, who have been deprived of a sense, are, by the compensatory means of their industrial education, made comparatively independent.

STATISTICS.

The statistical returns of the various schools, although there have been expended both time and pains to make them accurate, are still unsatisfactory in regard to the total number of individuals who have attended in the schools during some portion of the past year. Our schools are open and free to all of the school age, without regard to the street or ward in which they reside. The migratory character

and disposition to change, manifested in a portion of the people, operates against steady and regular attendance, and prevents the adjusting and maintaining of a proper equilibrium among the schools. A good board of supervision, a popular teacher, a fine school house in a good locality—or perhaps all of these advantages combined—operate to give undue popularity to a school, and there is a rush of children to it beyond its capacity to accommodate. Another school is erected in a less favorable neighborhood; has a board of trustees not quite familiar with their duties; they have, perhaps, teachers of equal acquirements with the best, but lacking in popular address; the school runs down in numbers, and consequently in public character, until the yearly average will not entitle it to draw money enough to keep up and pay a good corps of teachers; and *these* are reduced in number and quality, in accommodation to the altered fortunes of the school. It is to be regretted that the new houses are often speedily filled by drawing off the scholars from the old ones. This evil does not result entirely from there being two rival systems in operation; for the disparity in the average attendance of the different ward schools is more remarkable than elsewhere.

IRREGULARITY IN ATTENDANCE.

The difference between the whole number taught and the actual average attendance is so great as to require some explanation. In some favorable localities, there is a regular attendance of fifty per centum of the whole number of admissions for the year; but in other places, where the majority of the people are poor, transient, or temporary in their residence, the per centage of regular attendance on the whole admissions for the year will be less than twenty-five. In schools situated in neighborhoods of this description, the numbers who are coming and going, like the people of an hotel, are greater than the regular and steady attendants. Where a large proportion of the scholars attend the school only for a few successive months, it is in vain to look for, and it is unjust to the teachers that we should expect, *that* degree of excellence in scholarship that is produced in schools of better and more permanently settled neighborhoods. In judging of and comparing schools, the palm is generally awarded to the *largest*, and those which *appear* the most respectable, and are in possession of the most scholarship; but in making a comparative estimate of teachers, the drawbacks and obstacles to which we have here referred must be taken into the account. The plan of employing a cheap teacher for a poor neighborhood is of

the very essence of folly, and cannot be too severely condemned. School houses ought to be in good neighborhoods in the city, away from bad examples; but if houses already erected are otherwise located, and there is a manifest downward tendency in the fortunes of the school, every countervailing influence in the power of the school officers ought to be brought to bear for the sustaining and popularizing such school. The house should be neat, inviting, and ornamental; the teachers should be as good as the best. It will not *do*—it is not economical or wise—to appoint a man or woman as teacher in one of these schools because he or she may be obtained cheap.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

In former occasions I have suggested the expediency of districting the city, as is done in most other towns, or at least of confining scholars to their own wards; but this cannot be speedily accomplished, nor perhaps ever, so long as there are rival organizations of schools, overlaying one another, and each in competition for the same scholars. Some of the ward schools are on the very borders of the wards, and do not depend chiefly upon the children of the constituents of the school officers of the ward to fill their school; and the schools of the Public School Society were designed for the city at large, and are located entirely irrespective of any ward limitations. Scholars or parents being thus privileged to select any school they please, it is not strange that some go two miles to school; and that large houses, which will conveniently accommodate one thousand scholars in the three departments, have, some of them, but four hundred, and some of them have sixteen hundred.

READING THE SCRIPTURES IN SCHOOLS.

The practice of opening the schools by reverently reading a portion of the sacred Scriptures, is in general use. There are, however, some few exceptions—but in the schools where this good custom prevails, no one objects; and in the few where the custom does not prevail, they are not the more prosperous on that account. The common sentiment of the community is in favor of the reading of the Bible without note or comment, at the opening of the schools in the morning.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

It is considered by the most intelligent writers on common schools in our country, that the school system of the State of New-York is

one of the best in the country ; and one of the crowning excellencies of this system, is the school libraries, which are furnished for all the district schools throughout the State. The Public School Society's schools, and most of the corporate schools of the city, are provided with well selected libraries, generally, to the extent of about 400 volumes ; but I am mortified to write, that our ward schools are an exception to the schools of the whole State. They are not yet provided with any school libraries.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The vast influx of foreigners into our midst every year, from the various countries of Europe, of different habits and divers languages, who have come to our shores for an asylum and a home, are hereafter to become part and parcel of society with us. No stinted or illiberal policy with regard to the establishment and support of schools, wherein the children of these immigrants may be educated in the language and polity of the country, would be wise in us or generous to them. Our board of education and our school officers, in general, have been the fair exponents of public sentiment with regard to the extension of school accommodations for the immigrant children, who, in these schools, are fast assimilating with those who are natives of the country. It is not surprising, that persons who are educated under the influence of foreign monarchies or hierarchies, or whose aristocratic associations and preferences have kept them in utter ignorance of the true basis of society, should be alarmed at the equalizing process which is effected by a system of free schools ; but it is, perhaps, a little surprising, that a few miserly rich men, or bigoted poor men, who have children to be educated, can be found, or can be induced to come up to the ballot boxes to vote down a law that provides for the instruction of the children of the one, and the protection of the property of the other. The education of the whole people, is a necessary Americanizing process, in order to the perpetuating and making stable the government of our free country.

GOOD READING.

Good reading is a rare accomplishment, which cannot be acquired without much time and effort ; and there are but few *good* readers in any community, either in the schools or out of them. My experience and acquaintance with schools, however, will not allow me to pronounce that the children in our schools, especially in some of the best girls' schools, are comparatively *bad* readers. On the contrary, *some* of the best readers I ever heard in any schools, are in these

schoos. That this not universally true, is to be regretted ; as good reading is undoubtedly the most useful branch, and the highest accomplishments ever acquired in a common school.

PENMANSHIP.

The teachers who have been educated in the public schools of the city, are, almost without exception, good writers. In general, writing-masters are not employed in our schools. Many works are published, professing to reduce this art to a science, having geometrical accuracy in its proportions ; but in practical results, these professors are greatly inferior to the mercantile clerks, the engravers, and others, who have taste to relish the curves of beauty. These are the real law-givers of fashion in this almost divine art. A commercial people generally write well ; and this is eminently true in the schools of New-York.

ARITHMETIC.

This is another 'commercial branch that is well attended to ; and there is a great deal of practical instruction and illustration upon the black-boards in our schools, that is given quite irrespective of any author's book. There is, however, no lack of good works on the subject of arithmetic, in our schools.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Very little time is spent, in recent years, in giving instruction to boys in book-keeping, beyond what may be called its first principles. Boys, having learned writing and arithmetic well, go into a counting-house with a good book-keeper, where theory and practice are united ; and the thing is sooner and better accomplished than it can be in school. There are, however, some good teachers of book-keeping in our common schools.

TRUANCY AND ABSENCE.

It will be observed, from our tabular statements, that there is a great disparity between the number whose names have been entered at school and the actual average attendance. This is sometimes owing to a change of the population of a neighborhood ; sometimes to a change of scholars from the same family—one being kept at home while another attends—each by alternation enjoying the privilege of the school ; and sometimes by a vagrant truancy, unchecked by parental care and solicitude. There are few persons, except those

who have familiarized themselves with teaching, who fully appreciate the evils of tardiness and frequent absence. The educational process is a gradual work. Every successive link is connected with another ; and it is a serious hindrance to progress, to have a consecutive series of lessons on any science interrupted or broken. The irregular scholar finds, to his cost, that he has thrown obstacles in his own path. He has lost the company of the good and regular student, who has gone on and left him. He gives up the contest, and lapses into indifference ; and, if not properly watched, often into idleness, and sometimes into absolute vagrancy.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

There has been some progress made in school architecture, and the number of houses is constantly on the increase in this city. Since my last annual report, a large, commodious, and expensive house in 20th street, in the 18th ward, has been finished, and is occupied by about 1,400 children; also, another exceedingly well-arranged house has been built, and is in use, in 125th street, Harlem. There is also, one in Greenwich Avenue, in the 9th ward; and another in process of erection in Allen-street, in the 10th ward. Appropriations have also been made for the purchase of lots of ground, for the erection of two other large houses—one in the 5th ward, and the other in the 16th ward. There is, obviously, a desire on the part of the board of education to multiply educational facilities commensurate with the amazing increase of the city.

LENGTH OF SCHOOLS.

This phrase, so much a matter of discussion in many parts of the country, is not heard amongst us. Our schools are invariably continued throughout the year, with the exception of a vacation of four weeks, in the month of August. I cannot but think, it would be for the permanent interest of the State, if schools were maintained for 9 or 10 months in every school district having 40 or 50 children, in other parts of the State.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Under this head, I do not propose to discuss the question of how much or how little a good a teacher should receive; but I think it well, so to equalize persons of equal merit and equal service, as that there appear no unjust disparity or invidious discriminations in the amount paid to different teachers of the same grade.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Public School Society still continue their normal school, as mentioned in my last report. They have about 200 youthful teachers, completing their professional studies, in these schools, which are taught for two hours five evenings in the week, for males, and every Saturday for female teachers. These schools are not at present confined to the teachers of the Society's schools.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

These schools, since their recent re-organization under the board of education, have been successful for three years. During 17 weeks of the last autumn and winter, there were maintained eighteen of these schools—twelve for males, five for females, and one for colored males. In these schools were taught 7,638 persons, of whom 2,570 were over 16 years of age. In these schools were employed 56 male and 27 female teachers, and 3 male teachers for the colored school.

Whole number of white males,	5,255	Average attendance,	1,712
Do do do females,	2,166	do do	713
Do do colored males,	217	do do	65
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	7,638		2,490

Large numbers enter their names as scholars in these schools, who attend very little. The fact that the school is free, induces many to come in who would not attend a pay school; and causes many to be irregular, just because it is *free*, and *therefore* undervalued.

DISCIPLINE AND GOVERNMENT.

Years ago, when public schools were on the now exploded Lancasterian plan;—when hundreds of children were assembled and taught in one immense room by class monitors, the school was of course something like the despotic government of a military camp. Infringements of the law of order were visited with quick retribution, and there was of necessity both harshness and severity in the government of a school; but when the same number of scholars are cantoned off, with every class its room and its teacher, as in the improved schools of the present day, severe corrections are not often necessary, and are not much resorted to. There may, perhaps, be cases in which austerity or petulance may have caused teachers to offend against the law of love; but there are probably quite as many who adopt the more objectionable method of using flattery rather

than authority. These extremes in the matter of government, are neither of them very common. Moral influences are more used. The dignity of the example of self-government aids a teacher very much in the government of others. The teacher's manners are observed and imitated. His faults and his virtues are contagious.

TEACHERS LICENSED.

I have examined and granted certificates of qualification to 24 male and to 92 female teachers during the past year. A large part of these were for subordinate places as assistant teachers; and their certificates, by reason of their inexperience or limited acquirements, were so graded. Only 31 of the highest grade have been granted; of these, 15 were male and 16 female teachers. Many of our best teachers are females, and they follow the business of teaching, professionally, for a series of years; but this is rather the exception than the rule. A larger proportion of them go into teaching as a matter of temporary expediency; and the average time of continuance in this employment is not probably more than three years.

FREE ACADEMY.

Some of the teachers in the common schools, besides the ordinary routine of their regular exercises, have found time and means to provide instruction, to the more advanced scholars, in natural science, and in chemical and philosophical experiments.

These efforts ought undoubtedly to be encouraged. A great majority of our scholars finish their education in the common schools. A small proportion, perhaps not one in every twenty, design to enter the free academy or any other high school or college. The nineteen are to be merchants, mechanics, artisans, agriculturists, clerks, or mariners; and the schools fail to fulfil the purpose of their institution, if they do not open the minds of such, to desire something beyond the most common elementary branches. The free academy will never succeed the better by having the common schools limited to low studies; but on the contrary, will flourish and command respect, just in proportion as higher studies are encouraged and appreciated in the common school. In general, there is nothing gained by hurrying boys of twelve years of age into a regular course of collegiate studies; nor is it economical to send boys to a free academy to learn rudiments which are, or ought to be, as well taught in the common schools. The dignity and usefulness of the free academy and the interests of the schools, and of sound learning in the

community, will be the best consulted when the lower schools are found promoting pupils to the advanced classes of the academy.

FREE SCHOOLS.

It is commonly expected of a New-England superintendent of schools, when the subject of free schools is under consideration, that he will run off into an eulogy upon the pilgrims, Massachusetts, and the fathers who settled these Eastern States. I have often thought that these eulogiums were more faithful to the filial reverence which is due to the good men who were our ancestors, than to the veritable history of the early days of the common schools. As a son of New-England, I claim to know something of their educational institutions. Their colleges and higher seminaries of learning have always been among the best in this country, and they have contributed in a great degree to make and sustain a respect among the people for learning. Common schools have been taught from time immemorial in the district school houses, for about three months in the winter, by students, and by other young men of various callings, who were but partially educated, and that partial education having but little if any reference to teaching. A long vacation ensued, and the school passed into the hands of some young woman, who tried her skill for the first time in the line of instruction. In this way a school was *kept* for half the year, without much of professional skill or system about it. But it was so much better than no school; so much better than was done in some other parts of the country, that sons, "to the manor born," have written and published laudatory chronicles of the teachers, until they are now almost fulsome. The truth is, there is to this day no perfected system of common school education in this country. That of the State of New-York is probably the best, and *that* is very far from being what it ought to be.

It is, perhaps, not so important that the school should be absolutely free, as that it should embrace within its salutary influences the instruction of the whole youthful population. In some countries, as in Prussia, it has been found that assessing a small school tax upon every child of the school age, (from 7 to 14,) whether the child attend school or not, produced a larger average attendance than a school entirely free, leaving the attendance voluntary and optional. Seven years of every child is said to be due to the school.

It is the opinion of the Hon. H. Barnard, the able superintendent of Connecticut, and many others, that paying a small sum makes parents have a higher appreciation of the school, and they are more

likely to send their children regularly to it, than if the school were made absolutely free. We cannot fail to feel respect for this desire of a people to pay for what they use, and to use it all the more freely because they pay for it. A system of taxation, to be perfectly equitable, ought to be so distributed among the various interests of the community which are to be benefited by it, as to draw from each a return for the good received. The doctrine that the property of the State must pay for the education of the children of the State, is a sort of admitted truism, which is susceptible, however, of sundry explications. To say that one man has a right to another man's money, to educate the children of the former, or for any other purpose, is not true; but for the State to say that property shall be taxed for the benefit of the community in which it is, and to increase the security of the property itself, is true beyond all dispute.

There is no one item, in all our catalogue of public burdens, which ought to be hailed with so much tolerance and favor as that which goes to educate the youthful population. *Education* prevents and diminishes crime, gives security to property, lessens the expense of poor-rates, hospitals, prisons, and police establishments. It dispels the gloomy superstitions of ignorance; it evokes the innate energies of genius; it quickens and refines human enjoyments; and it subordinates the mighty physical agencies of nature, which it finds out and applies to the service and comfort of man.

A liberal policy would then seem to commend itself to every good citizen in behalf of this beneficent instrumentality. It is the behest of wisdom that the common elements of necessary knowledge be made universally free. This is the common sentiment of the people of New-York. The light of Heaven and the pure water from the mountain are free, for both man and beast, in all parts of the country where the works of God remain undisturbed. In this crowded city, the princely tax payers delight humbly to imitate the munificence of Heaven; and we see, when night comes on, a bright artificial light in all our streets; the pure gushing waters are in the free hydrants at the corners; and the *free schools* are telling, day and night, in all parts of the city. No rich man sleeps the worse for his liberality; and every poor man loves his county the more by reason of its unsurpassed privileges.

RANK AND PAY OF TEACHERS.

The principal teachers in our schools, are generally mature in age and skilful in their business, having reached their position through

a regular course of disciplinary experience and training ; and those who are in subordinate places, are many of them laboring in expectancy of promotion. The 200 Schools are taught by 973 teachers. Their relative rank may be judged by the amount of salary received, which varies with the male teachers from one to twelve hundred dollars ; and with the female teachers from fifty to five hundred dollars a year. The pay is increased, in many instances, beyond these sums, by extra allowances for services performed by teachers, in the Normal and Evening Schools.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The schools are under the care and supervision of 373 officers, including commissioners, inspectors, and public, ward and corporate trustees, who have, with few exceptions, watched over and directed their operations with commendable fidelity. I have made 782 visits to the schools during the year, for inspection and examination, and am happy to report, that they have increased in number ; the houses have been improved in their arrangements and accommodations, and both school officers and teachers have, in general, manifested a commendable zeal for the promotion of the cause of common school education in the community.

All of which is most respectfully submitted :

JOSEPH McKEEN,

*Superintendent of Common Schools, for the
City and County of New-York.*

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1850.

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